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THE
YOUTH'S GENERAL INTRODUCTION
TO
G E O G R A P H Y.

CONTAINING

A Description of the several

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES IN THE
WORLD,

ACCOMPANIED WITH TWENTY-EIGHT MAPS
ON A NEW PLAN,

COMPRISING

A COMPLETE POCKET ATLAS:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

ELEMENTARY CHRONOLOGY AND ASTRONOMY:

THE USE OF THE GLOBES AND MAPS.

ILLUSTRATED BY A VARIETY OF EXAMPLES.

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITY OF YOUTH.

By Wm. P E R K S, Pimlico. K

SECOND EDITION ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR AND G. G. AND J. ROBINSON,
FATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCXCIII.

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The P R E F A C E.

IF the importance and usefulness of geography, in promoting trade and navigation, and its subserviency to the aggrandizement of a nation be considered; it must seem a matter of astonishment that it is not more generally adopted as one of the first objects in a system of British education: the knowledge of the world in general, and of the different countries in particular, in regard to their soil, productions, manufactures, and commerce; the characters and religion of the inhabitants; their government and strength, military and maritime, must be allowed to be of the greatest importance—the most interesting and entertaining study to all ranks, and in every condition of life. The general and the statesman, find the study of it indispensably necessary to the acquisition of a due knowledge of the situation and extent of the dominions to which they belong, and of their relative strength and interest with other nations. The divine, and the man of letters, derive peculiar satisfaction from it, in being made acquainted with the several renowned cities mentioned in the holy scriptures; as well as being enabled to trace the voyages of the first heroes of the admired classics, &c.

To render the science agreeable, and to facilitate the attainment of it, is the design of *The Youth's General Introduction to Geography*; which with the present improvements contains a more systematic, though compendious course of the whole science of geography than any work of the kind extant. The present work is divided into two parts: the first part contains practical Geometry and Chronology. The second part contains elementary astronomy, with observations on the nature of the atmosphere, thunder, lightning, hail, rain, snow, and wind, an illustration of the solar system, eclipses, phases of the moon, tides, the use of the globes, and maps, with an explanation of the terms used, not only in geography, but likewise in astronomy. Next follows Geography ancient and modern, accompanied with 28 maps on a new plan, shewing the situation of above 5000 cities and towns. The maps having figures of reference, are distinct and free from that confusion which the insertion of long names frequently occasions. The petty subdivisions of provinces, &c. are but little attended to: these local circumstances may, without impropriety, be excluded from a general view of the science of geography; and it is sufficient to know the different countries and cities with their relative situation one to another, their particular productions, manufactures, &c. Whatever in the natural history of a country seems likely to excite the mind to emulation and improvement is duly noticed; a description, for instance, is given of some of the most extraordinary animals, minerals, &c. of particular countries. In order to render the work as replete with useful information as possible, nothing is omitted which can tend to the illustration of the historical parts of the Holy Bible, and of the classical authors. Every where however

THE PREFACE.

a concise brevity is uniformly regarded in preference to elegance. The names of the towns, &c. in the work are in general written according to the orthography of the language of the country in which they are situated, the want of a due attention to which has rendered the science so unintelligible that a person looking on a map, can now scarcely recognise the place of his nativity.

The ancient names of places are affixed to the modern, and also the French, where there is little or no analogy. The maps being printed so as to unfold out of the book, may serve for geographical exercises; they may be converted into an agreeable and useful amusement in the manner which the master may think the best. The pupil after having read the particulars of a country, may be required to shut the book and to repeat the names of the placés, towns, &c. to which the several figures refer; or to write them on paper, with their bearings, latitude, longitude, and distance from the chief city of the country, &c. In the present edition are inserted for the exercise of the learner, a selection of the most useful and diverting paradoxes, with their solutions subjoined. The arms and flags of the different nations of the world are neatly engraved on the margin of the respective maps: There are also added a new spherical map of the world, a new map of the Russian empire, and a new map of France, with their subdivisions, &c. according to the latest and most approved authority; together with the whole of the present republican constitution of France, as was solemnized on the 10th of August, 1793. A thorough knowledge of the British dominions being more essentially interesting to the inhabitants of these kingdoms, a full detail is given of the enfranchisements of every city and borough town, which depute members to parliament, the number of electors, &c. In fine, a concise geographical description is given of every city and town of note in the world, with its particular manufactures, commerce, &c. and its distance from the principal city of the country in which it is situate. As the chief object of the work now offered to the public is utility, it is unnecessary to expatiate farther on the subject. The merit of the performance is submitted to the judgment and discernment of experienced teachers; whose encouragement, if they find it adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, the author begs leave to claim. The very favourable reception, and rapid sale the former impression of this work has met with, and the urgent demands for it, which still continue, are circumstances highly flattering, and the Author embraces the present opportunity to testify his grateful acknowledgements. Although all possible pains and attention have been taken to correct the errors of the former impression, and to prevent the like in the present, still, as in a work of this nature defects are unavoidable, the author solicits a continuance of that indulgence which so distinguishedly honoured the preceding edition.

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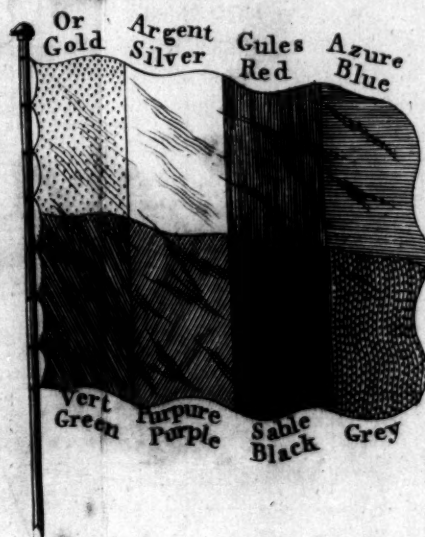
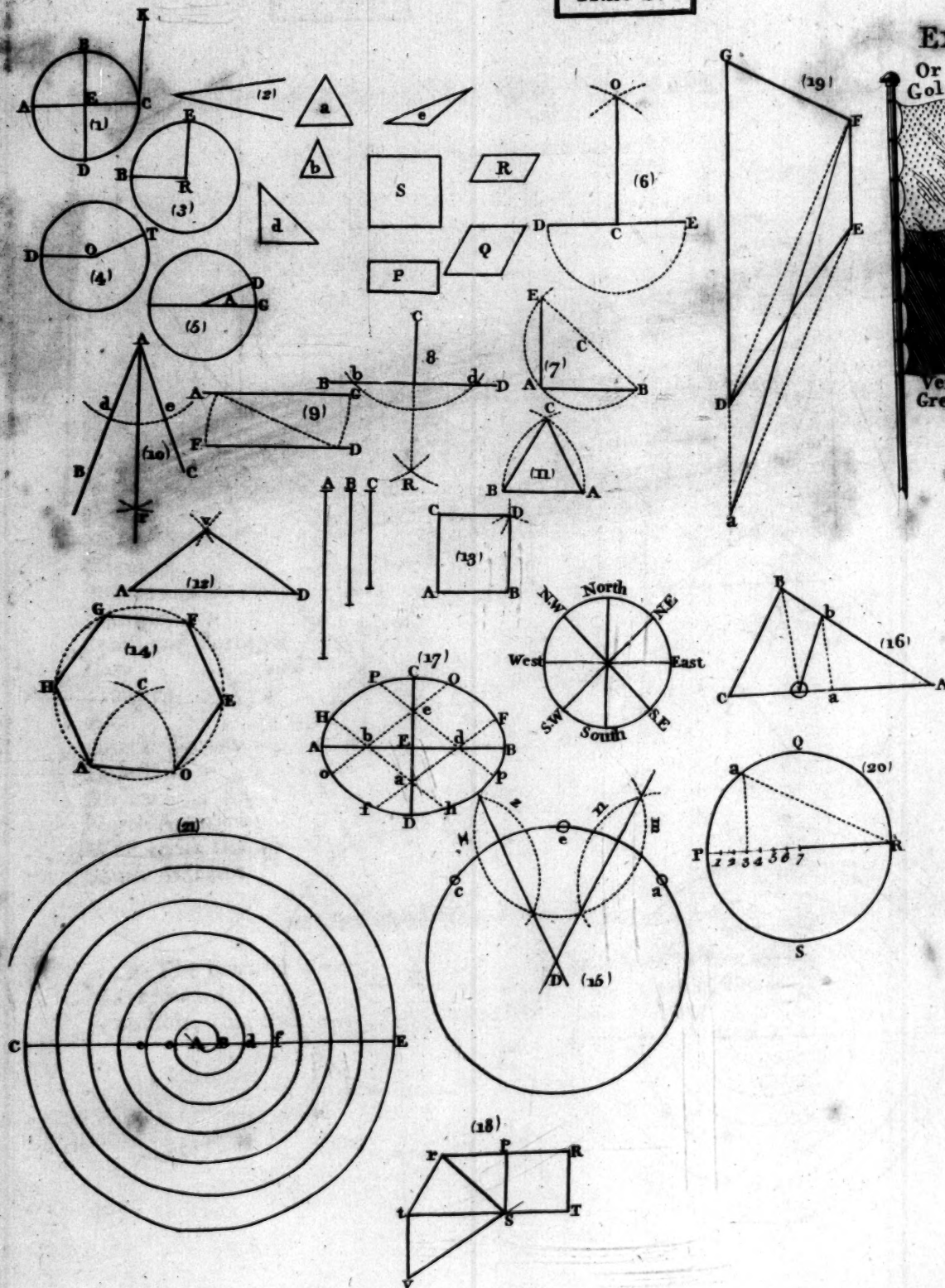
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☞ The BINDER is desired to be particularly careful to face all the MAPS towards the *Right*, and to let them *unfold* as far out of the Book as possible, that they may be read when the book be shut.

Plate I.

EXPLANATION for ^c FLAGS.



THE
YOUTH'S GENERAL INTRODUCTION
TO
GEOGRAPHY.

P A R T I.
GEOMETRY

TREATS of the properties of Figures or Bodies in respect to length, breadth, thickness and form.

Definition and Construction of the most useful Figures.

A **CIRCLE** (*fig. 1. plate 1.*) is a figure consisting of a round line, as ABCD, called the **CIRCUMFERENCE**, which is every where equally distant from a point in the middle called the **CENTER**; as E, a solid round figure, is called a **SPHERE**.

A **DIAMETER** is the line which passeth through the Center and which divides a Circle into two equal parts, as AEC.

One Half of a Diameter, as AE, is called a **RADIUS**. The line which stands perpendicularly on the extremity of the Diameter, touching the Circumference, is called a **TANGENT**, as CK.

The Circumference of every Circle is divided into 360 parts, called **DEGREES**, the half of which is 180, called a **SEMICIRCLE** or **HEMISPHERE**, as ABC; the quarter is 90, called a **QUADRANT**, as AB or BC. Every degree is divided into 60 minutes, every minute into 60 seconds, every second into 60 thirds, &c.

An **OVAL** or **ELIPSIS** (*fig. 17.*) is a long circular figure with two diameters, the longest of which, as AB, is called the **TRANSVERSE**, and the shortest, as CD, is called the **CONJUGATE DIAMETER**.

An **ANGLE** is the inclination of two lines which meet or cut each other. (*fig. 2.*)

There are three kinds of Angles, (viz.

A **RIGHT ANGLE**, as R, (*fig. 3.*) is when a line stands perpendicularly on another line, and whose arch is exactly a Quarter of a Circle or 90 degrees, as BE.

An **OBTUSE ANGLE**, as O, (*fig. 4.*) is greater than a Right Angle, and the arch thereof contains more than a quarter of a circle or 90 degrees, as BT.

An **ACUTE ANGLE**, as A, (*fig. 5.*) is less than a Right Angle, and the arch thereof contains less than 90 degrees, as DG.

B

A TRIANGLE

A TRIANGLE is a figure made with three straight lines. There are six kinds of triangles, viz.

AN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE, has three equal sides and angles, as, a.

ISOSELES TRIANGLE, has only two sides and two angles equal, as, b.

SCALENE TRIANGLE, has three unequal sides and angles, as, e.

RIGHT ANGLED TRIANGLE, has a right angle, as, d.

OBTUSE ANGLED TRIANGLE, has an obtuse angle, as, e.

ACUTE ANGLED TRIANGLE, has three acute angles, as, a or b.

A SQUARE is a figure of four equal sides, containing four right angles, as S.

A PARALLELOGRAM, has its opposite sides equal and parallel, as P.

A RHOMBUS, has all its sides equal, as Q.

A RHOMBOIDES, has its opposite sides and angles equal, as R.

A figure of four unequal sides is called a TRAPEZIUM, as fig. 19.

Figures consisting of five or more unequal sides, are called POLYGONS, and are named according to the number of sides, viz. a figure of five sides is called a PENTAGON; of six sides, a HEXAGON; of seven sides, a HEPTAGON; of eight sides, an OCTAGON; of nine sides, a NONAGON, &c.

OF THE DRAWING OF LINES AND FIGURES.

PROPOSITION I. (fig. 6.)

To erect a Perpendicular in the Middle of a Right Line.

PRACTICE.

Let DE be a line given at the Point C, to erect a Perpendicular.

Set the Compass at C:
Make the Arch DE:
From the Point D & E,
With any distance make the Intersection at O,
Draw the Perpendicular OC.

PROPOSITION II. (fig. 7.)

To raise a Perpendicular upon either Extremity of a Right Line given.

Suppose AB, a Right Line given, and at the Extremity A, a Perpendicular is to be raised.

PRACTICE.

Fix at pleasure the Point C
Above the Line AB:
From the Point C,
And the Distance CA,
Describe the Part of a Circle EAB:
Lay the rule on the Point C and Extremity B;
Draw the Line through BCE,
To intersect the Circle at E:

Then a line drawn from A to E, will be the Perpendicular required.

PROPOSITION III. (*fig. 8.*)

To let fall a Perpendicular upon a Right Line given, from a Point at any distance from the said Line.

Let C be the Point from whence a Perpendicular Line is to be brought down upon the Line BD.

PRACTICE.

From the given Point C
Describe an Arch, as db,
Cutting the Line DB;
From the Points d&b,
Make the Section R;
Lay the rule from C to R,
Draw the line from C to the line BD,
It will be the Perpendicular required.

PROPOSITION IV. (*fig. 9.*)

To draw a Line through a Point parallel to a Right Line given..

Let A be the Point through which a Line is to be drawn parallel to the Line DF.

PRACTICE.

Draw an Oblique Line from the Point A as to D;
From the Point D,
Describe the Arch AF;
From the Point A
Describe the Arch DG
Equal to the Arch AF;
Then draw the Line GA,
Which is the Parallel required.

PROPOSITION V. (*fig. 10.*)

To divide a given Rectilinear Angle into Two Equal Parts

Let BAC be the Angle proposed to be divided into Two Equal Parts,

PRACTICE.

From the Angle A,
Describe an Arch, as d e;
From the Points d & e
Make the Section r;
Draw the Line Ar,
Which will divide the given Angle BAC into two equal Parts.

A TRIANGLE is a figure made with three straight lines. There are six kinds of triangles, viz.

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A SQUARE is a figure of four equal sides, containing four right angles, as S.

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From the Point C,
And the Distance CA,
Describe the Part of a Circle EAB:
Lay the rule on the Point C and Extremity B;
Draw the Line through BCE,
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Cutting the Line DB;
From the Points d&b,
Make the Section R;
Lay the rule from C to R,
Draw the line from C to the line BD,
It will be the Perpendicular required.

PROPOSITION IV. (fig. 9.)

To draw a Line through a Point parallel to a Right Line given.

Let A be the Point through which a Line is to be drawn parallel to the Line DF.

PRACTICE.

Draw an Oblique Line from the Point A as to D;
From the Point D,
Describe the Arch AF;
From the Point A
Describe the Arch DG
Equal to the Arch AF;
Then draw the Line GA,
Which is the Parallel required.

PROPOSITION V. (fig. 10.)

To divide a given Rectilinear Angle into Two Equal Parts

Let BAC be the Angle proposed to be divided into Two Equal Parts.

PRACTICE.

From the Angle A,
Describe an Arch, as d e;
From the Points d & e
Make the Section r;
Draw the Line Ar,
Which will divide the given Angle BAC into two equal Parts.

PROPOSITION VI. (*fig. 11.*)

To construct an Equilateral Triangle, upon a Right Line given, of a determined length.

Let AB be the Right Line, upon which an Equilateral Triangle is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

From the Extremity	A,
And the Length	AB,
Describe the Arch	BC:
From the Extremity	B,
And the Length	BA,
Describe the Arch	AC;
From the Section	C,
Draw the Lines	CA&CB.

PROPOSITION VII. (*fig. 12.*)

To make a Triangle with three Right Lines given.

Let A, B, C, be the Three Lines given.

PRACTICE.

Draw the Right Line	DA
Equal to the Line	A;
From the Extremity	D,
With the Length of the Line	B
Make the Arch at	v:
From the Extremity	A
With the Length of the Line	C
Cross the Arch	v;
From the Section	v
Draw the Lines	vA&vD

PROPOSITION VIII. (*fig. 13.*)

To draw a Square upon a Right Line of a determined Length.

Let AB be the Line given, upon which a Square is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

Raise the Perpendicular	AC: (<i>Prop. II.</i>)
At the end of the Line	AB,
Make	AC,
Equal to	AB:
From the Extremities	B&C,
With the Length	AB,
Make the Section	D;
Lastly, draw the Lines	DC&DB.

PROPOSITION IX. (fig. 14.)

To draw a regular Hexagon, upon a Right Line given.

Let AO be the given Right Line, upon which an Hexagon is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

From the Extremities A&O,
 With the Length AO,
 Describe the Arches OC&AC;
 From the Section C,
 Describe the Circle AOEFGH,
 Which will divide into 6 parts equal to the Line AB.

PROPOSITION X. (fig. 15.)

To find the Center of a Circle, which is to be drawn through Three Points given.

Let a, e, c, be the Points through which a Circle is to be described.

- I. Place the compasses in a,
 With any Opening more than half a e,
 Make the Arch n;
 With the same opening, one leg in e,
 Make the Arch m.
- II. With any Opening more than half e c,
 Make the Arch x;
 With the same Opening, and one leg in c,
 Make the Arch z;
 Through the Intersections of these Arches,
 draw lines till they meet in a point as at D,
 Which is the Center required.

PROPOSITION XI. (fig. 16.)

To divide a Triangle into Two Equal Parts.

Given—The Triangle ABC, to be divided into Two Equal Parts

From the Point . . . O, which may represent a pond,
 Draw the Line BO:
 Divide AC
 Into two equal Parts at a,
 And draw ab,
 Parallel to BO:
 Then draw the Line Ob,
 Which will divide the Triangle into two equal Parts.

Given—The Conjugate, CD, and Transverse, AB, to make an Oval.

Ovals may be made by a Parallelogram, or by two or three Circles. Or thus—Fix two pins upright at pleasure, and let a thread be tied loofely about them, so that when doubled it may be longer than the Distance of the Pins: then with a pencil stretch out the thread all round as far as it will admit. The pencil will describe an oval, and the points where the pins stood will be the FOCII. The distance between the center and either of these points is called the ECCENTRICITY.

PROPOSITION XIII. (*fig. 18.*)

Let PRTS be the Square given to make another of twice or thrice the Area, &c.

- I. Make the Line Pr
 Equal to RP,
 And draw Sr,
 Which will be the side of a Square double to PRST. (*Euclid*
 II. At the Point r, *Pr. 47. b. 1.*)
 And perpendicular to Sr,
 Draw the Line rt;
 And draw St;

Which will be the Side of a Square equal to Three Times PRTS: thus continuing, Sv will be the Side of a Square equal to Four Times the Area, &c.

PROPOSITION XIV. (*fig. 19.*)*To reduce a Trapezium to a Triangle.***Given**—The Trapezium DEFG, to be reduced to a Triangle.

Draw the Diagonal Line DF,
 And continue to any distance the Line DG;
 Draw a Line from the Point E,
 Parallel to FD,
 Till it meet the Line DG
 As at a;
 Then draw Fa.

The Triangle aFG will be equal to the Trapezium DEFG.

PROPOSITION XV. (*fig. 20*)*To reduce a Circle to a Square.***Given**—The Circle PQRS, to reduce to a Square of equal Area.

- I. Divide the Radius, or Half Diameter PR into 7 equal parts;
 - II. At 3 of these parts erect the Perpendicular . . . 3a
 - III. Draw the Line Ra
- Which will be the Side of a Square equal in area to the given Circle, according to the proportion of a Circle in whole numbers, viz.
 As 7 : 22 :: Diameter of any Circle to the Circumference.

PROPOSITION XVI. (*fig. 21.*)*To draw a Spiral Line.***Given**—The Two Points A&B round which to describe a Spiral Line, as BCDEF.

Draw the Line CE
 Through the Points A&B.
 Set one foot of the compasses in . . . A;
 With the Distance AB
 Describe Bc.
 Set one foot in B;
 With the Distance Bc
 Describe ed.
 Set one foot in A;
 With the Distance Ad
 Describe the Arch de.
 Set one foot in B;
 With the Distance Bc
 Describe ef.

Thus continuing, making the Semicircle above to join the one below, the Spiral may be described to any extent at pleasure.

CHRONOLOGY

IS the science which treats of the computation of time.

Time is divided into centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds. A Century, or *Seculum*, is 100 years. The year is measured and ascertained by the revolution of the Earth round the Sun, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes: this is called the Solar or Tropical year.

The Lunar year consists of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, which is the time of 12 complete lunations from change to change, each of which takes 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes.

Months are either civil or astronomical.

The civil months are those by which we divide the year, viz. *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December*: they are otherwise styled calendar months.

The astronomical month is the time the Moon takes to make her revolution from any point in the Zodiac, to the same point again, which is 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes.

A month is divided into 4 weeks, and each week into 7 days.

The artificial day, is from sun rising to sun setting, which consequently varies in length in every place on the globe, except under the equator.

The natural day, is that space of time in which the Earth turns round on her axis. The ancient nations of the East used to begin their day at sun rising. The Jews, Italians, Bohemians, Austrians, and Chinese, begin their day at sun setting. The English, French, Dutch, Spaniards, Danes, and the greater part of the Germans, at midnight. The Turks reckon their day from sun rising to sun setting. Astronomers begin the day at noon.

The number of days in each month is expressed in the following lines:

“Thirty days hath September,
 “April, June, and November;
 “February hath twenty-eight alone,
 “All the rest have thirty and one:
 “Except in Leap year, and then’s the time
 “February’s days are twenty and nine.”

The ancients had certain periods of time for the celebration of their public feasts. The Jews kept holy every seventh year, which was called the Sabbatical year. The Jubilee year was every fiftieth year, at which time slaves were made free, and all property reverted back to its ancient owners. The Greeks counted their time by the Olympiads, which were public games, celebrated with great pomp every fourth year in the Peloponnesus, now known by the name of the Morea. The Romans reckoned from the building of Rome, or by the Lustrum, a period of five years, which was the time the Censur (instituted by Servius Tullius) was held in the Campus Martius, near Rome.

The

The æra from which all Christian nations count their time is from the nativity of Christ, which happened in the 4004th year of the world. The Turks and all Mahometans date from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which is now 1171 years since. See the following table :

	A.M.	before Christ	years since.
The creation of the world	0000	4004	5797*
The deluge or flood	1656	2348	4641
Olympiads, instituted	2551	1453	3246
Building of Rome	3257	753	2546
The death of Alexander the Great	3676	324	2117
The birth of Christ	4004	A.D.	1793
Flight of Mahomet, called the Hegira	4626	622	1171

The æra of the French nation is now reckoned from the 22d of September, 1792, the commencement of the republic. Their year consists of 12 months, of 30 days each, which make 360; the other five days make part of no month whatever. The month is divided into three weeks of ten days each.

Meto, an Athenian, observed, that while the sun makes 19 revolutions there happens 235 lunations; and that the sun and moon then regularly meet in one and the same point of the zodiac, and the same succession of conjunctions, oppositions, eclipses, &c. recommence in the same order, and happen within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour of the time they did in the preceding 19 years. This period of time is called the cycle of the moon, or golden number.

The Cycle of the Sun is a revolution of 28 years, in which time he comes exactly to the same point of the zodiac in which he was 28 years before, and the days of the month return again to the same days of the week, &c.

To find the Golden Number and Cycle of the Sun.

Add 1 to the year, which sum divide by 19, the remainder is the Golden Number; if nothing remains, 19 is the Golden Number, For the Cycle of the Sun, add 9 and divide by 28.

Or—Add 1 or 9 to the year or date;
Divide by 19 or 28.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1793 \\ 1 \\ \hline 19 \overline{)1794(94} \\ 171 \\ \hline 84 \\ 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8 Golden Number for 1793.

For 1792.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1792 \\ 1 \\ \hline 19 \overline{)1793(94} \\ 171 \\ \hline 83 \\ 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7 Goldⁿ Numb for 1792.

* This being 1793.

To find the Epact till the year 1900.

Subtract 1 from the Golden Number; divide the remainder by 3; if nothing remains, the Epact will be the same as the dividend, viz. 1 less than the Golden Number. If 1 remains add 10, if 2 remains add 20 to the dividend, the sum will be the Epact.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.
8 Golden Number.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \overline{) 7(2} \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 remains
add 10 to the dividend, which
makes 17 the Epact for 1793.

Note—The Epact for any year is the moon's age at the beginning of that year.

For 1792.

7 Golden Number,
1 subtract

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \overline{) 6(2} \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0 remains—therefore
the dividend 6 is the
Epact for 1792.

OF THE BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

So called because that year leaps or skips over one day in order to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in each of the four preceding years, and therefore it consists of 366 days instead of 365. This extra day is added to February.

To find Bissextile or Leap Year.

Divide the given year by 4, the remainder will shew how many years it is since the last Leap year; if nothing remains, the year itself is Bissextile.

Or—Divide the year by 4, what's left will be

For Leap year 0, for past 1, 2, or 3.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1793} \\ 448 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 remains, which is 1 year since.

For 1792.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1792} \\ 448 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0 remains; consequently 1792 is Bissextile or Leap Year.

OF THE DOMINICAL LETTER.

So called because it is used to denote Sunday in the Almanacks. There are 7 of these letters, answering to the 7 days of the week,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

viz. ABCDEFG. A, always answers to the first day of the year. If the year consisted exactly of 52 weeks, the same letters would constantly distinguish or mark out the same days; but by dividing 365, the days in the year, by 7, the quotient is 52 weeks, and one day over; which odd day will consequently be the last day of December. As the first day of January, or New Year's day, of every year, is regularly denoted or marked by the letter A, if that day should happen on Sunday, A would be the Dominical Letter for that year. The next

year

year beginning on Monday, it is evident that the first Sunday would fall on the seventh day of the year, and must necessarily be distinguished by the letter G, which would be the Dominical Letter for that year. The next year beginning on Tuesday, the first Sunday would happen on the sixth day, which must be denoted by F, and so on in succession for seven years, and the eighth year would again begin on Sunday, and be distinguished by the letter A as before. But as every fourth year, or Leap Year, consists of 366 days, or two days over the 52 weeks, it so interrupts the order of the Dominical Letters that they cannot return to their original state before the expiration of the Cycle, or space of 28 years, in which time 7 Leap Years happen.

To find the Dominical Letter till 1800.

Add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year to the year itself and divide by 7, (omitting fractions); the remainder, taken from 7, will refer to the letter as above marked; if nothing remains after dividing by 7, G will be the letter.

Or—Divide the year and 4th thereof by 7,

What's left subtract from 7, the letter's given.

For the next century it will be sufficient to divide the year and fourth part by 7 only; the remainder will indicate the letter without subtracting it from 7.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.

$$\frac{1}{4} = 448$$

$$7 \overline{) 2241}$$

$$320 - 1 \text{ rem.}$$

1 remains, which take from 7 there is 6 left, which refers to F, the Dominical Letter for 1793.

For 1792.

$$448$$

$$7 \overline{) 2240}$$

$$320$$

Nothing remains, consequently A is the Sunday Letter.

In Leap Years there are two Dominical Letters: the one found as above does not take place till the 24th of February, and then continues to the end of the year. The letter next in order following will serve from January till that time. In 1792, which was Leap Year, G was the Sunday Letter, and served from the 24th of February to the end of the year; the next letter in order, which is A, served from the 1st of January to that time.

To find the Moon's Age, (or how many days are passed since her Change) which can never exceed 30 days.

Find the Epact; to which add the day of the month and number of the month, as in the following table. If the sum be less than 30 it is the Moon's Age; if more than 30, subtract 30 from it, the remainder will be the Age; if just 30, the Moon changes on that day.

0	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August;
8	8	10	10				
September,	October,	November,	December.				

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

For Aug. 10, 1793.
 17 Epact 1793
 10 Day of the Month
 6 Number of the Month
 —
 33 sum
 30 subtract
 —
 3 days, the Moon's Age.

For Aug. 10, 1792.
 6 Epact 1792
 10 Day of the Month
 6 Number of the Month
 —
 22 days, the Moon's Age.

To find the Moon's Southing, or the time of her coming to the Meridian.

Multiply the Moon's Age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder so many 5ths of an hour, or so many times 12 minutes. If this time be less than 12 hours, it shews the Southing after mid-day; if more, 12 hours must be subtracted, and it will leave the hour after midnight.

Note. In the Waxing or before the full, the Moon comes to the meridian after Noon: in the Waning, or after the full, she comes to the meridian before Noon.

EXAMPLES.

For August 10, 1793.
 3 Moon's Age
 4 mult.

For August 10, 1792.
 22 Moon's Age.
 4 mult.

5)12(2 remains, or 24 min.

5)88(3 rem i.e. 3-5ths of an h.

2 hours and 24 minutes in the afternoon, the time of the Moon's Southing.

17 hours and 36 minutes, which counting from mid-day, make 36 m. past 5 in the morning, the Moon's Southing.

To find the time of Full Tide or High Water at any place.

To the Moon's Southing add the Point of the Compass from the North or South, making full sea at the full or change for the given place, (as in the following table,) that sum reduced to time by allowing 15° to an hour will be the hour of high water at that place.

At what hour will it be high water at London.

On August 10, 1793.

On August 10, 1792.

h. m.

h. m.

2 24 Southing

5 36 Southing

3 0 add the 4 points NE=45°.

3 36

5 24 at night, high water.

8 36 i. e. at 36 m. after 8 o'clock, high water.

Note. Each point contains 11° 15' and 15° are equal to one hour of time; therefore 11° 15' multiplied by 4 points, make 45° or 3 hours.

TABLE shewing the Point of the Compass the Moon is upon when it is High Water at the following places.

Amsterdam	NE and SW.
Antwerp	E and W
Brest	NEbE and SWbW
Bristol Key	EbS and WbN
Cork, Calais, Cape Clear	ENE and WSW
Cowes	SSE and NNW
Dartmouth	E and W
Dover Pier, and Dunkirk	N and S
Dublin	SEbE and NWbW
Embden	N and S
Flanders Coast	N and S
St. Helens	SSE and NNW
Hull and Hamburg	E and W
Lizard	ESE and WNW
London	NE and SW
Plymouth	EbN and WbS
Portsmouth	N and S
Portugal Coast	NEbE and SWbW
Rotterdam	NE and SW
Texel Cliffs	ENE and WSW

To find the Paschal Full Moon, commonly called Easter Limit, i. e. the Full Moon which happens on or nearest after the vernal equinox or the 21st of March.

Find the Epact; if that be less than 24, subtract it from 44; but if more than 24, subtract it from 74; if just 24, subtract it from 73: If it be 25, and the Golden Number more than 11, subtract it from 73; the remainder is Easter Limit, or the day of the Paschal Full Moon, counting from the last day of February.

What is Easter Limit for 1793 and 1792.

Epact for 1793 is . . . 17	Epact for 1792 is . . . 6
which subtract from . . 44	which subtract from . . 44

Full Moon is . . . 27 days. Full Moon is . . . 38 days including the 1st of March, and is from and after the last of Feb. consequently the 27th of March. which is the 7th of April.

Note. Easter day is always the next Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon, and can never happen before the 22d of March nor after the 25th of April.

To find Easter Day.

To the number of the Sunday Letter add 4; subtract that sum from the day of Paschal Full Moon or Limit; what remains take from the next higher number of sevens; add Limit to this remainder. If the sum be not more than 31, it will give Easter Day in March; if it exceeds 31, subtract 31, the days of March, the remainder will give the day of the month in April.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.
Letter F is 6

4
—
10
27 limit
—
17
21
—
4
27 limit
—

Easter day 31st of March.

For 1792.
Letter G is 7

4
—
11 sum
38 limit (subtract)
—
27 remains
28 nearest higher number of sevens
—
1 difference
38 limit (add)
—

39
subtract 31 the days in March.
remains 8th April, Easter day.

Having found Easter, the other moveable feasts depending thereon are easily known.

Septuagesima	is	nine weeks before Easter.
Sexagesima		eight weeks ditto
Quinquagesima		seven weeks ditto.
Quadragesima, or 1st Sunday in Lent		six weeks ditto.
Rogation Sunday		five weeks after Easter.
Ascension Day		forty days ditto.
Whit Sunday		seven weeks ditto.
Trinity Sunday		eight weeks ditto

The following Table shews what Day of the Month any Sunday will fall on, and consequently each Day in the Week.

Find the Dominical Letter, (page 11.) Then against any particular month seek the said letter, over which are the days on which the Sundays will happen in that month.

Thus for 1794—The Sunday Letter is E, and the Sundays in January fall on the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th.

SUNDAYS.

Months.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Months.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
Jan.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Octob.
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	May
Aug.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	Aug.
Feb & Nov	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	March
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	June
Sept.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	Dec.
April	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	July

Fig 3

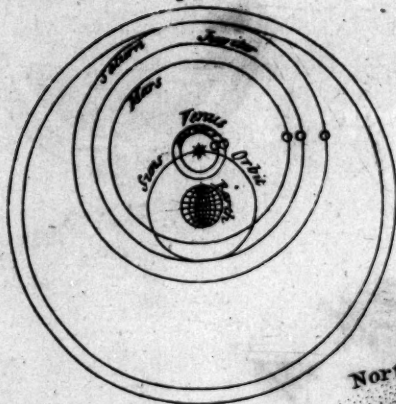


Fig 2

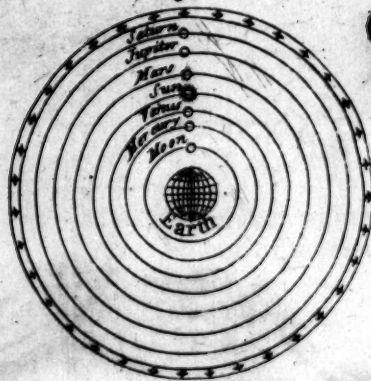


Fig 11



Fig 10



Fig 1

North D Pole

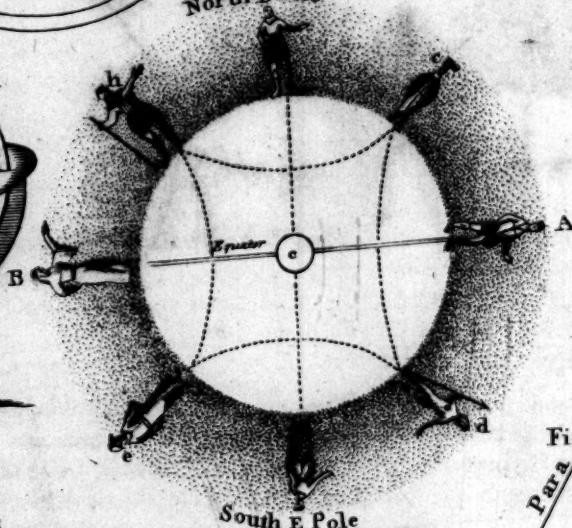


Fig 4

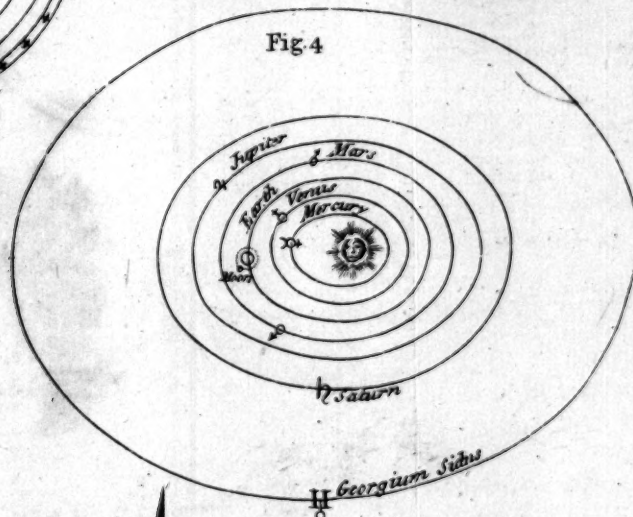


Fig 12



Fig 8

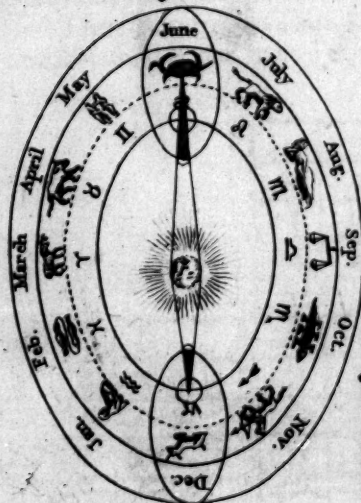


Fig 13

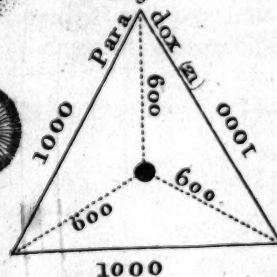


Fig 9

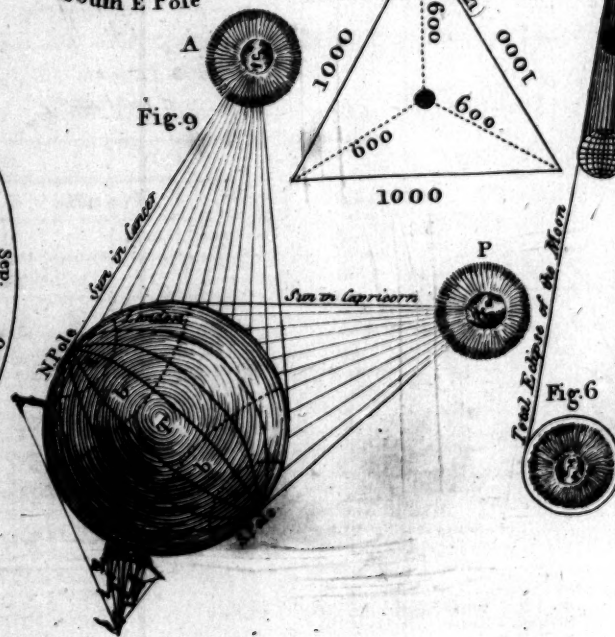


Fig 6

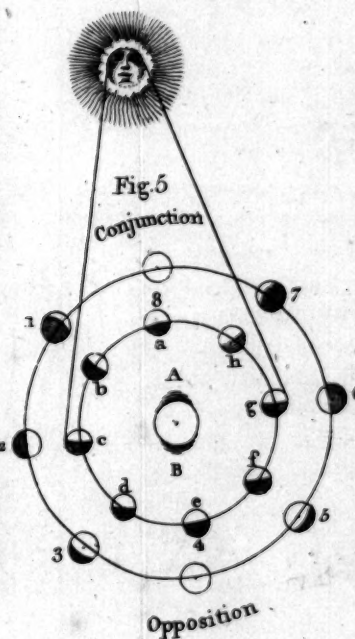


Fig 7



Fig 5

Conjunction



Opposition

PART II.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY,

&c.

THE world in which we live is composed of four distinct species of elementary or original matter, viz. *Fire, Water, Earth, and Air*. Of these Fire or Heat seems to be the principal agent in nature. When this element penetrates the pores of any substance, it uniformly expands it. Thus a bar of iron or brass is lengthened by being heated, Metals and other substances are melted by it, and water is converted into steam or vapour.

WATER constitutes the greater part of our globe, and is a considerable part of the nourishment of vegetables, &c. All bodies lighter than water swim in that element: bodies that are heavier will displace a bulk of water equal to their own, and consequently sink. The natural property of water is to raise always to the level of its source or spring.

EARTH is that great mass of solid matter composed by the combination of various terrestrial bodies, the basis of which appears to be that vitriolic matter or substance of which flint or glass is made.

The AIR or ATMOSPHERE is that subtile, elastic, compressible fluid by which the Globe is surrounded on every side, and which may be considered the grand instrument of the Deity in many of his works. This fluid is composed of small globular pelucid or transparent atoms, which pervade almost every substance, penetrate into the most hidden recesses of Nature, and thereby give life and vegetation to every thing. It is the vehicle by which we enjoy the senses of smelling, hearing, and seeing. The Air* becomes more rare or thin in an uniform ratio the higher it extends above the Earth (*fig. 1, plate 2.*) Its pressure or weight on the Earth's surface is at the rate of fifteen pounds upon a square inch. As this pressure tends equally upwards, downwards, and on all sides, the weight of Air sustained by a middle sized man (which is nearly 13 tons) is not much felt by him; besides, this weight is counteracted and rendered imperceptible by the effort of the rarefied air within him. The Atmosphere is generally supposed to extend to about forty miles above the Earth, but we have no criterion whereby its precise limits can be determined. At the height of about three miles it becomes so very thin as to be incapable of supporting any dense vapours; hence that congeries of fine blue æther through which the glorious luminaries of heaven appear. This æther most probably extends to, and mixes with the like particles of other Orbs, and so on,

* The Atmosphere may be compared to the down on a peach, and its pressure on the Earth aptly represented by placing a number of rolls of wool one on another; the undermost of which will be compressed considerably, the next not so much, and so on to the one at the top, which will remain in its natural loose state. The density of air is to that of water as 1 : 864.

from

from world to world, from system to system; thus uniting all the works of the Omnipotent Being, who made all things, who rules and governs the whole.

CLOUDS.

CLOUDS consist of the vapours exhaled or drawn up into the air by the Sun's heat, or of such as are forced up into it by the action of wind; and they are constituted of small vesiculæ or fluid particles, which being lighter than the air, ascend therein until they arrive at some region which is of the same rareness with themselves: here they float, until, by coming in contact with each other, they incorporate, and become more compact and weighty, and consequently sink towards the Earth. In their descent they mix with others; and thus become more and more liquified, until they condense into water, and fall to the earth in drops of rain. If the vapours cannot rise far above the Earth by reason of the density of the air above, they are compressed and forced down in a small misting Rain, or kept suspended near the Earth in a heavy thick Fog, such as those which are so frequent in winter. The reason why fogs fall in the evening is, the cold above, occasioned by the absence of the Sun, so condenses the vapours newly raised as to force them down. If the upper regions of the air permit the vapours to rise to a considerable height, (as in Summer) and there to form and condense into clouds of water; when these break, the drops of rain will be large; and if in descending these drops pass through a cold region, they will congeal into ice, and fall in hail-stones. Hence the reason why we have more heavy rain in summer than in winter; and more small rain and fogs in winter than in summer. If vapours, moving about in small particles, meet with a cold region near the Earth, the particles freeze or congeal into an icy substance, several of which sticking together, form fleeces of snow; which, in consequence of their lightness, being subject to the various motions of the air, fall in a slow, gentle manner, to the Earth.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The vapours raised in the air contain a greater or smaller quantity of electrical fluid, according as the places of the earth whence they are exhaled contain many or few nitrous, sulphureous and acid particles. These vapours and exhalations are more abundant, and more charged with these electrical particles, in hot climates, especially after a fall of rain: hence the reason why thunder is so frequent and violent in countries situate within the torrid zone.

When two clouds, fraught with an unequal portion of this fluid, come near to each other, the cloud containing the greater quantity will deposit its superabundance in the other cloud, and with a flash of lightning restore the equilibrium: the environing air then violently rushing into the vacuum, causes the awful rumbling noise of thunder. Sometimes an overcharged cloud is attracted by steeples, trees, houses, &c. which, if dry, are often shattered in pieces by the effort of the fire in its passage to the earth: hence the utility of conductors on the
tops

tops of houses, &c. To be dry and stand under a tree in a thunder-storm, is dangerous. Thunder is sometimes occasioned by the electrical fluid passing from the earth to the clouds, and *vice versa*.

WIND.

The variations and changes in the state of the atmosphere proceed from heat, which rarifies, or cold, which condenses it. The air is said to be rarified when by the action of heat it is expanded so as to fill a greater space than it usually occupies: it is condensed when compressed into a less space. When rarified, an influx of the cold air is occasioned: this being a heavier fluid, rushes in upon that which is more rarified and light, and produces a stream or current of air, which is called wind. Hence the reason why the air rushes so violently into a close room with a great fire in it, glass-houses, &c. Winds take their names from the points of the compass from whence they blow: if from the north, it is called a north-wind; if from the south, a south-wind, &c. In England, the east wind is dry and hot in summer, cold and piercing in winter; owing perhaps to the particles of earth, sand, &c. forced along with it. The west wind, on the contrary, is damp and mild in winter, cool and refreshing in summer; and this is occasioned by the moist particles it brings with it from the main ocean.

In Europe the course of the winds is very irregular. Between the tropics it has little variation. About 30° N. lat. the wind blows generally from the west. In the Pacific ocean it is as constantly east. In part of the Atlantic ocean a north wind reigns almost constantly during the months of October, November, December and January, which is the reason why the fleets generally sail for India in these months, in order to pass the line by favour of these winds. At the Cape of Good Hope the NW wind blows during the month of September. Among the Sundry Isles an easterly wind reigns during January and February, and extends to about 18° lat. this is the time the Dutch set sail from Java for Europe. In the Indian seas and on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, the wind blows six months from the NE, and six months from the SW. These currents, which in these countries distinguish the seasons, are called monsoons. In the Mediterranean sea the wind blows from the west at sun setting, and, on the contrary, from the east at sun rising.

GRAVITATION.

The earth being suspended in infinite space, while she performs her diurnal or daily motion round her axis in twenty-four hours, revolves about the sun in the period of a year; at the rate of sixty thousand miles per hour: the former motion marks out the day and night, the latter the seasons of the year. The particles of the earth, and the loose bodies on her surface, would necessarily fall into confusion, by this astonishing and rapid motion, were they not kept in their proper places by the power of her central gravity; which occasions that tendency which all bodies have towards the center of the earth. Hence the whole surface of the earth becomes the top; and her center the bottom. All bodies are retained on her surface by the power of this central attraction: our antipodes are therefore as much on the top as we are; that is, they say, they are above and the British are below;

below; while the British say the very same thing of them. We and they gravitate equally towards the center.

Suppose a passage to be made through the center of the Earth from A to B (*fig. 1. plate 2.*) so as apparently to admit of the man A, and the woman B, falling quite through; they would fall no further than the center c, which is the bottom or seat of the attractive power: Here they must remain for ever, being influenced by an equal quantity of matter on all sides. Every particle having a gravitating power in proportion to its solid content or its quantity of matter, has an attractive tendency towards each other. This power of gravity in bodies decreases in reciprocal proportion as the squares of their distances from each other. As the globe is more oblate or flat at the poles than under the equator, this attractive power on the Earth's surface varies in it's influence: Hence the reason of the difference between the vibrations of a pendulum at the equator and at either of the poles.

SYSTEMS. (*fig. 2, 3, 4.*)

Fig. 2. represents the Ptolemaic System, invented by Claudius Ptolemæus, an Egyptian, who lived 283 years A. C. The Earth is here the center, round which revolve the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Fig. 3. represents the system of Ticho Brahe, a native of Denmark, in the 16th century. Here are two centers, viz. first, the Earth, round which revolves the Sun; second, the Sun, which is the center of the orbits of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Fig. 4. represents the Copernican System, or the Pythagorean revived by Nicholas Copernicus, a native of Poland, in the 16th century. It is frequently called the Newtonian System, in honour of the immortal Newton, by whom the motions of the heavenly bodies were not only clearly ascertained, but also the general law of gravity and attraction by which they are moved was discovered and illustrated. In this system the sun is the center, round which revolve all the planets according to the order following.

1. THE SUN. ☉

Is a huge body of fire, and the fountain of light and heat to the whole of our system. His diameter is about 89,000 miles, and solid content nearly 1,200,000 times larger than our earth. Revolution round his axis in 25 days 6 hours.

2. MERCURY. ☿

Diameter, about 3,000 miles.

Distance from the sun, 36,841,468.

Revolution { Round his axis unknown.
Round the sun, in 87 days 23 hours.

Motion in his orbit, 100,000 miles per hour.

3. VENUS. ♀

Diameter, 9,330 miles.

Distance from the sun, 68,891,486.

Revolution { About her axis, in 24 days 8 hours.
Round the Sun, in 224 days 17 hours.

Motion in her orbit, 69,000 miles per hour

She has two summers and two winters in one revolution. She crosses

crosses our ecliptic at the 14th degree of Gemini and Sagittarius, and maketh an angle with the ecliptic of $3^{\circ} 23' 30''$

4. EARTH. $\ominus$

Diameter, { at the equator, 8,010 miles.
at the poles, 7,836 miles.

Distance from the Sun, about 95,173,127 miles.

Revolution { About her axis, in 24 hours, which constitutes one natural day.
Round the Sun, in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, which is the period of our year.

Motion in her orbit, 60,000 miles per hour.

Her axis is inclined $66^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ from a perpendicular to its orbit, making an angle with the ecliptic of $23^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$. Hence arises the diversity of seasons, and the variation in the length of the days and nights.

5. MARS. $\♂$

Diameter, 5,400 miles.

Distance from the Sun, about 145,014,148.

Revolution { About his axis, in 24 hours and 40 minutes.
Round the Sun, in 1 year, 321 days, 17 hours.

Motion in his orbit, 50,000 miles per hour.

6. JUPITER. $\♃$

Diameter, 94,000 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 494,990,976 miles.

Revolution { About his axis, in 9 hours and 56 minutes.
Round the Sun, in 11 years, 314 days, and 18 hours, attended by 4 moons.

Motion in his orbit, 30,000 miles per hour.

7. SATURN. $\♄$

Diameter, 78,000 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 907,956,130 miles.

Revolution { About his axis, unknown.
Round the Sun, in 29 years, 167 days, and 6 hours; attended by 5 moons, besides a luminous ring.

Motion in his orbit, 18,000 miles per hour.

To the foregoing is now added

8. GEORGIUM SIDUS, OR OURANUS. $\♅$

Discovered in 1783 by Mr. Herschel.

Diameter 35,109 miles.

Distance from the Sun, nearly twice that of Saturn.

Revolution round the Sun, in about 83 years, and 140 days.

The planets whose orbits are within that of the earth, are called Inferior Planets; as Venus and Mercury. Those whose orbits are beyond that of the earth are called Superior Planets, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Ouranus.

The motion of the planets round the Sun is from west to east. The foregoing are called Primary Planets: The Moons, or Satellites, are called Secondary Planets. There are ten moons; viz. Saturn has five, Jupiter four, and the Earth one; each of which, no doubt, have an atmosphere, inhabitants, &c. in like manner as our earth. The place of a planet, when viewed from the earth, is called its geocentric place. When viewed from the Sun it is called its heliocentric place.

The orbits of the planets being elliptical, (see *fig. 4. and 8.*) their distance from the Sun (which is one of the foci) varies, and their motion is accelerated the nearer they approach the sun, and becomes slower as their distance increafes. The greateft distance of the planets from the sun is termed the higher apfis or aphelion, where their motion is sloweft; their neareft distance is called the lower apfis or perihelion, where their motion is fwifteft. It is owing to the above irregular motion of the Earth, that our fummer half year is about eight days longer than the winter half: or, in other words, that the earth is longer in moving from Aries to Libra, than from Libra to Aries. Hence it follows, that a clock, however well regulated, cannot keep exact time with the fun, except when the earth happens to be in particular points of her orbit: fuch as thofe in which fhe is April 15, June 16, Auguft 31, and December 24, at which times clocks and watches may be regulated exactly by a true fundial. When the earth is in her aphelion, it is the middle of our fummer: when in her perihelion, it is the middle of our winter. The reafon why it is hotter when the earth is at her greateft diftance from the fun, is, the fun is a longer time above the horizon, and being nearer to our zenith, his rays fall more perpendicularly upon us, as A. (*fig. 9.*) In winter he continues a fhorter time above the horizon, and his rays fall more obliquely, as P.

The moon is about 240,000 miles diftant from the earth, and turns round the earth and her axis in the fame time; viz. in twenty-feven days, feven hours, and forty-three minutes: but as the earth has advanced in the ecliptic during that time, the moon cannot come in conjunction till two days five hours and two minutes after, fo that from change to change there are exactly twenty-nine days twelve hours and forty-five minutes. Daily motion in her orbit $13^{\circ} 10''$; Diameter 2,180 miles. Motion 22,290 miles per hour. Her orbit croffes the ecliptic in two points called nodes, and extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the north and fouth. The neareft diftance of the moon to the earth is called perigee and her greateft apogee.

OF THE PHASES OF THE MOON. (*Fig. 5.*)

That half of the moon which is towards the fun being always enlightened, the other half is totally dark. As the moon revolves in her orbit, we fee her enlightened fide under different afpects, called phases, as at a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h. When fhe is at a, fhe is in conjunction, viz. between the earth and the fun; her enlightened difk therefore is hidden from the earth: this is the time of change. About the fourth evening, being arrived at b, a fmall portion of her enlightened fide is vifible to the Earth, and appears horned, as (1.) About the feventh day fhe arrives at c, when fhe is in her quadrature, i. e. has made a quarter of her orbit, and half of her enlightened fide is towards the earth; this is called a bifected or half moon, as (2.) About the eleventh evening fhe arrives at d, when three quarters of her enlightened fide is towards the earth, and fhe appears as (3.) and is faid to be gibbous. About the fourteenth evening fhe arrives at e, which is half of her orbit: fhe is now in oppofition to the fun,

sun, and the whole of her enlightened disk being towards the earth we call her full moon. From e, to the next conjunction she keeps turning her enlightened side from the earth, and appears under the same phases till she arrives again at a.

The increase of the moon is called waxing, the decrease waning. Our earth is a moon to the moon, waxing and waning as she does, but she appears thirteen times larger to the Lunarians than the moon does to us.

HARVEST MOON.

The moon whose full happens on or near the time of the autumnal equinox (22d September) is called the harvest or hunter's moon. For the space of one week (i. e. from three evenings before till three evenings after the full) she rises within about ten minutes of the time she did on the preceding evening. The reason of this phenomenon is, that at this season the moon ascends from the southern to the northern signs of the zodiac, and for a few evenings before the full she rises to the southward of the east, and advances more towards the east till she becomes full: she then proceeds towards the north, and sets to the southward of the west; and as her amplitude or angle with the east and west points of the horizon is greater at this than at any other season, so she rises more perpendicularly or nearer at right angles. The same phenomenon is observed in the southern hemisphere at the time of the vernal or spring equinox.

ECLIPSES. (fig. 6 and 7.)

The earth, moon, and all the planets being opaque bodies, and having only one half of their surface illuminated by the sun, they must necessarily cast a shadow on the opposite side, and all bodies passing through this shadow have the sun's rays intercepted from them, and are therefore said to be eclipsed.

If at the time when the moon is in opposition to the sun, and on the plane of the ecliptic in such position, that a right line passing through the center of the sun and earth, would go through the center of the moon; the moon would then be eclipsed totally: but if the moon be somewhat to the north or south of the ecliptic, so that her center be not exactly in the said right line, the shadow of the earth would fall on a part of her surface, and the eclipse would be partial. A lunar eclipse can happen only at the time of full moon: it begins on the eastern side, and goes off on the western. The longest duration of a lunar eclipse is three hours and fifty seven minutes: this happens when the moon is in apogée, or, which is the same thing, the earth in aphelion, where the shadow extends farthest and the motion is slowest.

If when the moon is in conjunction with the sun, her center be exactly in a right line with that of the sun and earth, the shadow of the moon will fall upon the earth and cause an eclipse of the sun. (If by an eclipse is understood the deprivation of light, it would be proper to call it an eclipse of the earth, for the sun being the fountain of light cannot be deprived of it.) An eclipse of the sun can happen only at the time of change or new moon. It begins on the western and goes off on the eastern side. A digit is the one twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; and so many of these parts as are dark-

ened by the shadow, so many digits the sun or moon is said to be eclipsed.

The planets of our system are no doubt constituted of land and water, have an atmosphere and every property possessed by our earth. As to the comets, their long absence from our view has hitherto prevented just and accurate observations being made on the rules and laws by which they are governed.—In regard to the fixed stars, their immense distance from us is a proof that they cannot receive their light from our sun; and it is probable that each of them may be a sun, and the center of a system of habitable worlds, in no respect inferior to those which compose our system. The distance of the nearest of the stars (viz. Sirius or the Dog Star) is computed to be not less than 2,000,200,000 miles. A sound flying at the rate of 100,000 miles per hour could not arrive to the earth from thence in 300 years. Hence it may be presumed that there are bodies at so great a distance from us, that their light hath not yet reached the earth since the creation; although light flies at the amazing rate of 95,173,127 miles in about $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Could we soar up to the most remote of the visible stars, we should there find ourselves still, as it were, on the confines of creation; which seems to enlarge and extend to infinity, so as every where to display an all-wise and wonderful power! We should see our glorious sun sink into insignificance; and the earth would be lost from our view. There we should behold system beyond system, above us, below us, to the right, and to the left; we should have thousands of thousands of suns arranged around us, at immense distances from each other, and attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet proceeding regularly and harmoniously in the paths prescribed them. Such infinite wisdom and glory, the narrow extent of man's faculties permits him not to conceive! Ought not earthly pride to blush at her arrogance, and to soften into humility, at the thought of that Supreme, Self-existent, and Independent Being, the Maker, Preserver, and Governor of all things and events, past, present, and to come?

TIDES.

The flux and reflux, or flow and ebb of the ocean, are occasioned by the attractive powers of the sun and moon; but more particularly by that of the moon, owing to her proximity to the earth. The moon's influence upon the water, in proportion to that of the sun, is as ten is to three. When the moon is in conjunction, i. e. between the earth and the sun, these powers, 10 and 3, are united, and by drawing in the same direction, cause a spring tide, as A, (fig. 5.) When the moon is in opposition, or full, there is another spring tide, as B; but this is not so high as the former, the waters being attracted only by the moon, 10. At the quarters, as at g and c, the tides are neap: the sun's power of 3, then diminishing that of the moon, 10, only 7 are left to operate on the water. The spring tides do not happen exactly at the time of new and full moon; but generally about the third tide after. The tides are highest when the moon is in perigee, and in conjunction.

OF THE CIRCLES OF THE GLOBE.

The ARTIFICIAL GLOBE represents the world as it is constituted of land and water; and turns round a diameter, each of the extreme points.

points of which is called its axis. The one is the north, the other the south pole. To the globe belong six large circles, viz. the horizon, the meridian, the equator, the ecliptic, the equinoctial, and solstitial colures: and four small circles, viz. the two tropics, and the two polar circles.

The HORIZON.] Is either sensible, or rational. The sensible horizon is that circle which terminates our view when we look around us in any open space. The rational horizon is a circle dividing the earth into two equal parts, and is that wooden frame round a globe, called the horizon. On this frame are described three circles: on the outermost are marked the 12 calendar months: on the next, the signs of the zodiac: on the innermost the rhumbs, or points of the compass.

The MERIDIAN.] Is a circle on which the latitude or the distance of any place from the equator is reckoned. It divides the globe into east and west: it is called the meridian, because when the sun comes to it, or to the south of any place, or rather, when a place of the earth comes to the north of the sun, it is twelve o'clock, or noon, at that place.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL LINE.] Is a circle which divides the globe into two equal hemispheres, or half spheres, north and south; and on which the longitude is reckoned. It is called the equator, because when the sun comes to it, the days and nights are every where equal. This circle is sometimes called the line, especially by mariners.

The ZODIAC.] Is an imaginary line, about $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in breadth: In the middle of which is the ecliptic.

The ECLIPTIC.] Is that circle in which the earth makes her revolution round the sun. It crosses the equator at the signs Aries and Libra, which are called the equinoctial points. The earth enters the sign Aries on the 20th of March, which is the period of the vernal or spring equinox. She enters the sign Libra on the 22d of September, which is the period of the autumnal equinox. The ecliptic is divided into twelve constellations, called the signs of the zodiac, which answer to the twelve months of the year, and contain each 30° (See fig. 8, plate 2.)

Spring and Summer Signs, North of the Equator.

Summer Spring	1	ARIES,	♈ the Ram,	March 20.
	2	TAURUS,	♉ the Bull,	April 20.
	3	GEMINI,	♊ the Twins,	May 21.
	4	CANCER,	♋ the Crab,	June 21.
	5	LEO,	♌ the Lion,	July 23.
	6	VIRGO,	♍ the Virgin,	August 23.

Autumnal and Winter Signs, South of the Equator.

Winter Autumn	7	LIBRA,	♎ the Scales,	Sept. 22.
	8	SCORPIO,	♏ the Scorpion,	Oct. 23.
	9	SAGITTARIUS,	♐ the Archer,	Nov. 22.
	10	CAPRICORN,	♑ the Goat,	Dec. 22.
	11	AQUARIUS,	♒ Water Bearer,	Jan. 20.
	12	PISCES,	♓ the Fishes,	Feb. 19.

Or thus:

- " The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
- " And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
- " The Virgin and the Scales;
- " The Scorpion, Archer, and She-Goat,
- " The Man who holds the Wat'ring-pot,
- " And Fish with glittering tails."

The sun always appears in the opposite sign to that in which the earth is; that is, when the earth is in Capricorn, we say the sun is in Cancer.

OF THE RECESSION AND PROCESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

This is a retrograde motion, which the equinoctial points have directly contrary to the order of the signs to which they belong, i. e. they recede or go back from east to west, instead of proceeding from west to east, at the rate of one degree in 72 years. This is the reason why the constellations are now advanced before their signs, which will be continually changing their situations, and consequently their constellations, till the expiration of 25920 years = 72×360 , in which time the equinoctial points will make one entire revolution; when the signs and their constellations will fall together again. This period of time is called the Platonic year. Aries ϖ is now moved to the sign Taurus 8, and Taurus to Gemini 11, and Gemini to Cancer 6, &c.

The Two COLURES.] The solstitial colure passes through the poles, and the signs Cancer and Capricorn: these two signs are called the summer and winter solstices. The equinoctial colure passes through the poles and the signs Aries and Libra.

LESSER CIRCLES.

TROPICS { Cancer, } $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees { North } from the equator.
 { Capricorn, } { South }

The Two POLAR CIRCLES.] Are $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ distant from either pole. That at the north is called the arctic, that at the south the antarctic circle. The hour circle on the globe is a small circle, having the poles in the center, and is generally marked on the globe under the meridian with an index, pointing to the hours. The quadrant of altitude is a narrow thin piece of brass, divided into 90° , and made to screw on the meridian, always in the zenith; it serves to determine the altitude, azimuths, &c. of the celestial bodies, and the bearing and distance of places. To some globes there is another thin plate of brass, called the semicircle of position, which is divided into 180° answering to one half of the horizon: its use is nearly the same as that of the quadrant of altitude. The Mariner's Compass is a circle divided into 32 parts, called rhumbs or points, by which we discover how one place is situate in respect to another, which is called its bearing. The other circles on the globe, which are parallel to the equator, are called parallels of latitude. There are certain large tracks on the earth called zones, of which there are five, viz.

The Two FRIGID ZONES.] Which are contained within the polar circles, as a, a, (fig. 9.)

The Two TEMPERATE ZONES.] Which are contained between each tropic and polar circle, as b, b; and are 43° in breadth.

ONE

ONE TORRID ZONE.] Which is contained between the two tropics, as T; and is 47° in breadth.

CLIMATES.] Are portions of the earth's surface of such a breadth, that the longest day in one exceeds that in the other by half an hour, beginning at the equator, where the day is 12 hours in length. At lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$, the longest day is $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which is the end of the first climate. The second climate ends at $16^{\circ} 25'$, where the longest day is 13 hours. The third ends at $23^{\circ} 50'$, where the longest day is $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The fourth ends at $30^{\circ} 25'$, where the longest day is 14 hours. The fifth ends at $36^{\circ} 28'$, where the longest day is $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The sixth ends at $41^{\circ} 22'$, where the longest day is 15 hours. The seventh ends at $45^{\circ} 30'$, where the longest day is $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The eighth ends at $49^{\circ} 1'$, where the longest day is 16 hours. The ninth ends at 52° where the longest day is $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Thus, on reckoning a climate for every half hour till we come to the polar circles in $66^{\circ} 30'$, where the longest day is 24 hours. From the polar circles to the poles, the days increase by a month each. Thus at $67^{\circ} 22'$ the day is one month. At $69^{\circ} 48'$ the day is two months. At $73^{\circ} 37'$ the day is three months. At $78^{\circ} 30'$ the day is four months. At $84^{\circ} 5'$ the day is five months. At the pole or 90° the day is six months. There are thirty climates on each side of the equator, viz. Between the equator & each polar circle there are 24 half hour climates. Between each polar circle and pole - 6 month climates.

30

To know the climate of any given place, find the length of the longest day, (page 30). The number of half hours it exceeds 12 hours will be the number of the climate.

EXAMPLE. At London, the longest day is $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which is nine half hours longer than the day at the equator, consequently London is in the ninth north climate of half hours.

Every place on the globe enjoys an equal share of day and night. The days in summer are equal to the nights in winter; and the days in winter are equal to the nights in summer; the day and night together being always 24 hours.

TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY.

TWILIGHT.] Is that faint illumination observed before sun rising and after sun setting. It commences in the morning when the sun is within 18° of the horizon, and continues till he rises. In the evening it continues from sun setting till he is 18° below the horizon. It is occasioned by the refraction of the atmosphere, the solar rays being thereby repelled back upon the earth.

The ZENITH.] Is that point in the heavens exactly over head.

The NADIR.] Is that point under our feet, diametrically or directly opposite to the zenith.

DECLINATION.] Is the distance of the sun, or of any star, from the equator, and is either north or south.

ASCENSION.] Is an arch of the equator contained between the sign Aries and that degree of the equator which is cut by the meridian when the sun, or star, comes to the meridian.

OBLIQUE

OBLIQUE ASCENSION.] Is that arch of the equator contained between the sign Aries, and the degree of the equator cut by the horizon, at the rising of the sun or star.

OBLIQUE DESCENSION.] Is the same degree, &c. at the setting of the sun or star. Subtract the oblique from the right ascension, and it gives the ascensional difference; which, being reduced to time, by dividing by 15° shews how much before or after fix the sun or star rises or sets. Culminating of an object in the heavens, is the time when it arrives at the meridian of the place where the observation is made.

AMPLITUDE.] Is an arch contained between the east or west points of the horizon, and the sun, star, &c. at rising or setting.

AZIMUTH.] Is the bearing of the sun or star from either north or south point of the horizon, at any time when the sun or star is above the horizon.

ANGLE OF POSITION.] Is the angle formed between the meridian of a given place and a vertical or azimuth circle, passing from the zenith through the said place to the horizon.

LATITUDE.] Is the distance of any place from the equator; and is either north or south, and can never exceed 90° which is the distance of the poles from the equator.

N. B. The latitude of the heavenly bodies is their distance from the ecliptic, and not from the equator.

LONGITUDE.] Is an arch of the equator, contained between a certain meridian and a given place, and is either east or west; and can never exceed 180° which is equal to half the circumference of the earth.

N. B. The longitude of the heavenly bodies is an arch of the ecliptic, reckoning from the point Aries.

CARDINAL POINTS.] Are the four principal points of the horizon, called North, South, East, and West.

OF THE POSITIONS OF THE SPHERE.

A PARALLEL SPHERE] (fig. 10.) is when the equator is even or parallel with the horizon, having one pole in the zenith and the other in the nadir. The inhabitants of this sphere live within the polar circles.

A RIGHT SPHERE] (fig. 11.) is when the equator cuts the horizon perpendicularly or at right angles. The inhabitants of this sphere live under the equator.

AN OBLIQUE SPHERE] (fig. 12.) is when the equator cuts the horizon obliquely in any position between a right and parallel sphere. The inhabitants of this sphere live in the temperate zones.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished according to their relative situations, viz.

THE PERIÆCII] as h, c, or e, d, (fig. 1, plate 2.) are those who live under the same parallels of latitude, and on the same side of the equator at 180° of longitude: they have the same seasons at the same time; with this difference, that it is noon day with one when it is midnight with the other, *et vice versa*.

THE ANTIÆCII] as c, d, or h, e, are those who live under the same meridian and in the same degree of latitude, but on different sides of the equator: it is winter with one when it is summer with the other, but the hours of the day and night are the same.

The

The **ANTIPODES**] as A, B, d, h, D, E, or c, e, are those who live diametrically opposite to one another, standing as it were feet to feet: their seasons, days, and nights, are directly contrary.

Mankind are further distinguished by their shadows, viz.

The **AMPHISCII**] as T, (*fig. 9.*) are those who live in the torrid zone: their shadows at noon day are cast different ways: when the sun is in the zenith, they have no shadow; they are therefore called **Ascii**.

The **HETEROSCHII**] as b, b, are those who inhabit the temperate zones: their shadows at noon day are always cast the same way. In the north-temperate zone shadows fall towards the north: in the south temperate zone they fall towards the south.

The **PERISCHII**] as a, a, inhabit the frigid zones. Their shadows turn round them.

MAPS.

A map is the representation of the whole or a part of the surface of the earth on a plane superficies. Countries and kingdoms are separated on a map by small dots, and the towns are denoted by a small o, with the name or a figure of reference affixed thereto. Rivers are described by crooked black lines, and are wider towards the mouth than towards the source. Mountains are expressed as in a picture. Forests by small shrubs. The sea coast or shore is denoted by black shades sketched in the sea, &c. The boundaries of a country are whatever touches it, whether land or water. The degrees of latitude are marked at the sides of the map; those of longitude at the top and bottom. On looking on a map, the Top is the north, the Bottom the south, the Right hand the east, the Left hand the west. A map representing the sea coasts, &c. is called a chart.

OF THE USE OF THE GLOBES AND MAPS.

PROBLEM I.

ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

To rectify the globe.

Elevate or raise the pole as high above the horizon as the place is distant from the equator.

EXAMPLE. London, lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ Vienna, $48^{\circ} 12'$ Petersburg, 60°

PROBLEM II.

To find the latitude of any place.

On the **GLOBE**.] Seek the place, and bring it to the meridian; the degree thereon, over the place, will be its distance from the equator, or latitude.

On the **MAP**.] Seek the place, and guide your finger, &c. (parallel with the lines) to either side where the degrees are marked: they will shew the distance from the equator.

Required, the latitude of London, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Rome, Lima, in South America, and Cape of Good Hope, in Africa.

PROBLEM III.

To find the longitude.

On the **GLOBE**.] Seek the place, and bring it to the meridian; the degree of the equator which is cut by the meridian is the longitude required.

On the **MAP**.] Seek the place, and take your finger either to the top

top or bottom where the degrees are marked, and they will shew the longitude, or distance from the meridian, east or west.

Given—Paris, Constantinople, Petersburg, Warsaw, Dublin. Required the latitude and longitude of each place.

PROBLEM IV.

To find the Antiæcii, Periæcii, and Antipodes of any place.

I. The Antiæcii. Bring the given place to the meridian; and under the same degree of latitude as that of the given place (but on the contrary side of the equator) will be the place of the Antiæcii.

II. The Periæcii. Bring the given place to the meridian, and turn the globe half way round, or till 180° of the equator (counting from the given place) come to the meridian: then under the same degree of latitude will be the place of the Periæcii.

III. The Antipodes. Bring the given place to the meridian, and turn the globe half way round, or till 180° of longitude from the given place come to the meridian: then under the same degree of contrary latitude will be the place of the Antipodes.

Thus the Antiæcii, Periæcii, and Antipodes of London, will be found to be: for the first, a place in the southern ocean; for the second, a place in the eastern ocean, between Kamchatka and North America: the third, at the south of New Zealand.

PROBLEM V.

The latitude and longitude given, to find the place.

On the GLOBE.] Bring the degree of longitude (on the equator) to the meridian: then under the meridian at the given latitude will be the place required.

On the MAP.] Seek the longitude, and take your finger from the top or bottom till it comes opposite to the latitude given: the point of intersection will be the place required.

Given $41^{\circ} 1'$ lat. and $29^{\circ} 0'$ east long. } required the places.
 $38^{\circ} 42'$ lat. and $9^{\circ} 4'$ west long. }

PROBLEM VI.

To find the difference of latitude between two places.

Find the latitude of each place.

If they are { both north or both south } subtract one from the other } it will give the difference.
 { one north and the other south } add one to the other }

PROBLEM VII.

To find the difference of longitude.

Seek the longitude of each place.

If they are { both east or both west } subtract one from the other } it will give the difference.
 { one east and the other west } add them together }

EXAMPLE. Required the difference of latitude and longitude between

London and { Madrid } and between { Pekin in China
 Vienna } Lisbon and { Botany Bay
 Petersburg } Quebec.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM VIII.

A place being given, to find all those places which are in the same latitude.

On the GLOBE.] Bring the given place to the meridian, and denote the degree of latitude by some mark: then turn the globe round, and all the places that pass under the said mark are in the same latitude, and their days and nights are of the same length.

On the MAP.] Seek the given place, and take your finger, &c. parallel or even with the lines to either side of the map: all those places your finger passes over are in the same latitude.

Given London, to find what places are in the same latitude.

PROBLEM IX.

The hour of the day being given, to find what o'clock it is at another place.

On the GLOBE.] Bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour; then turn the globe till the other place comes to the meridian, the index will shew the hour at that place.

On the MAP.] Find the difference of longitude between the given place and that where the hour is required; which longitude, being reduced into time by allowing 15° for every hour, will give the hour required.

If the place where the } Easterly, it is later } than at the given
hour is required be } Westerly, it is earlier } place.

The circumference of the earth (360°) being divided by 24 (hours), in which time the earth turns round on her axis, the quotient will be 15° of the equator, which passes before the sun every hour.

Now as the sun enlightens only one half of the earth's surface at one time, and the rotation of the earth being from west to east, it follows that the sun must necessarily rise at some places when he sets or disappears to others, &c. therefore a place that is 15° to the east will have the sun in the meridian one hour sooner than another place that is 15° to the west.

Given { London, 9 o'clock } required the hour at Dublin, Peterf-
 { in the morning, } burgh, Jamaica, Madras, and Lisbon.

PROBLEM X.

To find the distance between two places.

On the GLOBE.] Lay the quadrant of altitude over both places; the degrees contained thereon between them being multiplied by 70, will be the distance in English miles nearly.

On the MAP.] Take the distance between the two places, and see how many degrees it is on the meridian, which multiply as above.

What is the distance between London and Rome.

PROBLEM XI.

To find the angle of position of two places.

Rectify the globe according to the latitude of one of the places, which place bring to the meridian; then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and lay the edge thereof over the other place: the number of degrees on the horizon contained between the quadrant and the meridian will be the angle of position.

Given { Lizard and } to find the angle of position between them.
 { Jamaica, }

PROBLEM

PROBLEM XII.

To find the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Seek the day of the month on the horizon, and opposite thereto is the sign and degree thereof, which sign seek on the ecliptic.

Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{February 24,} \\ \text{July 19,} \\ \text{October 15,} \\ \text{November 20,} \end{array} \right\}$ to find the sun's place.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find the sun's rising and setting.

Rectify the globe for the given place. Having found the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the meridian, and fix the index at 12 o'clock. Then turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the eastern verge of the horizon, the index will shew the hour of his rising. Bring the sun's place to the west, and the index will shew the setting.

Observe by the index how many hours the sun is in passing from the eastern to the western side of the horizon, i. e. from his rising to his setting; they will be the length of the day, or the time the sun is above the horizon, which subtract from 24 hours, it will give the length of the night, or the time the sun is under the horizon. When the hour of either the rising or setting is known, it is easy to determine the other: thus, as much as the sun rises before six in the morning so much he sets after six at night; and as much as he rises after six in the morning, so much he sets before six in the evening.

When the sun rises at five in the morning he will set at seven in the evening.

Having the time of the sun's rising or setting, the length of either day or night is known thus,

Double the hour of the sun's rising, it will give the length of the night. Double the hour of the sun's setting, it will give the length of the day.

At London, Madrid, and Petersburg, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{February 2,} \\ \text{April 15,} \\ \text{June 2,} \\ \text{August 7,} \\ \text{October 20,} \\ \text{November 21,} \end{array} \right\}$ to find the rising and setting of the sun, length of the day and night, how long twilight continues (*see page 25*), and also the climate of each place.

PROBLEM XIV.

To find the sun's declination.

The globe being rectified, bring the sun's place to the meridian, and observe how many degrees it is to the north or south of the equator; which is the declination either north or south accordingly.

Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{May 4,} \\ \text{August 12,} \\ \text{November 2,} \end{array} \right\}$ to find the sun's declination at 12 o'clock.

PROBLEM XV.

To find the sun's altitude.

The globe being rectified with the quadrant in the zenith, bring the sun's place to the meridian, and observe how many degrees it is above

above the horizon, which will be his altitude at 12 o'clock, called meridian altitude. Turn the globe till the index points to any particular hour, and the quadrant over the sun's place will shew the sun's altitude at that time.

Given April 24, August 20, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to find the altitude.

PROBLEM XVI.

To find the sun's right ascension.

Bring the sun's place to the meridian, and the degree of the equator which is cut thereby, reckoning from the point Aries, is the right ascension required.

Given December 1, to find the sun's right ascension.

PROBLEM XVII.

To find the sun's oblique ascension and descension.

The globe being rectified, &c. bring the sun's place to the eastern side of the horizon; the number of degrees contained between that of the equator cut by the horizon and the beginning of Aries is the oblique ascension. Then take the sun's place to the western verge of the horizon; the degree of the equator cut thereby will be the oblique descension.

Given May 1, at London, to find the sun's oblique ascension and descension.

PROBLEM XVIII.

The day of the month being given, to find those places where the sun will be vertical or in the zenith on that day.

Bring the sun's place to the meridian: denote its declination by some mark; then turn the globe round, and all the places which pass under the said mark will have the sun in the zenith on that day.

What places will have the sun in the zenith on the 24th of April and 5th of September.

PROBLEM XIX.

To find the place where the sun is vertical at any hour, the day of the month and hour given at any place.

Find the sun's declination, and bring the given place to the meridian; set the index to the given hour, then turn the globe till the index points to 12 at noon. That place on the globe which lies under the degree of the sun's declination (on the meridian) has the sun in the zenith at that time.

What places will have the sun in the zenith at 3 o'clock the 24th of February and 19th of July.

PROBLEM XX.

To find the length of the longest day in any latitude in the frigid zones; i.e. how many days, of 24 hours each, the sun continues above the horizon.

Rectify the globe to the given latitude: and count the same number of degrees on the meridian, (from the equator) as the place is distant from the pole, which denote by some mark; then turn the globe, and observe what two signs of the ecliptic pass under that mark. Seek on the horizon the said signs and degrees thereof, opposite to which will be the month, and day of the sun's rising and setting.

Required the length of the longest day at latitude 79° and at the north cape, lat. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM XXI.

Any time less than six months given, to find what places will have the sun all that time above the horizon.

Bring the given time into days (reckoning 28 days to each month) and take half of them; from which (if more than 30) take one, if more than 60 take two, &c. &c. then count on the ecliptic, beginning at Cancer, the same number of degrees as half the number of days. Where this reckoning ends make a mark on the ecliptic: Bring this mark to the meridian, and as many degrees on the meridian as lie between it and the pole, will be equal to the latitude of the place.

What latitude is that where the sun is 4 months and 10 days above the horizon.

PROBLEM XXII.

The month and day being given, to find at what place in either of the frigid zones the sun begins to shine constantly without setting.

Find the sun's declination for the day, which subtract from 90, the remainder will be the latitude of the place required.—*Note*, the same latitude in the other frigid zone shews the place where the sun begins to be absent.

Given May 24, to find what places in the north frigid zone begin to have the sun constantly above the horizon without setting.

PROBLEM XXIII.

The latitude of a place and the day of the month being given, to find the time of the moon's rising and setting, &c.

Rectify the globe for the given latitude, and bring the sun's place to the meridian; place the index at 12. Seek the moon's latitude and place in the ecliptic (in an ephemeris) and denote her latitude on the globe by some mark. Then bring that mark to the eastern side of the horizon, the index will shew the rising; and by turning the globe till the said mark comes to the western side of the horizon, the index will shew the moon's setting.

Or thus—Find the moon's age, (*page 11*). If it be less than 5 days, add to the time of the sun's rising, on the day of new moon, as many times 49 minutes as the moon is days old. If the age be between 11 and 15 days, subtract from the hour of the sun's setting as many times 49 minutes as the moon's age wants of 15 days. If between 15 and 20 days old, add to the time of the sun's setting, on the day of full moon, as many times 49 minutes as the age exceeds 15 days. If between 20 and 30 days, subtract from the sun's rising, on the day of the next new moon, as many times 49 minutes as the moon's age is short of 30 days.

Given October 27 and 14, 1793, to find the moon's rising at London.

CELESTIAL GLOBE.

A spectator, when he observes the starry heavens, conceives himself in the midst of a vast concave or hollow expanse: but when viewing the artificial stars on the Celestial Globe, he must suppose himself situated

situated above, or beyond their orbs in the zenith, and consequently he will view them below him.

PROBLEM I.

To find the latitude and longitude of a fixed star.

Rectify the globe for $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or, which is the same thing, bring the pole of the ecliptic to the horizon, and fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith; then lay the graduated edge over any star; the degrees on the quadrant over the said star will be the latitude, and the degree of the ecliptic which is cut by the quadrant, reckoning from Aries, will be its longitude.

What is the latitude and longitude of Regel in Orion's foot, and Sirius in the Dog's mouth.

PROBLEM II.

The latitude of a place, with the day of the month and hour given, to find the altitude and azimuth of the sun, or any known star.

Rectify the globe for the latitude, the sun's place, and quadrant in the zenith; and turn the globe till the index points to the given hour: Then lay the quadrant over the given star, the degree on the said star (counting from the horizon) will be its altitude, and the degrees contained between the north or south point of the horizon and the edge of the quadrant will be its azimuth.

Required the altitude and azimuth of the sun, at London, May 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PROBLEM III.

To find the hour of the night, having the latitude, day of the month, and altitude of any known star given.

Rectify for the latitude and sun's place, with the quadrant in the zenith, which lay over the given star; and turn the globe and quadrant together, backwards or forwards, till the given degree of altitude on the quadrant lay over the center of the star: the index will then point to the hour of the night.

Given, London, lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$, December 27, Doneb in Leo 40° altitude to the east, required the hour.

PROBLEM IV.

To find the hour of the night by observing two known stars, without knowing their altitudes, &c.

Move a line and plummet in your hand, till it cuts any two known stars at the same instant; then rectify the globe for the latitude, sun's place, and quadrant in the zenith, and turn the globe till the index points as near as you can guess to the hour of the night: then lay the quadrant over one of the two stars which were cut by the string. If the quadrant passes over the other, you have guessed the time exactly; if not, turn the globe and quadrant together till it does, and the index will shew the hour.

PROBLEM V.

The latitude of a place, with the day, and hour of the night, being given, to represent the face of the heavens as seen at that time from the said place.

Rectify for the latitude and sun's place, turn the globe till the index points to the given hour; there fix it: then will that part of the globe,

globe above the horizon represent the face of the heavens as seen at that time. The globe thus fixed, you may take a survey of the most noted stars, and become familiar with their positions, &c.

On the 1st of January, 9 o'clock in the evening at London, the position of Castor and Pollux will be towards the east, the one about 69° the other 65° high, Regel (in Orion), and the Pleiades (or seven stars) to the south; the former about 23° the latter 45° high, &c.

PROBLEM VI.

The day and hour of a lunar eclipse being known, to find those places where the same eclipse will be visible.

Find where the sun is vertical at the given time, and bring the antipodes of that point to the zenith. All the places above the horizon will see the eclipse, which sometimes continues so long that the moon will rise in several places after the eclipse is commenced, consequently she will be seen at some places beneath the horizon at that time.

PROBLEM VII.

The day and hour of a solar eclipse being given, to find at what places the same will be visible.

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and see what place of the globe is vertical at that hour; then bring the said place to the meridian, raise the pole to the latitude thereof, and fix the globe. Observe what places are in the upper hemisphere, to which, except those on or near the horizon, the eclipse will be visible.

PROBLEM VIII.

The latitude, and day of the month, being given, to find the hour of the day.

Rectify for the latitude and sun's place, and set the globe so that the horizon may be perfectly level, and that the meridian may be exactly north and south; then fix a needle uprightly on the sun's place, and bring it to the meridian, with the index set to 12 at noon. Turn the globe until the needle points directly to the sun, and casts no shadow; the index will point to the hour of the day.

OF THE VIA LACTEA, GALAXY, OR MILKY WAY.

This is that luminated circle which extends round the heavens, and is occasioned by a prodigious number of stars which cannot be discovered by the naked eye. On the globe it is distinguished by an irregular cingulum or girdle of a bluish colour.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL PARADOXES.

PARADOX 1. There are two remarkable places on the globe of the earth at which there is only one day and one night throughout the whole year.

2. There is a certain place of the earth, where if a fire were made, neither flame nor smoke would ascend, but move circularly about the fire; and if in that place a smooth table without any ledges whatsoever should be placed, and a large quantity of water poured thereon, not one drop thereof could run over the said table, but would raise up in a heap.

3. There is a certain place of the earth, at which, if two men should chance

chance to meet, one would stand upright upon the soles of the other's feet, and neither of them would feel the other's weight, and both would retain their natural posture.

4. There are some places on the earth in which it is neither day nor night, in a certain time of the year, for the space of 24 hours.

5. There is a particular place of the earth, where the winds (though frequently veering round the compass) do always blow from the south point.

6. There are two observable places that lye under the same meridian, and at a small distance from each other; and yet the respective inhabitants of them, in reckoning their time, differ an entire natural day every week.

7. There is a certain island in the Egeum sea, or Archipelago, on which, if two children were born at the same instant of time, and living together for several years, and should both expire on the same day, nay at the same hour and minute of that day, the life of the one would surpass the life of the other by several months.

8. There are divers places in South America and in the East Indies, where a certain kind of sun-dial being properly fixed, the gnomon thereof will cast no shadow at all during several seasons of the year; and yet the exact time of the day may be known thereby.

9. There is a remarkable place on the earth, the air thereof is most pure and wholesome; yet it is of such a strange quality, that it is absolutely impossible for two of the most sincere friends to live in the same, without strife and contention, for the space of two minutes of time.

10. There is a certain place in the great Pacific ocean, where a brisk levant or east wind will take a ship to a port that lies due east from the port she is to sail from.

11. There is a certain place in Great Britain, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is clearly visible in the morning before he riseth, and likewise in the evening after he is set.

12. There is a certain island, whose inhabitants cannot properly be reckoned either male or female, nor are they hermaphrodites; and such is their peculiar quality, that they are seldom liable to either hunger or thirst, cold or heat, joy or sorrow, hope or fear, or any of the common attendants of human life.

13. There is a certain church in England, which is so situated that when a man has travelled 80 or 100 miles regularly, he shall be neither nearer to it, nor farther from it than he was at the first minute he began his journey.

14. There is a certain place of the earth, of a considerable northern latitude, where, though the days and nights even when shortest do consist of several hours; yet in that place it is mid-day or noon every quarter of an hour.

15. There is a remarkable place upon the terraqueous globe, where all the planets, notwithstanding their different motions and various aspects, do always bear upon one and the same point of the compass.

16. There is a certain tract of land within ten miles of London

which is not above 30 feet over, measured any way; and yet a horse may travel on it very regularly 30 miles a day; moreover such is the situation that while his off legs, i. e. his right legs, go the said 30 miles, his near legs, i. e. his left legs, will go nearly 31 miles in the same time; the horse being all the while sound and in just proportion.

17. There is a certain country in Africa, many of whose savage inhabitants are such unheard of cannibals, that they not only feed upon human flesh, but also some of them do actually eat themselves, and yet they survive that strange repast.

18. There is a remarkable river in England, over which there is a bridge of such a breadth, that above two thousand men a-breast may pass over the same, and that without crowding one another in the least.

19. There is a certain European city, whose buildings being of brick and stone, of a great height; and yet it is most certain that the walls of those buildings are not parallel to one another, nor perpendicular to the ground on which they stand.

20. There is a certain province in China, whose inhabitants (both male and female) do observe almost the same posture and gait in walking as we Europeans; and yet they frequently appear to strangers as if they walked on their heads.

21. There are three distinct places on the continent of Europe, equidistant from one another, (making a true equilateral triangle, each of whose sides doth consist of a thousand miles) and yet there is a fourth place so situated in respect to them, that a man may travel on foot from it to any of the other three in the space of one artificial day, at a certain time of the year, and that without the least hurry or fatigue whatever.

22. There is a certain European island, the northernmost part of which doth frequently alter its latitude and longitude.

23. There is a certain place in the island of Great Britain, where the stars are visible at any time of the day, if the horizon be not overcast with clouds.

24. There is a certain place on the globe of the earth, at which if 72 men were placed close together in a small circle with their faces outward, (the center of which circle must of necessity be behind them), and if every man were to travel straight forward they would all go full north: and if they were to continue travelling on that point of the compass, they would, after having gone 5400 miles, be placed in a certain circle sideways, 300 miles distant from one another, the center of which circle would be directly under the feet of every man; and if they went forward about 5400 miles more, they would all meet together in another circle with their faces inward, the center of which would be before them, and that without turning their bodies round about.

25. There is a certain island situated between England and France, and yet the said island is farther from either of these countries than England is from France.

26. There are two certain places on the globe, where it is neither day nor night twice in the year for 53 days together.

SOLU.

SOLUTIONS OF THE FOREGOING PARADOXES.

SOLUTION TO PARADOX 1. The two places are the two poles of the world, where there is six months day and six months night.

2. This place is the center of the earth, where if it were possible to kindle a fire, neither flame nor smoke could ascend. Also if a plane table could be so fixed as to have its center coincide with the center of the earth, and if water was poured thereon, it would run to the center of the table, and rise in a heap, but not a single drop would run off.

3. This place is the center of the earth, which being the seat of the attractive power nothing can go beyond it, therefore when once a body arrives there that is its resting place, (*see page 17, and plate 2, fig. 1.*)

4. At 66° lat. north or south, when the sun is in the opposite tropic, twilight will continue 24 hours, during which time it cannot be called either day or night.

5. This can be no where but at the north pole: at which place, as the wind can come from no other point than from the south, it must be a south wind.

6. This is the case in every place where Christians and Jews live together: it arises from keeping the sabbath, which the Jews keep every seventh day, and the Christians every first day.

7. Here we must suppose the inhabitants Christians and Mahometans, who keep their accounts of time different from each other. The Christian's year, which is the solar year, consists of 365 days 6 hours nearly. The Turks and Mahometans use the lunar year, consisting of 354 days 9 hours nearly. Now if a child be born of Christian parents and another of Turkish parents, both at the same instant of time, and if they live together 20 years, and both expire at the same hour and same minute of the same day, the age of the Turkish child would surpass the age of the Christian child by about 8 months. Or thus; suppose two children born at the same time at any place, and after having lived together for several years, should both make a voyage round the world, one sailing eastward, the other westward, until they arrive again at the same port and then die; the age of the one would surpass that of the other by two days; i.e. he who sailed eastward would gain one day in his voyage, and he who sailed westward would lose one day, consequently the difference would be two days.

8. This is the case in every place to which the sun is vertical: the gnomon at that time will cast no shadow: as this happens always when the sun is in the meridian, it must be at twelve o'clock or noon.

9. It is self-evident that two persons can never stand in one and the same place at the same time: hence it follows that whatever place any one person stands upon, if another would stand on the same they must contend for the spot.

10. Here we must suppose the east wind to blow quite round the globe, and the ship to go before it till she comes round to the intended port.

11. This proceeds from the refraction of the atmosphere, by which the sun is always seen before he rises and likewise after he sets; and the

nearer any place lies towards the north, the greater is the refraction. At any other place as near the north pole it is the same.

12. Here we must suppose an island where there is neither human, animal, or reptile species upon it, nor fishes in its rivers. The inhabitants, therefore, can be only trees, shrubs, &c. which are seldom subject to hunger or thirst, cold or heat, joy or sorrow, hope or fear, &c.

13. This may be any church, suppose St. Paul's at London. If a man begin to travel at any convenient distance from it, say 40 miles, and travel in a circle, considering the said church as the center, he must keep at the same distance all the way, and consequently he would not be nearer to it nor farther from it when he has travelled 80 or 100 miles than he was when he began his journey.

14. This is at the north pole; where, when the sun is above the horizon, he is always on the meridian or due south, and consequently it must be noon day not only every quarter of an hour, but every minute.

15. At the north pole the planets always bear due south; and at the south pole, they always bear due north.

16. The horse must be in a mill, where he will travel in a circle without any impediment; and as a circle, the nearer it is to its center, the smaller it is; so the left legs making a greater circle than the right legs, they must go over more ground.

17. In this paradox the word *themselves* is to be considered in an active and not in a passive sense; it will then be understood that cannibals themselves do actually eat as other men do, each one for himself; but not that each man devours his own flesh.

18. This may be understood of any ordinary bridge, if the men passing over it go sideways, because they will then be abreast; but it is well known that there are several rivers that run under ground, and the land over them may be supposed the bridge; such is the river Fleet at London, which runs under ground from behind Gray's Inn Lane, and continues under Holborn-bridge and Fleet-market, &c. till it empties into the river Thames, at the distance of more than a mile.

19. Here we must conceive that any two walls if built according to art cannot be parallel to each other, but the higher they go the more they separate, and the lower or deeper they go the more they incline to the center of the earth.

20. This is the case with all persons in any country in the world when they walk by the side of a river or pond, for they then appear with their head downwards by the reflection of the water.

21. The three places must be situate near the north pole; two of them in the highest latitude that can be, and a third in a less degree, the fourth being in the center, which makes the distance between that and either of the other three something short of 600. As the longest day there is near six months, a man may go the said distance without trouble or fatigue between sun rising and setting, (*see fig. 10, plate 2.*)

22. This is the case with floating islands, of which there are several in a large lake near St. Omer's in France, some of them inhabited and moveable by ropes.

23. This is in the royal observatory at Greenwich, or in any deep dry well made on purpose to observe the stars in the day time, or in a coal mine; where may be seen what stars come to the zenith

at

at noon day; for the light not pressing upon the sight, the eye in that place is in total darkness, by which means the stars, &c. may be seen in the day-time, as well as in the night.

24. They must form themselves into a circle at the south pole, the center of which will be behind every man; and when they have travelled 5400 miles, they will come to the equator, where they will be sideways to each other at 300 miles distance; the center of which will then be directly under them in the center of the earth: and when they have travelled 5400 miles more, they will all meet again at the north pole with their faces inward, and consequently the center of that circle must be before them.

25. This is the island of Guernsey in the English channel, situate from France about 26 miles, and from England 52 miles, and the distance between England and France, at the straits of Dover, is 21 miles only.

26. These places are the two poles of the world, which when once the sun is depressed below the horizon, it ceases to be day; and as the sun makes a spiral line, so every 24 hours he becomes more and more depressed. At the north pole it happens from the 21st of September, when the sun enters $\cap$, till the 14th of November: and again from the 24th of January to the 20th of March. At the south pole the same is observable from the 21st of March, when he enters φ , to the 13th of May: and from the 31st of July to the 21st of September; during which time the sun not being more than 18° below the horizon, it is twilight at those places, and cannot be said to be either day or night.

GEOGRAPHY

IS that part of Cosmography* which treats of the properties of the terraqueous globe, as it is constituted in respect to land and water: it describes the different countries of the earth, and shews their relative situations, and the distances of places.

Geography is either *chorographical*, which describes countries in general, or *topographical*, which describes any particular country.

The earth is a spherical, or round body. This is proved by her circular shadow in a lunar eclipse, and is evident by observing a ship at sea, where we first discover the mast, then the sails, and as she approaches shore she presents herself in full view, (*see plate 2, fig. 4.*)

The surface of the earth is naturally divided into land and water. The surface of the water is to that of the earth as 3 is to 1.

The land is divided into continents, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, islands, mountains, valléys, coasts, shores, &c.

The water is divided into oceans, seas, gulfs or bays, straits, lakes, creeks, rivers, &c.

* Cosmography is formed from *Κοσμος*, the universe, and *γραφω*, I describe, and includes the whole science of astronomy, geography, &c.

OF THE LAND.

A continent, (French, *continent*) is a large extent of land, containing many countries. There are two continents, viz. Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are the eastern; and America, which is the western continent: the former is sometimes called the old world, and the latter the new world, from its being of late discovery.

A peninsula, *cherfonese*, (French, *presqu'île*) is a portion of land more than half surrounded by water, as Jutland, Africa, Arabia, and South America.

An island, (French, *île*) is a part of land entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

An isthmus, (French, *isthme*) is a narrow neck of land which joins a peninsula to other land, as the isthmus of Suez, which unites Africa to Asia, the isthmus of Darien or Panama, which joins North to South America.

A promontory or cape, (French, *cap*) is a point of land jutting into the sea, as the capes of Good Hope, in Africa, Land's end, in England, &c.

A mountain, (French, *montagne*) is land rising to a great height, and overtopping the neighbouring country, as mount Blanc, in Switzerland, Snowden, in Wales, &c. A small mountain is called a hill. If a mountain throws out fire, it is called a volcano, as Vesuvius, in Italy, and Hecla, in Iceland.

A vale or valley, is a flat or level plain whence hills and mountains rise.

A coast, or shore, is land on the sea side.

The political divisions of the land are empires, kingdoms, and states, which are subdivided into provinces, counties, departments, sections, hundreds, parishes, and hamlets.

OF THE WATER.

An ocean, is a large collection of water, not separated by land, as the Pacific ocean, between Asia and America; and the Atlantic, or Western ocean, between Europe and America.

A sea, (French, *mer*) is a smaller body of water, more than half surrounded by land, as the Mediterranean sea, Black sea, Red sea, Baltic sea. The name sea is given to various parts of the ocean, which are denominated from the particular countries bordering thereon, as the Norwegian sea, Irish sea, &c.

A lake, (French, *lac*) is a portion of water supposed to be surrounded by land, as the lake of Geneva in Switzerland.

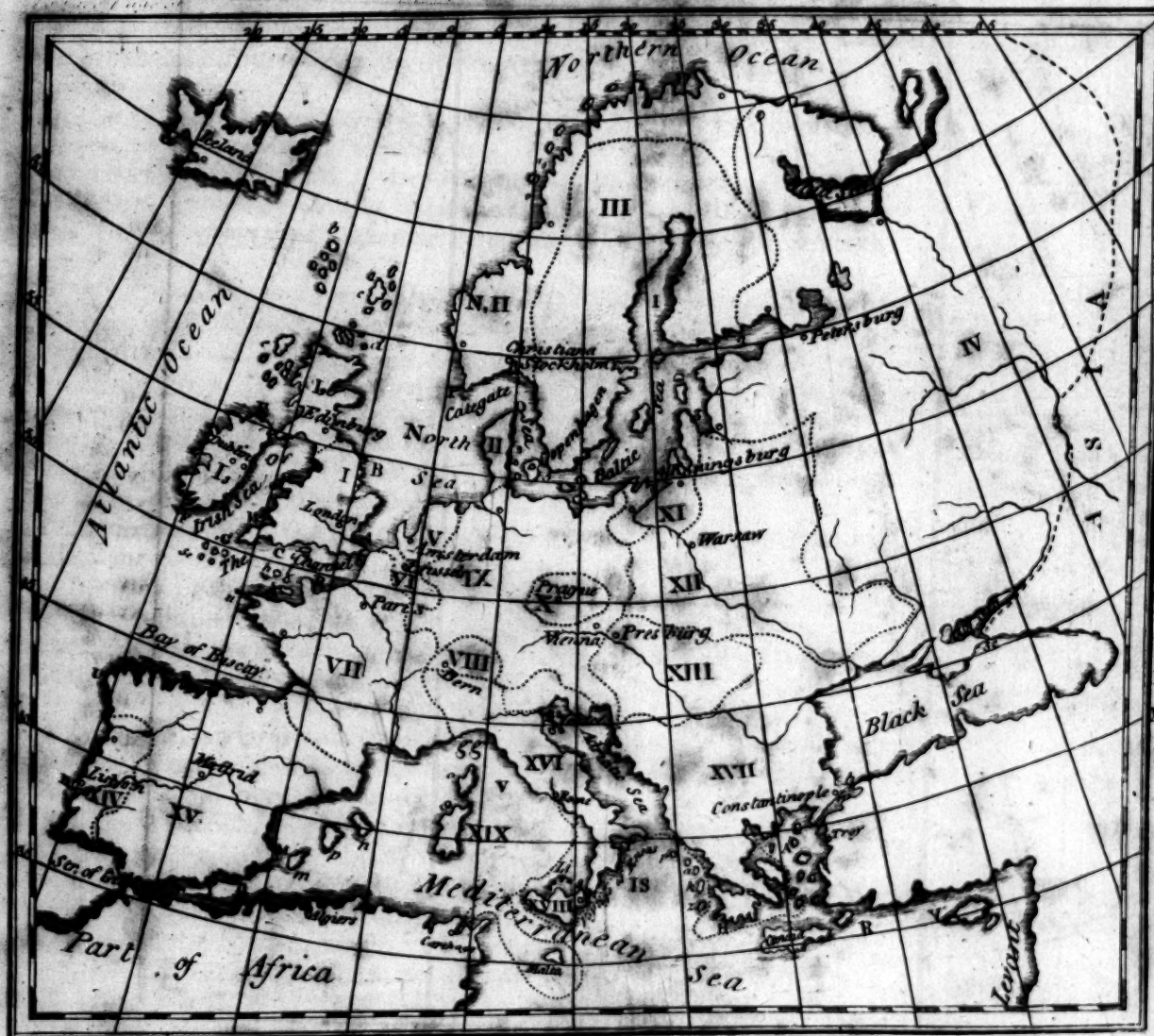
A strait, (French, *détroit*) is a narrow passage of water, which unites one sea, or body of water, to another, and separates two lands; as the strait of Gibraltar, which unites the Mediterranean sea with the Atlantic ocean; the strait of the Sound between Denmark and Sweden, or the strait of Dover which separates France from England.

A gulf, or bay, (French, *golfe*) is a portion of water running into the land, as the gulfs of Venice, Mexico; bays of Biscay, Bengal, &c.

A river, (French, *rivière*) is a stream of fresh water rising from a spring in a country, and runs to the sea, as the Thames, Seine, Danube, &c.

The WORLD is divided into four grand parts, called quarters, viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

EUROPE.



THE DIVISIONS in EUROPE

Governments. Capitals

I	England	London	0
I 2	Scotland	Edinburgh	400
I 3	Ireland	Dublin	270
II	Denmark	Copenhagen	500
N. II	Norway	Christiana	600
III	Sweden	Stockholm	750
IV	Russia	Petersburg	1140
V	Holland	Amsterdam	180
VI	Brabant	Brussels	180
	Flanders	Lille	150
VII	France	Paris	200
VIII	Switzerland	Bern	420
IX	Germany	Vienna	730
X	Bohemia	Prague	600
XI	Prussia	Königsburg	780
XII	Poland	Warsaw	760
XIII	Hungary	Presburg	780
XIV	Portugal	Lisbon	860
XV	Spain	Madrid	800
XVI	Italy	Rome	820
XVII	Turkey	Constantinople	820
XVIII	Sicily	Palermo	970
	Naples	Naples	870
XIX	Sardinia	Cagliari	850
	Venice	Venice	650

Dist. fr. Lond.

OF EUROPE.

Lat. between 36° and 72° N. | Length from N to S about 3000 miles.
 Long. between 10° W & 65° E. | Breadth from E to W about 2500 miles.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Northern and Frozen ocean.
 { West. Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America.
 { East. Asia, sea of Afoph, Black sea, strait of Bosphorus *b*,
 { sea of Marmora *m*, Hellespont or Dardanelles *i*,
 { and Archipelago.
 { South. Mediterranean sea and strait of Gibraltar, which
 { separate it from Africa.

Longest day { in the north, about 2 months
 { in the south, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Consequently Europe is contained between the 5th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the 2d of months.

OF GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical.

A monarchical government is where the sovereignty is lodged in the hands of a single person of a distinguished title, as a King.

An aristocratical government is, where the sovereignty is in the power of the nobles.

A democratical government is, where the sovereignty is lodged in the hands of the people.

Aristocracy and democracy are sometimes united.

Monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, may be mixed together, as in England.—The two last forms of government are said to be limited.

An arbitrary government is, where the monarch rules by laws made by himself.

A despotic government is, where the sovereign's will is the only law, as Russia, Turkey, and almost all the eastern governments.

RELIGIONS IN EUROPE.

There are three principal religions, viz. the Jewish, the Mahomedan, and the Christian.

The Christian church consists of the Greek; the Roman Catholic, or Popish church; the Protestant, or Reformed church.

The Protestant church is divided into various sects, viz. Lutherans, or the followers of Luther; Calvinists, or the followers of Calvin; Quakers, &c. &c.

THE DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE.

Denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to XX.

E means Empire, K Kingdom, R Republic, D Duchy or Dukedom, and S State.

ENGLISH.

	DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS.	INHABITANTS.	DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS.	HABITANTS.	RELIGIONS.
I.	England	London	English	L'Angleterre	Londres	Anglois	Luth. and Calv.
I. ²	Scotland	Edinburgh	Scots, or Scotch	L'Ecosse	Edinbourg	Ecossois	Calvinists
I. ³	Ireland	Dublin	Irish	L'Irland	Dublin	Irlandois	Calv. Luth. & Pap.
II.	Denmark	Kiøbenhavn,	Danes	Le Danemarck	Copenhague	Danois	Lutherans
		or Copenhagen					

(4)

II.	Norway	Christiana	Norwegians	La Norvège	Christiana	Norvegiens	Lutherans
III.	Sweden	Stockholm	Swedes	La Suède	Stockholm	Suèdois	Lutherans
IV.	Russia	Peterburg	Russians	La Russie	St. Peterbourg	Russes	Greek Church
V.	Holland	Amsterdam	Dutch	La Hollande	Amsterdam	Hollandois	Calvinists
VI.	Brabant	Brussels	Brabanters	Le Brabant	Bruxelles	Brabançons	Papists
	Flanders	Lille	Flemish	La Flandre, ou	Lille	Flamans	Papists
				Les pays Bas			
VII.	France	Paris	French	La France	Paris	François	Roman Catholics
VIII.	Switzerland	Bern	Swiss	La Suisse	Berne	Suisse	Calv. and Pap.
IX.	Germany	Vienna	Germans	L'Allemagne	Vienne	Allemands	Pap. Calv. & Luth.
X.	Bohemia	Prague	Bohemians	La Bohême	Prague	Bohémiens	Pap. & Luth.
XI.	East Prussia	Königsburg	Prussians	La Prusse Orient.	Königsberg	Prussiens	Luth. and Calv.
	West Prussia	Dantzic		La Prusse Occid.	Dantzic		
XII.	Poland	Warsaw	Poles, or Poles	La Pologne	Varsovie	Polonois	Pap. Luth. & Calv.
XIII.	Hungary	Presburg	Hungarians	La Hongrie	Presbourg	Hongrois	Pap. and Calv.
XIV.	Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese	Le Portugal	Lisbonne	Portugais	Papists
XV.	Spain	Madrid	Spaniards	L'Espagne	Madrid	Espagnols	Papists

Italians

Rome

L'Italie

Italians

Rome

Italy

XVI. S
XVII. F

Papists

XVI. S	Italy	Rome	Italians	L'Italie	Rome	Italiens	Papists
XVII. E	Turkey	Constantinople	Turks	La Turquie	Constantinople	Turcs	Mahometans and Greek Church
XVIII. K	{ Sicily (isle) Naples	{ Palermo Naples	{ Neapolitans	{ La Sicile Naples	{ Palerme	{ Neapolitains	Papists
XIX. K	Sardinia (isle)	Cagliari	Sardinians	La Sardaigne	Cagliari	Sardiniens	Papists
XX. R	Venice	Venice	Venetians	Venise	Venise	Venitiens	Papists

Besides the above there are several dukedoms, duchies, states, &c. which are considered as distinct governments, viz.

IN GERMANY { Archduchy of Austria, (capital *Vienna*).
Duchy of Holstein, (capital *Gluckstadt*.)

IN DENMARK—Duchy of Slewick, (capital *Sleswick*.)

IN SWEDEN—Duchy of Finland, (capital *Ulaburg*.)

IN RUSSIA---Duchy of Livonia, (capital *Riga*.)

IN ITALY { Grand Duchy of Tuscany, (capital *Florence*).
The Principality of Piedmont, (capital *Turin*).
The Duchy of Savoy,* (capital *Chambery*).
Duchies of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Parma, (capital the same).
The Republics of Venice, Genoa, Lucca, St. Marino, Ragusa, the last of which is on the coast of Turkey.

The Sovereign { of the Russian Empire is called *Czar*, if a woman *Czarina*.
of the Turkish Empire is called *Sultan*, or *Grand Segnior*.

The Head { of the Republics of Venice and Genoa, *Doge*.
of the States of Holland, *Stadtholder*.

* Savoy was conquered by the French in 1792, and annexed to it as a department.

SEAS IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	ANCIENT NAMES.	SITUATION.
Atlantic, or Western ocean	Ocean Occidentale	Oceanus Hesperius	Between Europe and America
White sea	La mer Blanche		North of Russia
North sea	La mer du Nord	Oceanus Septentrionalis	Between England, Holland, Germany, and Denmark.
Cattagat, or Scaggerac sea	Le Categat		Between Norway, Denmark, and Sweden
Baltic sea			Between Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, and Germany
Zuyder sea	Le Zuiderzee		North of Holland
English channel	La Manche	Oceanus Britannicus	Between England and France
Bristol channel	Le canal de Bristol		West of England
Irish sea, or St. George's channel	La mer d'Irlande		Between Ireland and Wales
Mediterranean sea	La Mer Méditerranée	Mare Internum	Between Europe and Africa
Tuscan sea, (in the Mediterranean)	La mer de Toscane	Mare Tyrrhenum	On the west coast of Italy
Adriatic sea, or gulf of Venice	Golfe de Venise	Sinus Adriaticus	Between Italy and Turkey
Ionian sea		Mare-Ionium	South of Italy
Levant	La mer du Levant		East end of the Mediterranean
Archipelago	L'Archipel	Mare Egeum, or Angelicum	Between Turkey and Asia
Marmora sea	La mer de Marmora	Propontis	Near Constantinople
Black sea	La mer Noire	Pontus Euxinus	Between Turkey and Asia
Sea of Afoph, or Zabbache	La mer d'Afop	Palus Mæotis	South of Russia

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	ANCIENT NAMES.	SITUATION.
Gulfs of { Bothnia 1, Finland 2, Riga 3, Dantzic 4.			In the Baltic sea.
5 Strait of the Sound	Sund		Between Sweden and Denmark
6 Strait of Dover	Pas de Calais		Between England and France
7 Bay of Biscay	Golfe de Gascoigne	Mare Cantabricum Aquitanicum	On the coasts of France & Spain
8 Strait of Gibraltar	Detroit de Gibraltar	Eretum Gaditanum or Herculeum	Between Spain and Africa
9 Strait of Bonifacio	Detroit de Bonifacio		Between Corsica and Sardinia
10 Gulf of Genoa	Golfe de Gènes	Mare Ligusticum	{ At the north of the Mediterranean
11 Strait of Messina	Detroit de Messine	Pretum Siculum	{ nean
12 Gulf of Lepante	Golfe de Lepante	Sinus Corinthiacus	{ Between Italy and Sicily
13 Gulf of Tarente	Golfe de Tarente	Sinus Ambriacus	{ North of the Morea
14 Strait of Constantinople	Detroit de Constantinople	Bosphorus Thracicus	{ South of Italy
15 Hellespont, or Dardanelles		Hellespontus	{ Unites the Black sea to the sea of Marmora, ^m .
16 Strait of Kassa		Bosphorus Cimmericus	{ Joins the sea of Marmora to the Archipelago
			{ Unites the sea of Asoph to the Black sea.

ISLANDS IN EUROPE. (*Denoted in the map by small Italic letters.*)
IN THE NORTHERN OCEAN.

BELONGING TO DENMARK—Iceland, Faro isles *b*.

TO ENGLAND—Orkades or Orkney isles *c*, Shetland *d*, Hebrides or Western isles *e*.

IN THE IRISH SEA.

TO ENGLAND—Isle of Man *f*, isle of Anglesea *g*, Scilly isles *s c*, near the Lands end, Cornwall.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Guernsey *h*, Jersey *k*, Shark *l*, isle of White *i*.

IN THE BALTIC SEA.

TO DENMARK—Zealand *c*, Arnach, Funen, Alsen, Falster, Langeland, Laland, Femeren, Mona, Bornholm, &c. (*see Denmark.*)

TO SWEDEN—Gothland, Oeland, Aland, Rugen.

TO RUSSIA—Ofel, Dagho, Usedom, Wollin.

IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

TO FRANCE—Ushant *u*, Belle Isle, Rhe, Oleron, (*see France.*)

IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

TO PORTUGAL—Azores, or Western islands, lat. 38°N. long. 29°W.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

TO SPAIN—Ivica *m*, Majorca *p*, Minorca *n*.

TO FRANCE—Corfica *o*, (*la Corse.*)

TO ITS KING—Sicily *XVIII.*

TO ITS KING—Sardinia *XIX.*

Lipari isles *L i*, north of Sicily.

TO THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA—Malta *S*, ancient Melita, south of Sicily.

IN THE ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEAS.

Corfu *p*, Cephalonia *k*, Zant *z*, St. Maura *a*, Lufiena, Leucadia, and the islands of Venice, &c. (*see Italy.*)

IN THE EGEUM SEA OR ARCHIPELAGO.

Candia, Rhodes *R*, Lemnos, Negropont, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Lesbos, Delas, Cyclades, Paros, Cerigo, Santorius, Cyprus *Y*, in the Levant. (*see Turkey.*)

PRINCIPAL CAPES IN EUROPE. (*Denoted in the map by Roman capitals.*)

IN ENGLAND—North and south Foreland *A*; Flamborohead *B*, in the North sea; Portland point *C*, in the Channel; Land's end *G*, in the Atlantic ocean.

IRELAND—Fair Head *E*, at the north; Cape Clear *F*, at the south.

NORWAY—North Cape *D*, at the north; Nase *P*, at the south.

DENMARK—Scagen, or Scaw *Q*, at the north.

FRANCE—Cape de la Hogue *R*, at the north, in the Channel.

SPAIN—Capes Penas *S*, Ortegal *T*, and Finister *U*, at the north; Gibraltar point, at the south; Capes de Gata *Y*, Palos *D*, and St. Martino *M*, at the east, in the Mediterranean.

PORTUGAL—Cape Raxent *B*, at the west; and St. Vincent *Z*, at the south.

ITALY—Spartivento *C*, at the straits of Messina.

TURKEY—Metapan *H*, at the south of the Morea.

THE

THE CHIEF RIVERS IN EUROPE, with the ancient Names.

IN ENGLAND—Thames (ancient *Tameſis*); Severn (*Sabrina*), Humber (*Abus*), Ouse (*Urus*), Trent, Cam, Tyne (*Tina*), Tweed (*Tuæhs*), Tay (*Tavus*), Derwent, Medway, Avon.

SCOTLAND—Forth (*Forchea*), Tweed, Tay, Dee (*Deva*), Spey (*Spea*), Clyde (*Glola*), Don, Solway.

IRELAND—Shannon (*Senus*), Boyne (*Bubinda*), Barrow (*Birgis*), Derg (*Vidua*), Bann (*Argita*), Fin, Liffe, Blackwater, Dabrona.

DENMARK—Eyder, Slys.

NORWAY—Glamar.

SWEDEN—Uhma, Pitea, Lucla, Torma, Kimi.

RUSSIA—Volga or Volga (*Rba*), Don (*Tanaïs*), Neiper or Dneiper (*Boristhenes*), Bog (*Axiaces*), Duna, Dwina, Neva, Kama, Okka, Moscow.

HOLLAND—Rhine (*Rhenus*), Maeſe or Meuse (*Mosa*), Scheld French Escaut, (*Scaldis*), Dommel, Vahal (*Vabalis*), Horens (*Visurgis*), Yffel, Berche, Vecth.

BRABANT AND FLANDERS—Scheld, Meuse, Sambre (*Sabis*), Scarpe (*Scarpa*), Lys, Ruppel, Demer, Dyle, Deule, Nethe, Geet, Sanne, Dender.

FRANCE—Seine (*Sequana*), Loire (*Liger*), Garonne or Gironde (*Garumna*), Rhone (*Rhodanus*), Soane (*Arar*), Meuse (*Mosa*), Moselle (*Mosella*), Somme (*Samara*), Var (*Varus*), Adour (*Aturus*), Charent (*Carantonus*), and the famous canal of Languedoc, which unites the river Garonne to the Mediterranean sea.

SWITZERLAND—Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Jun, Tessin, Sane, Rufs, Litter.

GERMANY—Danube (*Danubius* or *Ister*), Rhine, Elbe (*Albis*), Moselle, Maine (*Meduana*), Oder Odera (*Viadrus*), Weser (*Visurgis*).

POLAND—Viitula or Weyſel, Neister (*Tyra*), Neiper, Bog, Duna.

PRUSSIA—Viitula, Pregel, and Niemen.

HUNGARY—Danube, Drave, Sane, Teyſſe, Meriſh, Temes.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN—Tajo, French, *Tage* (*Tagus*), Mondego (*Monda*), Minho or Migne (*Minius*), Douro (*Durnis*), Guadiana (*Anas*), Guadalquivir (*Bætis*), Ebro (*Eberius*), Segura, and the Tinto; the water of the last is yellow, and of ſuch a nature as to harden the ſand in a ſurpriſing manner. If two ſtones be put into this river one on the other, they will ſoon become perfectly united; neither trees, ſhrubs, or herbs can grow on its banks.

ITALY—Po (*Padus*), Adige (*Atheſis*), Arno (*Arnus*), Tiber (*Tiberis*), and the famous Rubicon.

TURKEY—Neiper, Bog, Neister, Danube, Maruz (*Hebrus*), Veraſe (*Echedorus*).

THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

IN GREAT BRITAIN—Malvern, Plinlimmon, Snowden, Bredon, Peak, Cheviot, Grampion, Skiddaw, Pentland, Tweedale.

IRELAND—Mourne, Iveagh.

DENMARK—None.

NORWAY—Dofrine, or Dofrefield, Hardanger.

SWEDEN—Ditto.

RUSSIA—Zimnopoas, Oural, Taurida, Olenetz, and Caucaſſian.

HOLLAND,

HOLLAND AND FLANDERS---Iron mountain.

FRANCE---Voge, Cevenes, Jura, Pyrenees, and part of the Alps.

SWITZERLAND---Alps.

GERMANY---Tichtelberg, Alps, Giants, Harts.

POLAND---Carpathian or Krapack.

HUNGARY---Ditto.

PORTUGAL---Lisbon rock, Sierra de Amara.

SPAIN---Pyrenees, Asturias, Cantabrian, and Calp.

ITALY---Alps, and Apenines.

TURKEY---Olimpus, Parnassus, Pindus, Athos.

VOLCANOS.

Hecla, in Iceland; Vesuvius, in Italy; Etna, or Gibel, in Sicily; Stromboli, in the Lipary isles.

COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE DIFFERENT SEAS IN EUROPE.

ON THE NORTH SEA---Great Britain, Flanders, Holland, part of Germany, Denmark, and Norway.

ON THE BALTIC SEA---Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA---Spain, France, Italy, Turkey, on the north; Asia on the east; and on the south, Africa.

ON THE BLACK SEA---Turkey, Little and Crim Tartary, on the west and north; and Asia on the east and south.

Ancient Europa, called sometimes Tyria, Galatia, Cestica, was divided into nine parts, viz. Britannia, Gallia, Hispania, Italia, Germania, Illyrium, Samartia, Dacia, and Græcia.

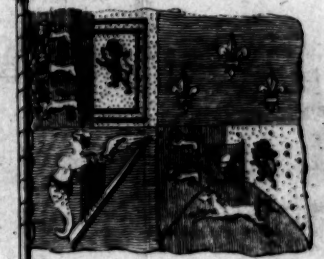
The length of miles, &c. in the different countries in Europe:

The English mile consists of 1760 feet,	and 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	} make one degree.
Scotch and Irish mile is about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	and 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dutch, Spanish, and Polish, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Danish and Swedish, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Russian worst a little more than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
German mile, about 4	and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hungarian, about 6	and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
League in France, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Marine league, is 3	and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Italian mile, is about 1	and 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	

GREAT



ENGLISH FLAGS



ROYAL STANDARD



Union



Lord High Admiral



Red



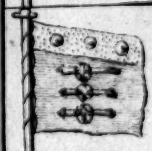
White



Blue



Navy



Ordnance



Victualling



Custom House



Trinity House

GREAT BRITAIN,

(ancient BRITANNIA,)

is divided into North, called SCOTLAND; and South, called ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Length, from Berwick on the Tweed in the north, to Beachy head in the south, about 400, and to lands end 530 miles.

Breadth from the North Foreland head in Kent, to lands end in Cornwall, near 300 miles.

Latitude, between 50° and 56° north.

Longitude, between 2° east, and $6^{\circ} 20'$ west.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North.—Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed and Chiviot hills:
East.—North sea, which divides it from Holland and Denmark.
South.—English channel, which divides it from France.
West.—Irish sea and St. George's channel, which separate it from Ireland.

Longest day { in the north, $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours
in the south, 16 hours.

England consequently lies in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th climates of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The ancient state of England, under the primitive Britains, was Monarchy. Fifty four years before Christ, the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, passed over from Gaul, (now France), subdued the southern part of the country, and annexed it to the Roman Empire. In the sixth century, the Saxons*, united with the Angles†, made themselves masters of the whole country, which they divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, viz. the kingdom of Kent, the kingdom of the South Saxons, the kingdom of the West Saxons, the kingdom of the East Saxons, the kingdom of Northumberland, the kingdom of the East Angles, and the kingdom of the Mercians. In 819, the Heptarchy became united under one monarch, in the person of Egbert, who was descended from the Angles: hence the country south of the Tweed took the name of Angle-Land, or England.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

SAXON AND ANGLE LINE, FROM THE UNION OF THE HEPTARCHY.
A.D.

819 Egbert, the first King of England.

838 Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.

857 Ethelbald, son of Ethelwolf.

860 Ethelbert, brother to Ethelbald.

866 Ethelred, brother to Ethelbald.

871 Alfride, or Alfred the Great, brother to Ethelbald. He divided the kingdom into counties.

E

901 Edward,

* A people of Germany.

† A people of Denmark.

A.D.

- 901 Edward, son of Alfred.
- 925 Athelstan, son of Edward. In this reign lived Guy, Earl of Warwick, who vanquished Colbrand, the Danish champion, near Winchester.
- 941 Edmond, brother to Athelstan.
- 946 Edred, brother to Athelstan.
- 955 Edwin, son of Edmond.
- 959 Edgar, brother to Edwin.
- 975 Edward II. son of Edgar. Basely murdered.
- 978 Ethelred II. son of Edgar. The Danes having gained advantage over the English, compelled Ethelred to pay a tribute; which so incensed the people, that a plot was laid to murder all the Danes in the night of Nov. 12, 1012, while they were asleep.
- 1016 Edmond II. (Iron Side). Contended in single combat with Canute, the Dane, for the English crown. They fought on Alney isle, in the river Severn, in sight of their two armies. Canute being wounded, proposed to divide the kingdom: he to have the north, and Edmond the south, which was agreed to.
- 1017 Canute, King of Denmark and Norway, married the widow of Ethelred, who was daughter to the Duke of Normandy. In this reign it was a custom with the Danes to stab or cut the throats of the English while they were drinking: hence the saying of "I pledge you," i. e. I'll be your guard.
- 1035 Harold, son of Canute.
- 1039 Hardicanute, son of Canute.
- 1041 Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred. This king composed a code of the Saxon, Danish, and Mercian laws, which is the basis of the English jurisprudence.
- 1065 Harold II. son of Goodwin, Earl of Kent. Opposed by William, Duke of Normandy, cousin to Edward the Confessor. Their two armies met near Hastings in Sussex, where a bloody battle ensued, and Harold was slain.
- NORMAN LINE.
- 1066 William I. (Conqueror) Duke of Normandy.
- 1087 William II. (Rufus) son to the Conqueror.
- 1100 Henry (Beauclerk) son to the Conqueror.
- 1135 Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adela.
- SAXON LINE RESTORED.
- 1154 Henry II. grandson of Henry, by his daughter the Empress Maud or Matilda in her second marriage with Plantagenet of Anjou. Hence the provinces of Anjou, Tourraine, and Maine, in France, were annexed to the crown of England.
- 1189 Richard (Cœur de Lion) son of Henry II.
- 1199 John, brother of Richard. Signed the Magna Charta, the bulwark of the English constitution.
- 1216 Henry III. son of John.
- 1272 Edward, son of Henry III. confirmed the Magna Charta, and united Wales to England.
- 1307 Edward II. son of Edward I. Murdered in Berkley Castle. He was the first Prince of Wales.

1327 Edward

A.D.

1327 Edward III. son of Edward II. He laid claim to the French crown, but was rejected by the salique law in favour of Philip of Valois: Edward, however, took the title of King of France, quartered in his arms the fleur de lis, and carried on a very successful war in that kingdom. In this reign Berwick upon Tweed was annexed to England.

1377 Richard II. grandson to Edward III.

LANCASTER LINE.

1399 Henry IV. son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the fourth son of Edward III.

1413 Henry V. son of Henry IV. He conquered France, but did not live to enjoy the kingdom.

1422 Henry VI. son of Henry V. He was crowned king of France in Paris; but lost that kingdom and England also in a few years.

YORK LINE.

1461 Edward IV. son of the Duke of York. Descended from Edward III.

1483 Edward V. son of Edward IV. Smothered in the tower by order of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

1483 Richard III. (Duke of Gloucester) was slain in battle by the Earl of Richmond.

1485 Henry VII. (Earl of Richmond) heir to the house of Lancaster. After having vanquished Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and thereby united the houses of Lancaster and York. This put an end to the long and bloody wars, in which 8 kings and princes, 40 nobles, and 200,000 people, had lost their lives.

1509 Henry VIII. son of Henry VII. He wrote a book against Luther, and thereby obtained from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith. He afterwards rejected the Pope's supremacy, and began the Reformation.

1547 Edward VI. son of Henry VIII.

1553 Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Spain. She restored the Pope's authority, and put to death upwards of 500 of her protestant subjects.

1558 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne of Bolleyn. She favoured the Reformation, and assisted the Dutch against the Spaniards. This reign is famous for the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

STUART LINE.

1603 James I. king of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots, and great grandson of Henry VII. On the 5th of November, 1605, Guy Faux attempted to blow up the parliament house.

1625 Charles I. son of James I. married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France. He was beheaded in 1648.

Interregnum or common wealth under Cromwell.

1649 Charles II. son of Charles I.

1685 James II. brother of Charles II. Abdicated the throne.

1688 William III. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the united States of Holland, and son in law to James II. This is the famous period of the Revolution.

1702 Anne, daughter of James II. In this reign the glory of the British arms was immortalized under the Duke of Marlborough.

A. D.

HANOVER, OR BRUNSWICK LINE.

1714 George I. Elector of Hanover, great grandson of James I. by his daughter Elizabeth.

1727 George II. son of George I.

1760 George III. the present reigning monarch, grandson to George II. born 1738. At the commencement of this reign, Canada in North America was annexed to the British government. In 1783, after a struggle of several years, the United States of America were separated from, and acknowledged independent of Great Britain.

ROYAL STYLE.] By the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Empire.

ELDEST SON'S TITLE.] Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Electoral Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, and Captain General of the Artillery Company.

ORDERS.

I. The Knights of the Garter. Instituted by Edward III. 1344. It consists of a medal of St. George and the Dragon suspended across the shoulder in a blue ribband. The garter is of blue velvet, buckled under the left knee. Motto—*HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.*

II. The Knights of the Bath. Instituted by Henry IV. Ribband over the left shoulder. Motto—*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNUM.*

III. The Knights of the Thistle, (*see Scotland.*)

IV. Knights of St. Patrick, (*see Ireland.*)

GOVERNMENT.

Hereditary limited monarchy. It consists of three branches, viz. King, Lords, and Commons. The House of Lords is composed of the Princes, Dukes, Bishops, and Nobles, of the realm; sixteen of whom are Scotch Peers. The number of English Peers is unlimited, and may be encreased by the royal will. The House of Commons consists of 558 members, 45 of whom are deputed from Scotland, the rest from the different counties, cities, and borough towns in England and Wales, viz.

ENGLAND.

40	Counties, depute each two members .	knights of the shire	80
25	Cities, (Ely none, London four)	citizens	50
167	Boroughs, two each	burgesses	334
5	Boroughs, (Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-Ferrers, and Monmouth,) one each	burgesses	5
2	Universities	representatives	4
8	Cinque Ports, viz. (Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford,) two each	burgesses	16

WALES.

12	Counties	knights	12
12	Boroughs, (Pembroke two, Merioneth none), one each		

SCOTLAND.

	Shires	burgesses	12
	Boroughs	knights	30
		burgesses	15
			Total 558

The knights of the shire are elected by the freeholders possessing at least 40s. per year. The members for cities, borough towns, &c. are chosen by the citizens, burgeses, &c. according to their respective enfranchisements.

Each House of Parliament deliberates separately on public business, and the resolutions thereon are what is called a bill, or act of parliament; which must be approved by a majority of both houses, and sanctioned by the King's consent, before it can pass into law. When the royal assent is given to a private bill, the clerk of the House of Peers reads, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*;" be it as it is desired, if to a public bill, "*Le Roi le veut*;" the King wills it, if to a money bill, "*Le Roi remercie ses loyaux sujets accepte leur benevolence et aussi le veut*;" the King thanks his loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and therefore wills it: If the royal assent be refused, the clerk reads, "*Le Roi s'aviserá*," the King will consider.

The supreme executive power is lodged with the King, who in the exercise of his rights of government is no more than a magistrate. He is obliged to be directed by the laws which bind him as well as the people. He has the power to convoke, prorogue, or dissolve the parliament at his pleasure; he has the disposal of all ecclesiastical benefices, and all posts civil and military. He can make war or peace; conclude treaties of league, commerce, &c. levy armies, fit out fleets, and employ them as he thinks proper. The kings of England would enjoy all the powers of absolute monarchy, had not the constitution wisely placed the right of granting and raising the subsidies with the representatives of the people, who can thereby at any time moderate and render the prerogatives of the crown unavailing by withholding the supplies. The influence of administration is however generally found sufficient to secure the majority of votes in favour of the crown; and this will ever be the case till a more equal representation in parliament take place: the great disproportion in which is obvious from the following statement, (viz.)

London	sends 4 members,	and has 7000 electors
Westminster	. . . 2 ditto,	. . . 17000 ditto.
Southwark	. . . 2 ditto,	. . . 2000 ditto.
	8 members,	chosen by 26000 electors.

Old Sarum	. . . sends 2 members,	and has 1 elector.
Midhurst	. . . 2 ditto,	. . . 1 ditto.
Gatton	. . . 2 ditto,	. . . 2 ditto.
Castle Rising	. . . 2 ditto,	. . . 2 ditto.
	8 members,	chosen by 6 electors.

The laws of England may be divided into *Lex Scripta*, the statute law; and *Lex non Scripta*, the common law. The statute law is founded on the Magna Charta, and all subsequent acts of parliament; the common or unwritten law is founded on the general and particular customs in various parts of the kingdom.

The laws of England are esteemed more merciful with respect to offenders than those of most other countries. The security of personal property and freedom is held so sacred by the English constitu-

tion, that no person can be deprived of his liberty before some proof of his guilt be given upon oath before a magistrate: and when imprisoned, he has a right to bring before a judge in Westminster hall a writ called his Habeas Corpus; and if the judge think proper, the prisoner is admitted to bail. The sovereign himself is amenable to the courts of law, and may be cast and obliged to pay damages to his subject. The king has the right of pardon; but neither he nor the judges can condemn any person as a criminal except he be first found guilty by a jury composed of twelve men.

Next to the two Houses of Parliament is the most Honorable Privy Council; the members of which are chosen by the King. The Ministers of State attend at this council.

There are nine great officers of state, who take precedence next after the princes of the blood and the two primates, viz.

I. The Lord High Steward, created only on certain occasions, such as at a coronation or at the trial of a Peer, &c.

II. The Lord High Chancellor; who is generally keeper of the great seal. He is the guardian of orphans, heirs, heiresses, lunatics, &c. and the patron of all the King's livings under 20l. per annum.

III. The Lord High Treasurer; which post is now invested by commission in five persons, called the Lords of the Treasury.

IV. Lord President of the Council.

V. Lord Privy Seal.

VI. Lord Great Chamberlain; who attends the King's person on his coronation, and prepares Westminster Hall for the trial of peers, &c. This office is hereditary in the family of the Lindseys, now Duke of Ancaster.

VII. Lord High Constable; created only occasionally.

VIII. Earl Marshall; who regulates public processions at coronations, proclamations, &c. The Herald's Office and Marshalsea Court, are under his cognizance. This office is hereditary in the family of the Howards, now Duke of Norfolk.

IX. Lord High Admiral; who has the superintendency of the royal navy.

The principal courts of judicature are: the Court of Chancery, at which the Lord Chancellor presides as sole judge; the Court of King's Bench, the head of which is styled the Lord Chief Justice of England; and the Court of Common Pleas, the first judge of which is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

SEAS BORDERING ON ENGLAND.] North sea, at the east; Irish sea and St. George's channel, at the west; English channel, at the south.

BAYS AND STRAITS, (*denoted on the map by small italic letters.*)

<i>a</i> Solway frith,		In the Irish sea.
<i>b</i> Cardigan bay,		ditto.
<i>c</i> St. Bride's bay,		ditto.
<i>w</i> Milford haven,		south of Wales.
<i>d</i> Mounts bay,		near the Land's End,
<i>e</i> Torbay,		English channel,
Dover strait,		ditto.

i Downs,

- i Downs, North sea.
 s Godwin sands, ditto.
 & The Wash, ditto.

CAVES, (*expressed on the map by Roman capitals.*)

On the east, in the North sea.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A Sunderland point, | E Orfordness, |
| B Flamboroughhead, | F Walton Ness, |
| C Spurn head, | G North Foreland, |
| D Winterton Ness, | H South Foreland. |

On the south, in the English channel.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| I Dungeness, | O Race of Portland, |
| K Beachy head, | P Start point, |
| L Dunnofe in the Isle of Wight, | Q Bolt head, |
| M Needles, | R Deadman's point, |
| m Selfey bill, | T Lizard point, |
| N St. Alban's head, | V Lands end. |

On the west, in the Irish sea.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| U Cape Cornwall, | D Brachipult, |
| W Trevoise point, | E Holyhead, |
| X Hartland, in Bristol channel, | F Great Orms head, |
| Y Worms head, | G Formby point, |
| A St. Gowen's point, | L Rosal point, |
| B Bishop and 3 Clerks, | M Bees head, |
| C Stumble head, | N Aire point, in the isle of Man. |

LESSER ISLANDS.

In the Irish sea and Bristol channel.

Isle of Man, Anglesea II. Lundy isle III. Scilly isles IV.

In the English channel.

Isle of White V. Guernsey VI. Jersey VII. Sark VIII. Alderney IX. Sheppy isle X (at the mouth of the Thames).

CHIEF RIVERS.] Thames, Severn, Humber, Ouse, Trent, Tine, Tweed, Medway, Avon, Derwent, (*for the rest see the counties*).

LAKES.] Are few; the chief are the fens in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire; and Derwentwaters, in Lancashire.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.] Flodden hill, in Northumberland; Chiviot, Wrynose, Skiddaw, Hardknot, in Cumberland; Tarleton-knot hill, in Westmoreland; English Apennines; Pendle and Clougho hills, in Lancashire; Wolds, Ingleborough, and Whernside, in Yorkshire, (the highest in England); Peak, in Derbyshire; Moucop hill, in Cheshire; Cotswald hill, in Gloucestershire; Marshey and Credon hills, in Herefordshire; Mendip hills, in Somersetshire; Hardon hills, in Wiltshire; Malvern and Bredon hills, in Worcestershire; Wrekin, in Shropshire; Snowden and Plinlimmon, in Wales; Chiltern, or Chalk hills, in Buckinghamshire; Godolphin hills, in Cornwall; Shooters hill, mounts Sion and Ephraim, in Kent.

ENGLAND, including WALES, is divided into 52 counties.

The counties in England are denoted by figures, from 1 to 40; those in Wales in Roman characters, from I. to XII.

counties in England.	parishes.	deputies mem. to parliament	cities.	ancient names.	dist. fr. Lon.
1 Middlesex	73	8	London	Londinum	1
2 Surry	140	14	Guildford	Guillofordium	30
3 Berkshire	140	9	Reading	Pontes Radinga	39
4 Buckinghamshire	185	14	Buckingham	Neomagus	57
5 Oxfordshire	280	9	Oxford	Oxonium	55
6 Gloucestershire	280	8	Gloucester	Claudia Castra	102
7 Monmouthshire	127	3	Monmouth	Monumetia	128
8 Wiltshire	304	34	Salisbury	Sorviodunum	83
9 Somersetshire	385	18	Bath	Butonia	108
10 Devonshire	394	26	Exeter	Exornia	173
11 Cornwall	161	44	Launceston	Cornubi	214
12 Dorsetshire	248	20	Dorchester	Durnovaria	120
13 Hampshire	253	20	Winchester	Vintonia	66
14 Sussex	312	20	Chichester	Cicestria	63
15 Kent	408	18	Canterbury	Dorobernia	56
16 Essex	415	8	Colchester	Procolitia	51
17 Suffolk	575	16	Ipswich	Ulbium	69
18 Norfolk	660	12	Norwich	Nordovicum	109
19 Cambridgeshire	163	6	Cambridge	Cuntabrigia	51
20 Hertfordshire	120	6	Hertford	Herfordia	21
21 Bedfordshire	116	4	Bedford	Laetodurum	52
22 Northamptonshire	326	9	Northampton	Camudolanum	66
23 Huntingdonshire	78	4	Huntingdon	Huntingtonia	58
24 Rutlandshire	48	2	Okeham		96
25 Leicestershire	192	4	Leicester	Licestria	99
26 Warwickshire	158	6	Warwick	Verovicum	93
27 Worcestershire	152	9	Worcester	Vergornia	111
28 Herefordshire	176	8	Hereford	Herefordia	133
29 Shropshire	170	12	Shrewsbury	Salopia	158
30 Staffordshire	150	10	Stafford	Staffordia	136
31 Cheshire	86	4	Chester	Cestria	182
32 Derbyshire	106	4	Derby	Darbia	129
33 Nottinghamshire	168	8	Nottingham	Rhage	126
34 Lincolnshire	630	12	Lincoln	Lindcolnium	132
35 Yorkshire	563	30	York	Eboracum	198
36 Lancashire	63	14	Lancaster	Lancastria	235
37 Durham	113	4	Durham	Dunelmun	257
38 Westmoreland	32	4	Appleby	Aballaba	269
39 Cumberland	58	6	Carlisle	Carleolum	301
40 Northumberland	460	8	Newcastle	Gabrocentum	272

The

• London excepted.

The PRINCIPALITY of WALES, on the west of England, was united to the crown of England in the reign of Edward I. It is divided into 12 counties, viz.

counties.	parishes. deputies mem. to parliament	cities.	ancient names.	dist. fr. Lon.
I. Caernarvonshire	68 2	Caernarvon	Arvonnia	251
II. Anglesea (<i>isle</i>)	74 2	Beaumaris	Bellomariscus	242
III. Denbighshire	57 2	Denbigh	Denbiga	209
IV. Flintshire	28 2	St. Asaph		209
V. Merionethshire	37 1	Harlech	Harlecum	223
VI. Montgomeryshire	47 2	Montgomery	MonsGomericus	161
VII. Cardiganshire	164 2	Cardigan	Ceretica	226
VIII. Radnorshire	52 2	Radnor	Radnorla	157
IX. Brecknock	61 2	Brecknock	Brëchinia	161
X. Glamorganshire	118 2	Cardiffe	Cardiffa	165
XI. Carmarthenshire	87 2	Carmarthen	Maridunum	219
XII. Pembrokeshire	145 3	St. David's	Menevia	272

Independent of these, 52 counties, into which England and Wales are divided, there are cities corporate, which enjoy by charter peculiar privileges and immunities as distinct counties, viz. London, York, Durham, Chester, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, Worcester, Hull, Berwick, Chichester, and Newcastle upon Tyne; each of which is a county of itself, distinct from that in which it is situated.

COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

I. MIDDLESEX. 115 miles in circumference. Contains seven hundreds, 8 market towns, and 24700 acres.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. LONDON, (*Londinum*). Lat. 51° 30'. A bishop's see; the capital of Great Britain, and seat of government; situate on the river Thames, about 60 m. from the sea; the most commercial and flourishing city in the world. It is divided into three parts, viz. London and Westminster on the north side of the river, and the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, on the south side; which together send 8 members to parliament, viz. 4 for the city, electors, the livery, 7000; 2 for Westminster, electors, the householders, 17000; and 2 for the Borough, electors, 2000. The whole is about 30 m. in circumference. The streets in general are wide, well paved, and the squares spacious. The houses are for the most part of brick, neat and well built; the shops are well exposed, and make a rich appearance. Every dwelling is supplied with water by means of subterraneous aqueducts. Scavengers are appointed to keep the streets clean; by which means, and by being also provided with common sewers, London is, no doubt, the most healthy and clean city in the world, considering its population and trade. The city had formerly 9 gates, viz. 7 on the land side and 2 on the water side. Temple Bar, which was erected 1670, terminates the bounds of the city on the west. In 1666, a dreadful fire consumed

13200 houses, with many churches, warehouses, &c. In commemoration of this calamity, a pillar (called the Monument) was erected in Fish-street-hill, near London bridge. The public buildings are, the Tower, Monument, Bank, Exchange, Mansion-house, Guildhall, *in the City*; Somerset-place, Admiralty, White-hall, Westminster-hall, (where the parliament assembles) *in Westminster*. Of the churches, St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey are the most remarkable: the former is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, the latter a noble Gothic building. The palace of St. James, Buckingham-house (the Queen's palace), and Carlton house (the residence of the Prince of Wales), are situated on the side of St. James's park, which is a pleasant public promenade. Hyde park is a spacious, airy place, extending to Kensington royal gardens. The traders of the city are divided into twelve principal companies, viz. mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and clothworkers. There are in London, a Royal Museum, Royal Society, and an Academy of Arts. London is the birth-place of Francis Bacon Lord Viscount Verulam, famous for his writings; John Milton, author of *Paradise Lost*, &c.; William Penn, the quaker; and Sir Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect, who built St. Paul's cathedral. The principal public places of amusement, beside the three theatres and the opera house, are Vauxhall, at Lambeth; Ranelagh, at Chelsea; and Sadler's Wells, at Islington. London contains 143 parishes, viz. 97 within the walls, and 16 without; 11 within the limits of Westminster, and 19 without; 150 churches, 160 meeting houses, 76 public and charity schools, 30 hospitals, three bridges, 5,600 streets, 44 markets, 140,000 houses, and nearly 1,400,000 inhabitants, who consume in provisions to the value of 2,653l. per hour. The city of London is governed by a lord mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common council, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high steward, an under steward, a head bailiff, a high constable, and 14 burgesses. Longest day, 16 h. 15'. shortest day, 7 h. 45'.

2. Brentford. On the Thames. 7 m. from London. Appointed by act of parliament for the election of the knights of the shire for Middlesex. Near here Edmond Ironside defeated Canute the Dane. Market day, Tuesday. Here were formerly two fairs of 6 days each, in May and September.

3. Hounslow. On the Thames. 10 m. from London. Near an extensive heath noted for robberies, and on which are powder mills. Fairs, Trinity M. and M. after the 29th of September.

4. Uxbridge, formerly Waxbridge. On the Coln. An earldom. 15 m. from London. A noted corn market on Thursdays. Fairs, July 31, and October 10.

5. Staines. On the Thames. 17 m. Market day, Friday. Fairs, May 11, and September 19.

MORE TOWNS.] Edgware 8 m. Enfield 10 m. noted for its chase, where king Henry VII. had a palace.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Paddington, Knightbridge, Brompton, Pimlico, Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, Hammer Smith, Chiswick, Isleworth, Twickenham,

Twickenham, Islington, Kentish-town, Hoxton, Acton, Harrow, Highgate, Hamstead, Pancras, Bow, Stratford le Bow, Bromley, Stepney, Low Layton, Hackney (famous for its seminary called New College), Clapton, Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Thistleworth, Finchly, Hampton, North-end, Mile-end, Limehouse, Poplar, Eastham, Westham, Dalston, Kingsland, Southgate, Tottenham, Stroudgreen, Hornsey, Killington, Tokenham, Harlingen, Stanmell, Stanmore, Feltham, Hanwell, Longford, Northolt, Harmondsworth, Blackwall, Drayton.

RIVERS.] Thames, Lea, Coln, Brent, New River.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] The royal palaces at Kensington and Hampton Court: several seats at Twickenham, Chiswick, and Northend; Gunnersbury-house; Holland-house; the hospital, and bishop of Winchester's palace at Chelsea; bishop of London's at Fulham.

NOTED PLACES.] Enfield-chace, Brockley-hills, Hyde-park, Royal Physic Garden at Chelsea.

2. SURRY. 112 miles in circumference. Contains 14 hundreds, market towns, and 530000 acres. Produces sheep, vegetables, &c.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Guildford, (*Gillofordum*.) On the Wey. An earldom and barony. 30 m. SW from London. Sends 2 members to parliament.—Electors, the resident freeholders and freemen paying scot and lot, 120. This was the seat of some of the Saxon kings. Here are horse races in May. The trade consists in cloth. Market day S. Fairs, May 4 and November 22.

2. Darking, (*Pontes*.) On the Mole, 24 m. and 12 from Guildford. A neat clean town. Noted for meat and poultry. Market day Th. Fair, May 23.

3. Ryegate, or Reygate. On the Mole, in the vale of Holmsdale. 24 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders, 200. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. The river Mole loses itself under ground near this town, and rises again near Leatherhead. Here is a good trade in fullers earth and herbs. Market day Tu. Fairs, Wednesday in the Easter week, Whit Monday, and St. James's day.

4. Blechingley. On a hill. 20 m. and 5 from Ryegate. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the borough holders, 90. Fairs, June 22 and Nov. 2.

5. Gatton. On a hill. 20 m. A small village. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders, 2.

6. Croydon. On the Waldon. 10 m. Here is the finest church in the county. The trade consists in corn and oatmeal. Market day S. Fairs, June 24 and September 22.

7. Epsom. 15 m. Famous for its mineral and salt springs, discovered 1618. Near here are many handsome seats. An old farm house called Nonfuch, was once a royal Saxon palace. Here are horse races in May. Markets daily. Fair, July 25.

8. Kingston. On the Thames. 13 m. Famous for having been the residence of some of the Saxon kings, and did formerly send members to parliament. The county sessions are holden here. Market day S. Fairs, Th. in Whitsun week, Aug. 2, and Nov. 13.

9. Chertsey. On the Thames. 20 m. The hundred to which this town gives name is exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of

of the county. At this town Julius Cæsar crossed the river at his first invasion of Britain. The poet Cowley died here. Market day W. Fairs, 1st M. in Lent, May 3, Aug. 4, and Oct. 6.

10. Haslemere. 43 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants and 40 freeholders. Market day Tu. Fairs, May 12 and Sept. 25.

MORE TOWNS.] Godalming 34 m. Ewel 13 m. Farnham 39 m. Effingham (an earldom) 12 m. Egham 18 m. near which is Runnymede, where king John signed the magna charta.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Lambeth, Newington-butt, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Lingfield, Cobham, Esher, Walton, Ripley, Camberwell, Peckham, Stretham, Tooting, Mitcham, Leatherhead, Dulwich, Shalford, Mickleham, Rotherhith, Godstone, Watton, Clandon, Mortlake, Wimbledon, Roehampton, Bagshot, Wanborough, Kew, Richmond. The two last are famous for the royal gardens and park, which command a pleasant prospect.

RIVERS.] Thames, Wandel, Wey, Mole, Loddon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Royal palace at Kew, the archbishop of Canterbury's at Lambeth and Croydon (the last was once a royal palace), Claremont, Combe-park, Oatlands, Pierpoint-lodge, and several at Stretham, Esher, Clandon-place, More-park, and several at Bagshot, Petersham, Wimbledon, Cobham, and Durdans.

NOTED PLACES.] Ashcomb hills, Norwood, Blackheath, White and Bamstead downs, Holmwood and dale, Bagshot-heath, Box-hill, Richmond park and gardens, Epsom wells.

3. BERKSHIRE. 140 miles in circumference. Contains 20 hundreds, market towns, and 527000 acres. Produces corn, pasture, and wood.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Reading, (*Pontes Radingæ*.) On the Kennet, near the Thames. 39 m. W. from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot 1600. A large and neat town, with the remains of a superb abbey. Here are 3 parish churches and several meeting houses. Has a great trade in malt. Market day S. Fairs, Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, and Sept. 21. Henry I. was interred here.

2. Windsor. On the Thames. Viscount and deanry. 22 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 280. Is famous for its castle, which is the chief residence of the royal family. The terrace round the castle commands a very extensive and pleasant prospect. Market day S. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, June 24, and October 16.

3. Wallingford. On the Thames. 46 m. and 10 from Reading. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, 18 assistants, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 140. Here is a stone bridge containing 14 arches, besides 4 draw bridges. Has a great trade in corn and malt. Market days Tu. and F. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 17.

4. Abingdon. On the Thames. An earldom. 55 m. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 600. Here was formerly a famous abbey. It is noted for malt. Market days M. and F. Fairs, 1st Monday in Lent, June 20, Sept. 19, and Dec. 11.

5. Newbury.

5. Newbury. On the Kennet. A barony. 56 m. and 16 from Reading. Here lived the noted clothier called Jack of Newbury. The manufactures are cloth, druggets, shaloons, and malt. Market day Th. Fairs, Holy Thursday, July 5, Aug. 24, and October 28.

6. Hungerford. On the Kennet. 65 m. Noted for the best trout and craw fish in England. The inhabitants shew a horn which they say was presented to the town by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. Market day W. Fair, August 10.

MORE TOWNS.] Maidenhead 26 m. East Isley 54 m. Farringdon 71 m. Oakingham 32 m. Lambourn 68 m. Wantage (*Clewurn*) 59 m. The last is famous for being the birth place of King Alfred, in 849.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Finchamstead, Mortimer, Newbridge, Twyford, Wadley, Waltham, St. Lawrence, Bedwin-Magne, Ardring, Kingston-bay, Drayton, Childreys, Illey, Woolhampton, Chapel-row, Purley, Little-Sheffield, Shrivenham, Thatcham, Theal, Colehill, Fifield, Wargrave: Kingston-Inn, Kingston-Bagpur or Bakepuze-Baptist: East and West Enbourn, remarkable for the strange custom of the manor respecting widows.

RIVERS.] Thames, Kennet, Isis, Oke, Loddon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Spine, Caversham, Bisham, Hurley, Chesden, Gloucester-lodge.

NOTED PLACES.] Windfor castle, forest, and parks: hills and vales of White Horse, and Cotsgrove hill.

4. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. about 109 miles in circumference. Contains 8 hundreds, market towns, and 441000 acres. Produces pastures, sheep, and corn.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Buckingham, (*Neomagus*.) On the Ouse. A dukedom and marquissate. 57 m. NW from London. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff and 12 burgesses. Here are 3 bridges, and several corn mills. Two miles distant is Stow, a fine seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham. Market day S. Fairs, March 6, Th. in Whitsun week, May 6, July 10, September 4, October 2, November 8, Monday se'nnight after Epiphany.

2. Aylesbury or Alesbury. On the Tame. In a pleasant, open country. 40 m. and 17 from Buckingham. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the householders not receiving alms, 450. Here is a noble town hall. Market day S. Fairs, March 24, 25, and 26, and May 2, 3, and 4.

3. Wendover. Between hills. 35 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, housekeepers not receiving alms, about 130. This town is noted for black lace, &c. Market day Th. Fairs, May 12 and October 12.

4. Wiccomb, Chipping, or High Wickham. On the Wick. A barony. 29 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses, about 48. Market day F, noted for corn. Fairs, May 9 and September 14.

5. Marlow. On the Thames, near the Chiltern Hills. 31 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 216. Manufactures bone lace and thimbles. Market day S. Fair, October 29.

6. Colnbrook.

6. Colnbrook. 18 m. Noted for good inns. Market day W. Fairs, April 3 and May 3.

7. Amersham, or Agmondesham. 29 m. and 12 from Aylesbury. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 70. The living of this town is said to be the best in England. Fairs, Whit Monday and September 29.

MORE TOWNS.] Winslow 51 m. Newport Pagnel 53 m. Beaconsfield 24 m. Chesham 29 m. Ivinghoe 33 m. Oulney 57 m. Risborough-Monks 37 m. Fenny-Stratford 45 m. Stony-Stratford 53 m. Eton, (on the Thames, near Windsor) 22 m. Famous for its college, founded by Henry IV. None but students of this college can be admitted fellows in King's college, Cambridge.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Burnham, Brickhill, Iver, Grendon, Hanslope, Hilsdern, Aston, Chilton, Stowkley, Claydon, Stow, Winge, Chartridge, Fulmer, Chalfont-St. Giles, Muresley, Denham, Chalfont-St. Peter, Loudwater, Upton, Slough, Salt hill, Wexham, Woburn, Stoke-green.

RIVERS.] Thames, Ouse, Coln, Wickham, Amersham, Iifa, Tame, Loddon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Stowe, Shardelois, Holton-house.

NOTED PLACES.] Chiltern or Chalk Hills, Bernwood-forest, Woburn-heath, vale of Aylesbury.

5. OXFORDSHIRE, or OXON. 190 miles in circumference. Contains 14 hundreds, 13 market towns, and 534000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, cattle, and stone.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Oxford, (*Oxonium*.) On the Isis and Charvel. An university and earldom. 55 m. NbW from London. Sends 4 M. to P. i. e. 2 for the university—Electors, the doctors and masters 600, and 2 for the corporation—Electors, 1000. Oxford is a beautiful city, and one the most celebrated universities in Europe; having 20 colleges and 5 halls, provided with choice libraries. The city is said to have been built before the birth of Christ, and was the seat of several kings and parliaments. The citizens are toll free throughout England. In a stately tower of Christ Church college, hangs the famous bell called *Tom*, the weight of which is 17000lb. it is tolled every night 101 strokes, the number of the students, to give notice of the shutting up all the colleges and halls. This city contains 13 parish churches, besides the cathedral. The theatre is esteemed the finest in England. Market days W. and S. Fairs, May 3, Sept. 1, and Th. before Michaelmas.

2. Henley. On the Thames. 35 m. An ancient town, noted for black flint used in making glafs. Has a great trade in malt. Market days W. F. and S. Fairs, March 7, Holy Th. Trinity Th. and Th. before Midsummer.

3. Woodstock. On the Clin. 63 m. and 7 from Oxford. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen 160. It is famous for the birth of Geoffrey Chaucer. Here is the labyrinth where Rosamond was concealed, and Blenheim-house, a noble seat belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, presented to him on account of his signal

nal victory over the French near Blenheim in Germany. Manufactures gloves and steel watch chains. Market day Tu. Fairs, March 25, Whit Monday, July 21, Sept. 21, and Dec. 6.

4. Banbury. On the Charvel. 74 m. and 17 from Oxford. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and burgessees 19. Has a noble charity school, and is noted for cakes, cheese, and ale. Manufactures shag. Near this town the Earl of Warwick, at the head of the Lancaster forces, defeated the army of the house of York, and made Edward IV. prisoner. Market day Th. Fairs, Th. after Jan. 17, the 1st Th. in Lent, on Ascension-day, corpus Christi, June 13, Aug. 12, and Th. after Oct. 10.

5. Chipping-norton. On a hill. 75 m. Market day W. Fairs, March 7, May 6, July 18, Sept. 4, Nov. 8, the last Friday in May, and the Wednesday before and after Midsummer.

MORE TOWNS.] Burford (an earldom) 79 m. Witney 68 m. (noted for blankets and other thick woollens called bears skin and kerseys) Charlebury 69 m. Deddington 70 m. Bicester 36 m. Watlington 46 m. is famous for a battle in 1643, in which the great patriot, *John Hampden*, lost his life in resisting the arbitrary power of the court: Bampton 70 m. Thame 45 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Stoken-church, Alderbury, Caversham, Nettlebed, Broughton, Culham, Tetfworth, Sandford, Saresden, Benson, Hemton, Islip, Enston, Bensington, Wheatly, Bloxham, Tidmerton, Battle-edge, Brightwell, Astal, Hook-norton, near this place the Danes defeated the English in 914. Dorchester.

RIVERS.] Thame, Charvel, Swere, Clim, Rea, Oke, Windrush, Envolde, Sorbrook, Tame, Isis, the two last when united are called the Thames.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Blenheim-house, Hathorp, Adderbury, Ditchley, Rycote, Charlbury, Middleton-Stony, Sherborne-castle, Newnham, Wroxton-abbey, Stanton-Harcourt, Cornbury.

NOTED PLACES.] Chiltern-hills, Witchwood-forest, Woodstock-park, Rolle-rich-stones, Astrop-well.

6. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 140 miles in circumference. Contains 30 hundreds, 28 market towns, and 800000 acres. Produces corn, pasture, cattle, perry, cyder, butter, and cheese.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Gloucester, (*Claudia Castra*.) On the Severn. A dukedom and bishoprick. 102 m. W from London and 36 from Bristol. A neat and pleasant city. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants and freemen, about 3000. Here are 5 churches and a noble cathedral. The manufactures are chiefly pins and glass. Near here is Alney isle orisle of Eight, in the Severn; famous for the duel between Edmond II. and Canute the Dane. Market days W. and S. Fairs, April 5, July 5, September 28, and November 28.

2. Tewksbury. On the Severn and Avon. 108 m. and 9 from Gloucester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 500. Carries on a great trade in cloth, and cotton stockings.

Stockings. Here are the remains of a monastery. Market days W. and S. Fairs, March 7, May 14, June 22, Sept. 4, and Oct. 10, and the first Wednesday in September for cheese.

3. Cheltenham. On a branch of the Severn. 100 m. and 10 from Gloucester. Has a good trade in malt. It is noted for chalybeat and medicinal springs. Market day Th. Fairs, Holy Th. St. James's day, and the 2d Th. in September.

4. Cirencester, (*Corinium* of Ptolemy.) A barony. 89 m. and 17 from Gloucester. The most ancient town in the county. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the householders, about 516. Manufactures cutlery wares and woollen. Near here is a noble feat belonging to Earl Bathurst. Market days M. and F. Fairs, Easter Th. July 17, and Nov. 8. The first blood shed in the revolution of 1688 happened in this town.

5. Campden. On a branch of the Stour. A viscount. 89 m. and 28 from Gloucester. Noted for stocking manufactures. The steward and bailiff of this town have power to try actions not exceeding 6l. 13s. 4. Market day W. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, April 23, July 25, and Nov. 5.

6. Stow. On a hill, near the Would. 77 m. and 25 from Gloucester. Its fairs and markets are noted for sheep, hogs, and cheese. Market day Th. Fairs, May 12 and October 24.

7. Tetbury. 99 m. and 19 from Gloucester. An ancient town. Formerly surrounded by a wall. Near here is a petrifying spring. Manufactures woollen cloth. This town is noted for cheese. Market day W. Fairs, Ash Wednesday and July 22.

8. Dursley. On a branch of the Severn. Viscount. 107 m. Manufactures cloth. Market day Th. Fairs, May 6, and December 4.

9. Dean Great. On the west of the Severn. 120 m. and 12 from Gloucester. Famous for its forest. Has a great trade in cloth and pins. Market day M. Fairs, Easter M. and October 10.

MORE TOWNS.] Newnham 112 m. Colford 120 m. Wickware 112 m. Berkeley (earldom) 113 m. Berkeley-castle is noted for the murder of King Edward II. Seachlade 74 m. Marshfield 104 m. Thornbury 121 m. Walton 99 m. Fairford 80 m. Sodbury 112 m. Newent 113 m. Hampton 99 m. Painswick 94 m. Northleach 89 m. Stroud 101 m. Stanley 104 m. Winchcomb 93 m. Minchinghampton 99 m. Bristol (in part an earldom) 115 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Morton-in-marsh (near here are the 4 shire stones of the 4 counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford), Winterborn, Waterleigh, Tockington, Stonehouse, Passage, Lidney, Iron-Aceton, Frampton, Blackeney, Bisley, Aylbarton, Aust-Ferry, Tormanton, Eastington, Brookwerth, Didmerton, Barnsley, Horsford, Alney (island near Gloucester), Puckle-church, Luckington, Torleton, Huntley, Stapleford, Austpass, Castle, Longney, Elston, Broadway, Perrots-bridge, Burlip-hill, Lemington, Lassington, Badmington, Winston, Yanworth, Condicote.

RIVERS.] Severn, Avon, Stour, Isis, Stroud, Coln, Wye, Trome, Caron, Windrush, Swiliate, Evendole, Leden, Leche, Cherne.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Cree-place, Berkley-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Vale of Stroudwater, Cotswald hills and downs, vale of Evesham (in part), Dean and Kingswood forests, Myclewood chase.

7. **MONMOUTHSHIRE.** 80 miles in circumference. Contains 6 hundreds, 7 market towns, and 340,000 acres. Produces coal, wood, pastures, cattle, and salmon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. **Monmouth.** On the Mynnow and Wye. 128 m. W from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitant burgeses of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, conjointly about 800. An ancient town. Here are the remains of the castle wherein Henry V. was born. Market day S. Fairs, Whit Tu. Sept. 4, and Nov. 22.

2. **Chepstow.** On the Wye. 132 m. and 16 from Bristol. Was formerly a very considerable place, with a strong castle. It is noted for swine. The houses are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty. The tide is said to rise higher here than at any other place in Europe, it being generally from 50 to 60 feet. Market day S. Fairs, Friday in Whitsun week, Aug. 1, and the Friday before St Luke's day.

3. **Newport.** On the Usk 152 m. and 19 SSW from Monmouth. Market day S. Fairs, Holy Th. Whit Th. Aug. 15, and Nov. 6.

4. **Abergavenny, (Gobannium.)** A Roman station. On the Gavenny. A barony. 144 m. and 16 from Monmouth. Has a great trade in flannels. Market days Tu. and F. Fairs, May 11, Trinity Tu. and Sept. 25.

5. **Pontypool.** Between hills. 146 m. and 16 SW of Monmouth. Famous for its iron and Japan works. Market day S. Fairs, April 22, July 5, and October 10.

MORE TOWNS.] Usk or Caerwiske 141 m. Caerlion (*Venta-Silurum*) an ancient city, of great fame in the time of the Romans, 148 m. King Arthur kept his court here, and had a college for the study of astronomy, &c. It was formerly a bishop's see, which was afterwards removed to St. David's.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Beachley, where is a ferry over the Severn, Llantilo, Crufeney rock and fount, New-church, Ragland, Christchurch, Llanover, Goldeliff, Magor, Caerwent (4 m. from Chepstow) is noted for a Mosaic pavement, 21 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 4 inches: it was discovered in 1777, and is preserved with great care, being considered as curious a piece of antiquity as any existing.

RIVERS.] Severn, Mynnow, Wye, Usk, Rumney, Ebwith, Trothly, Abon, Pill, Kebby.

PRINCIPAL SEAT.] Troy-house.

NOTED PLACES.] Hatteral hill, Perry-vale hill, Valere hill, Chepstow park, and Erles wood.

8. **WILTSHIRE.** 140 miles in circumference. Contains 29 hundreds, 21 market towns, and 980,000 acres. This country is hilly in the north, but level in the south, and produces rich pastures, cheese, bacon, and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. **Salisbury, or New Sarum.** On the Willy, Nadder, Avon, and Bourne. A bishop's see and earldom. 82 m. SSW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 54. A fine city, rendered peculiarly clean by a small rivulet flowing through almost every street. Here is a

noble cathedral, which is in form of a lantern, with the spire in the middle 410 feet high, has as many doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as days, and as many pillars as hours. There is a steeple erected by itself in the church yard, where is a ring of 8 bells. The manufactures are flannels, linseys, druggets and cloth called Salisbury whites, bone lace, and cutlery wares. Market days Tu. and S. Fairs, Jan. 6, Tu. after Epiphany, Lady Day and Mon. before it, Whit Tu. Th. after Michaelmas, Oct. 2, and Dec. 29, a fair once a fortnight for cattle from 10 days before Christmas to Lady Day. Near here is Salisbury plain, on which is Stonehenge, a remarkable piece of antiquity.

2. Wilton. On the Willy and Nadder. 86 m. and 3 from Salisbury. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and burgesses who receive the sacrament, 24. A deep trench passes through and extends some miles from the town: it is supposed to have been the boundary line of the West Saxons. This town is famous for carpets and woollen cloths. The church is in form of a cross, built with flint, with a high tower. Market day W. Fairs, May 4, Sept. 12, and Nov. 2.

3. Old Sarum, (*Sorviodunum*). A Roman station. About 1 m. N from Salisbury. Consists of one farm-house, which, with some fortifications, is the only remains of an ancient city, which was the residence of several of the British and Saxon kings. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders being burghage holders 1, viz. Lord Camelford.

4. Luggershal. On the Avon. 75 m. and 12 from Salisbury. Pleasantly situated. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders or leaseholders determinable upon lives, 70. *No market.* Fair, July 25.

5. Great Bedwin. On the Kennet. 69 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders and inhabitants possessed of burghage messuages, 80. Market day, Tu. Fairs, April 23, and July 15.

6. Marlborough. On the Kennet. 75 m. In the Bath road. An ancient town, with two churches. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and select burgesses, 3. In this town is the largest inn in Great Britain. Here are the remains of a castle, in which a parliament was holden in 1267. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, June 29, July 20, Aug. 15, Sept. 21, and Nov. 11.

7. Crekelade. On the Isis and Rey. 81 m. A pleasant town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders of the borough conjointly with the freeholders of Staple, Kingsbridge, Highworth, and Malmesbury, 1200. Market day S. Fairs, the 3d W. in April and July, the 3d Tu. in August, and St. Matthew's day.

8. Wotton-Basset. On the Avon. 88 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 100. The houses are in general thatched, and the inhabitants very poor. Manufactures cloth. Market day Th. Fairs, May 4, Nov. 13, and Dec. 19.

9. Calne. On a hill. 88 m. A small but ancient town. Was the residence of some of the Saxon kings. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the ancient burgesses, 24. Manufactures cloth and serges. Market day Tu. Fairs, April 25 and July 21.

10. Malmesbury. On a hill, near the Avon, over which are several bridges,

bridges. 95 m. and 26 from Bristol. A neat town. Sends 2 M. to P. Electors, the alderman and 12 burgesses, 13. Market day S. Fairs, March 17, April 17, and May 26.

11. Chippenham. On the Avon, over which is a bridge of 16 arches. 94 m. A well built town. This was the seat of Alfred and other of the Saxon kings. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen burgesses, 125. Manufactures cloth. Market day Th. Fairs, May 6, June 11, Oct. 18, Nov. 30.

12. Devizes, (*Verlucio*). A Roman station. On a hill. 89 m. and 24 from Salisbury. A large and ancient town, with 2 churches, had formerly a famous castle. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and select burgesses, 30. Manufactures druggets and other woollen stuffs, and malt. In the market place of this town is a monument erected in commemoration of a most remarkable instance of God's vengeance for profane swearing and lying, viz. a woman bought in the market a bushel of wheat; and upon the farmer asking her for the money, she with an oath declared that she had paid him, and called to witness her Maker, whom she invoked to strike her dead instantly if it were not true: no sooner were these words uttered than she dropped down dead. Market day, Th. Fairs, Feb. 13, Holy Th. June 13, July 5, and Oct. 20; the last continues 6 days.

13. Westbury. On the Were, near Salisbury Plain. 102 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the tenants of burgage dwellings, determinable on lives or by copy of court-roll paying burgage rent and not receiving alms, 24. Manufactures and trade, coarse broad cloth and corn. Market day F. Fairs, 1st F. in Lent, and Whit M.

14. Heytesbury, Haresbury, or Hatchbury. On the Willy. 94 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders, 50. Here resided the Empress Maud. Fairs, May 14 and Sept. 15. *No market.*

15. Hindon. In a plain. 96 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitant householders, 210. Market day, Th. Fairs, M. before Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 18.

16. Downeton, or Doncketon. On the Avon. 6 m. S from Salisbury. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders, 20. Market day, F. Fairs, April 20, and Oct. 2.

MORE TOWNS.] Swindon 84 m. Mere 104 m. Ambresbury 80 m. Auburn 81 m. Bradford 102 m. Highworth 77 m. Lavington 87 m. Trowbridge 99 m. Warminster 99 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Castle-comb, Dilton-marsh, Corsley-heath, Corsham, Collingburnduke, Chilmark, Bridford, Laycock, Maiden-bradley, Milksham, Norlease, North-bradley, Rockley, St. Amisshill, St. Margarets, Sherstone, Steeple-Ashton, Uphaven, Witchbury, Yarrow-castle, Everley, Hilperton, Holt, Stapleford, Marsham, Finhead, Beckington, Birbitch, Christian-Malford, Burton, Shrawton, Pickwick, Little-Amsbury, Tisbury, Abury, Dantzey, Runway, Farlo, Froxfield, Chisbury, Badmington, Foxley (a barony).

RIVERS.] Duril, Calne, Were, Isis, Rey, Williborne, Tems, Nadder, Kennet, Avon, Willy, Bourne.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Clarendon, Maiden-bradley, Edington, Wilton-house, Chivalton, Dantzey, Longford, Longleat, Wardour castle, Foxley, Tottenham, Lydiard, Tregoe, Langborough.

NOTED PLACES.] Salisbury plain, Ashburn-chace, Hardon hill, Clarendon park.

9. SOMERSETSHIRE. 204 m. in circumference. Contains 43 hundreds, 34 market towns, and 907,500 acres. Produces corn, oxen, copper, lead, and coal mines.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bath, (*Butonia*, and *Aqua Solis*.) A Roman station On the Avon. Between hills. A bishop's see and earldom. 108 m. W from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 32. It is one of the finest cities in Europe, and is very famous for its medicinal springs and hot baths, some of which were discovered 300 years before Christ. The waters are efficacious in strengthening the bowels and stomach in all bilious complaints: they are a specific, and prove serviceable in most nervous, rheumatic, and gouty disorders, on which account it is a place of great resort. The houses are built of free stone, with which the neighbouring hills abound. Market days, W and S. Fairs, Feb. 3, and June 29.

2. Wells. On the Tor, near Mendip hills. A bishop's see with Bath. 127 m. and 16 from Bath. An ancient city. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, master burgeses, and freemen by birth, servitude, or marriage, 500. Manufactures knit stockings and bone lace. Market days W. and S. Fairs, May 3, June 24, Oct. 11, and Nov. 27.

3. Glastonbury. 126 m. A very ancient town. Remarkable for the tombs of the kings Arthur and Edgar. Market day, Tu. Fair, Sept. 8.

4. Somerton. On the Parret. 128 m. A very ancient town. King James II. defeated the Duke of Monmouth near here. Market day Tu. Fairs, Tu. in passion week, Tu. three weeks after, Tu. six weeks after, and Tu. nine weeks after ditto.

5. Ilchester, or Ivelcheester. On the Ivel. An earldom and barony. 129 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, and inhabitants not receiving alms, 155. Ilchester is noted for the birth of Roger the famous Friar Bacon. Market day W. Fairs, July 20 and Aug 20.

6. Milborn-port, 115 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiffs, commonalty, and stewards, 9. No market. Fairs, June 6 and Oct 28.

7. Taunton. On the Tone. 145 m. and 47 m. from Bristol. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants being pot wallopers, i. e. who cook their own victuals, and not receiving alms, 456. Manufactures druggets, duroys, &c. Market days W. and S. Fairs, June 17, and July 7, for a week.

8. Bridgewater. On the Parret. A dukedom. 137 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and 24 capital burgeses, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 248. A large trading and populous town. Had formerly a priory. Market days Th. and S. Fairs, second Th. in lent, June 24, Oct. 2. and Dec. 28.

9. Wivelcomb. On the Tone. 160 m. Market day Tu. Fairs, May 12, and September 25.

10. Minehead. A port on the Bristol channel. 166 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the householders of Minehead and Dunster, being parishioners, 160. Market day W. Fair, Whitsun Wednesday.

11. Bristol

11. Bristol. On the Avon and Frome. A bishop's see and earldom. Part in this county and part in Gloucestershire, but not properly under the jurisdiction of either, being a county of itself. 114 m. 12 m. from Bath, and 30 m. from Gloucester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders and free burgesses, 6,000. Next to London this is the most commercial city in England. Its trade with the West Indies alone employs about 800 ships. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, glass pipes, soap, hats, saddlery, and earthen-ware. About a mile from the city is St. Vincent's rock, noted for beautiful crystals called Bristol stones: near to it is the hot bath. This city contains 17 churches besides the cathedral, about 13,000 houses, and near 100,000 inhabitants. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, March 1, which is kept on the Gloucester side of the river, and Sept. 1, which is kept on the Somerset side.

MORE TOWNS.] Crookhorn, 133 m. Wrington 122 m. N. Curry 144 m. Stowey 150 m. Watchet 159 m. Ilminster 143 m. Keynsham 116 m. South-Petherton 137 m. Porlock 170 m. Shepton-mallet 115 m. Yeovil 123 m. Philip's-Norton 104 m. Wincanton 112 m. Wellington 152 m. Dunster 162 m. Dulverston 168 m. Axbridge 135 m. Castle-Carey 117 m. Chard 141 m. Netherstow 151 m. Pensford 118 m. Frome 104 m. Bruton 109 m. Langport 132 m. Chewton (viscount), Poulet (earldom), the two last have no market.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Milverton, Stokegomer, Huntspil, Bishop's-lydiard, Banwell, Binagar, Cheddar, Ashill, King's-brumpton, Ash-britte, Bagbor-West Blegon, Bromfield, Burnham, Chiffelborough, Cockhill, St. Nicholas-Comb, Congesbury, Crowcomb, Curry-rival, Dundery, East-brent, Freshford, Holloway, Kilmington, Lege-ridge, Lansdown, Lidford-green, Martock, Montacute, Moorlynch, N. Petherton, Nunny, Otterford, Portbury, Priddle, Queens-camel, Red-linch, Road, South-brent, Staverdel, Stauford, Stogursey, Suckle-bridge, Ubley, Whitdown, Williton, Wedmore, Wellow, Westone-Zoyld, St. Decuman's, Stock-under-Hambden, Beckington's-hach-Beaucham, Woolavington, Cory-Mallet, Orchard, Chilcompton, Kilmerston, Bathford, Twyfordton, N. Cadbury, Kyneton, Stanton-drew, Widcomb, Walcot, Ascot, Nether, Stewley.

RIVERS.] Severn, Avon, Ivel, Ax, Car, Frome, Ex, Brent, Brue, Chew, Tor, Parret, Dunbrook, Barle, Yaw, Yeo, Tone.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Hinton-St. George, Orchard-Wyndham, Redlinch, Burton-pynsent, Marston, Enmore-castle, Badmington, Prior-park, Lilliput-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Mendip and Quantock hills, Taunton-Dean-vale, Blackdown and Poulton hills, Netoché and Selwood forests; near the latter the Danes were entirely overthrown by king Edmund Iron Side.

10. DEVONSHIRE. 220 m. in circumference. Contains 33 hundreds, 38 market towns, and 1,920,000 acres. Produces timber, copper, lead, iron, tin, fruit, and cyder.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Exeter, (*Isca Dumno-iorum*, and *Scadum Nunniorum*.) A Roman station. On a hill. Near the river Ex. A bishop's see and earldom.

- 173 m. SW. from London, and 78 m. from Bristol. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 1200. An ancient city, encompassed by an old wall, and commands a delightful prospect. Here are 15 churches, and a noble cathedral, called St. Peter's, in which is a remarkable large organ. Carries on a great trade in cloth, ferges, long ells, &c. which produces nearly 600,000l. yearly. Market days, W. and F. Fairs, Ash W. Whit-Mon. Aug. 1, Dec. 6, and Lammas fair, which lasts 3 days.
2. Chudleigh. On the Teign. 182 m. and 9 from Exeter. Market day S. Fairs, Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, St. Barnabas and St. Martin.
3. E. and W. Teignmouth, or Tingmouth. On the Teign. 187 m. The trade is chiefly in tobacco pipe clay and fish. This place is famous for the first landing of the Danes, in 970. Fair, Sep. 29.
4. Honiton. On the Ottery. A populous well-built town, with a channel of water running through the main street. 156 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the housekeepers and pot wallopers, not receiving alms, 350. It is noted for the broadest laces in the kingdom. The church stands half a mile from the town on a hill. Market day S. Fairs, the first Wednesday after July 19.
5. Tiverton. On the Ex. 166 m. and 15 from Exeter. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 24. It is noted for its kersey and cloth manufactures. Market days Tu. and S. Fairs, Tuesday fortnight after Whitsuntide, and Oct. 10.
6. Okehampton, or Ockington. On the Oke. 195 m. and 22 from Exeter. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders and freemen. Manufactures ferges. Market day S. Fairs, 2d Th. in March, May 3, 2d W. after Midsummer, July 7 and 25, 1st Tu. in Sept. and 1st W. in Oct.
7. Ashburton. On the Dart. 123 m. and 10 m. from Totness. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, freeholders of lands or tenements belonging to the borough, or of those lands called Halshanger, and Halwell, lying within the said borough, 200. Here are mines of tin and copper. Manufactures ferges, &c. Market days Tu. and S. Fairs, the first Thursday in March and June, Aug. 10, Nov. 11.
8. Totness. On the Dart. 198 m. and 10 from Ashburton. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 34. Manufactures woollen, &c. Market day S. Fairs, May 1, July 25, Oct. 28, and Easter Tuesday.
9. Dartmouth, (*Dermuta.*) A port and earldom. 204 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 20. A place of good trade. The houses are covered with slate. At Torbay, near here, William Prince of Orange landed in 1688. Near this place is a well which ebbs and flows, and bubbles like boiling water: it is very cold in summer, and yet never freezes in winter. Market day, F.
10. Plymton. On the Plim. 210 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 104. Here are the remains of a castle. Market day S.
11. Plymouth. A port and earldom. 216 m. From a small village it is become a very considerable town and arsenal for the royal navy. The principal part of the harbour is called the Hamoaze. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and freemen, 104. The harbour

bour is defended by a citadel, castle, &c. mounted with above 200 cannons. Market days M. and Th. Fairs, Feb. 25, April 5, Aug. 12, and Oct. 28.

12. Bear-Alston. On the Tamar. 212 m. and 3 from Tavistock. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, freehold tenants of the borough, holding by burgage tenure, and paying 3d. or more per annum to the lord of the manor, 100. Market day Th.

13. Tavistock. Near the Tamar. A marquifate. 206 m. and 3 from Bear-Alston. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders and freemen, 110. Here are some mineral springs. Market day S. Fairs, Jan. 17, May 6, Sept. 9, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

14. Torrington. On the Towridge. Viscount. 194 m. Market day S. Fairs, May 4, July 5, and Oct. 10.

15. Biddeford. A port. On the Towridge. 203 m. and 30 from Exeter. Has a fine bridge. Market day Tu. Fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 13.

16. Barnestaple. Among hills. On the Taw. 193 m. and 36 from Exeter. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and burgesses, 250. Manufactures woollen. Market day, F. Fairs, Sept. 19, Friday before April 21, and the 2d Friday in Dec.

17. Ilfracomb. A good port. On the Bristol channel. 180 m. Market day S.

18. Hartland. On the Bristol channel. 218 m. Market day S. Fairs, Easter Wed. and Sept. 25.

MORE TOWNS.] Topsham 176 m. Axminster 147 m. Bampton 162 m. Newton 187 m. Lyfton 210 m. Bowe 187 m. Bradninch 170 m. Brent 198 m. Kingsbridge 218 m. Doddbrook 219 m. Chimley 193 m. Columbton 164 m. Comb-Martin 181 m. Culliton 159 m. Hatherly 200 m. Holdsworthly 214 m. Modbury 208 m. Morton 189 m. Sidmouth 162 m. Southmolton 180 m. (Chegford 188 m. and Sheepwash 200 m. have no market); Crediton or Kirton 183 m. noted for being the birth place of Boniface archbishop of Mentz, called the German apostle.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Buckfastleigh, Chauley, Churchingford, Clack, Culliford, Culmstock, Denborry, Dolton, Ermington, Highbickington, High-budlay, Kilmington, Morbath, Newton-peppelford, N. Moulton, N. Tawton, Norton, Otterton, Ottery, Samford-peverel, Seaton, Silverton, Thayerton, Thorncome, Uffculme, Underwood, Upottery, Wimble, Witheridge, Lidston, Affington, Bovey-Tracey, Leston, Lidford, Herton, Axmouth, Rockbere, Woodland, Brixham, Columb-David's, Briddestow, Ilfington, Hamsted, Membury, Sidbury, Salcombe, Farwood, Branscombe, Monketon, Luppit, Awlscombe, Smallbridge.

RIVERS.] Towridge, Tamar, Plim, Lid, Ex, Eurt, Taw, Yalm, Arme, Dart, Ottery, Tawy, Moule, Credon, Culm, Teign, Aune, Ax, Loman, Teign, Oke.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Powderham-castle, Dawlish, Bowhay, Maurhead, Ugbrook, Hallden, Torr-abbey, &c.

NOTED PLACES.] Hallden-hill, Dertmore-forest, Morley-wood, Tor-bay (a rendezvous for the fleet), Eddystone-lighthouse, Start-point, Bolt-head, Plymouth-sound.

11. CORNWALL. 250 m. in circumference. *A dukedom to the Prince of Wales.* Contains 9 hundreds, 22 market towns, and 960,000 acres. Produces corn, cattle, and mines of copper, lead, lapis calaminaris, and tin; the last is the best in the world.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Launceston, or Dunhivid. On the Tamar. 214 m. SW from London. A neat town, with an ancient castle. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen not receiving alms, 20. Market days, Th. and S. Fairs, Whitfuntide, July 5, Nov. 17, and Dec. 6.
2. Newport. Near the Tamar. 214 m. and 12 from Launceston. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the two vianders and burgage tenures, 24.
3. Camelford. On the Camel. 228 m. and 21 from Launceston. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, bailiff, and freemen, paying scot and lot, 19. Market day F. Fairs, the 1st Friday after the 10th of March, May 26, July 17, and Sept. 17.
4. Boffiney, or Tintagel, or Trevenna. 233 m. and 3 from Camelford. A small port on the Bristol channel. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 4 or 5. Near here are the ruins of a castle, which was the birth place of king Arthur. Fairs, Aug. 5 and Nov. 22.
5. Callington. On the Lemara. 217 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, freeholders and leaseholders being rated, 50. Trade, woollen and stuffs. Market day F.
6. Lelkard. On a hill. 221 m. An ancient town, where the dukes of Cornwall kept their court. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and free burgesses, 50. This town has the privilege of coining tin. The trade consists in boots, shoes, yarn, &c. Market day S. Fairs, Shrove Monday, Mid-Lent Monday, the Monday after St. Nicholas, Ascension day, Aug. 15, Sept. 21, and the Mon. after the 6th of Dec.
7. Saltash. On the side of a steep hill, on a bay. 220 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the free burgage tenants, 38. Trade consists in malt and beer. Market day S. Fairs, Candlemas and St. James's day.
8. St. Germain's. On the Liver. 223 m. Formerly a bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the householders of one year, 20. Market day F. Fairs, May 28 and Aug. 1.
9. Eastloe and Westlow. 232 m. Sends each 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 50. Market day S.
10. Fowey or Foy. On a haven. 240 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the Prince of Wales's tenants who have been admitted on the court-rolls of the manor and have done their fealty, 63. Market day S. Fairs, May day and Sept. 10.
11. Lestweithel. On the Fowy. 230 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 assistants, 24. Formerly a considerable city. Market day F. Fairs, June 29, Aug. 24, and Nov. 2.
12. Bodmin. Between hills. 234 m. Formerly a bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 36. The summer assizes are holden here. Noted for corn, cattle, and yarn. Market day S. Fairs, St. Paul's day, Wed. before Whitfuntide, and Dec. 6.
13. St. Mawes. On Falmouth haven. 266 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and resident burgesses, 6. Here is a strong castle, and carries on a good trade in fish. Fair, the F. after St. Luke's day.
14. Tre-

14. Tregony. On the Fal. 256 m. and 16 from Falmouth. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, all the inhabitants, lodgers as well as householders, called pot-wallopers, 100. Manufactures serges. Market day S. Fairs, Shrove Tu. May 3, July 25, Sept. 2, and Nov. 6.

15. Grampound. On the Fal. 244 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, recorder, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 25. Market day S. Fairs, Jan. 18. March 25, and June 11.

16. St. Michael. On the Fal. 247 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the portreeve and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 42.

17. Truro. On the Fal. 251 m. A considerable town, of good trade. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and burgesses, 25. Market days W. and S. Fairs, Wed. after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wed. in Whitfun week, Nov. 19, and December 18.

18. Penryn. On a haven. 261 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, portreeve, aldermen, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 140. It stands in a fruitful country, surrounded by orchards and gardens. Market days W. F. and S. Fairs, May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21.

19. Falmouth. Viscount. 284 m. Is famous for its haven, in which 100 ships may ride safe in all winds. It is defended by 2 castles. The Lisbon packet comes to this port. The mayor of Truro is likewise mayor of Falmouth. Market day Th. Fairs, July 27 and Oct. 30.

20. Helfton. On the Loo. A barony. 270 m. and 14 from Falmouth. Is a neat town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, corporation, 36. Carries on a good trade in tin, and has the privilege of coining tin. Market day M. Fairs, March 13, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, the 2d Sat. before St. Thomas's day, the Sat. before Mid-Lent Sunday, Palm Sunday, and Whit Monday.

21. Pensance. On Mounts-bay. 289 m. and 10 from Lands-end. A good port. In the parish of Bisiard-Wouen, about 2 m. west, is a circular temple of the ancient druids, consisting of 19 large stones, each 12 feet distant, with another in the center much higher than the rest. Market day Th. Fairs, Trinity Th. and Holy Th.

22. St. Ives. On its own bay. 284 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders paying scot and lot, 130. Market days W. and S. Fair, Sat. before Advent Sunday. Near here is a hill, from whence may be seen the Scilly isles, though 30 m. distant.

23. Padflow. On the Camel. 232 m.

MORE TOWNS.] Market Jew 286 m. Stratton 221 m. (near here King Charles defeated the parliament forces in 1643) Red-Ruth 260 m. Warbridge 242 m. Samerton 205 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Kilkhampton, Landrake, Lelant, Menchinot, Plint, Probus, Summercourt, Tregantha, St. Austle, St. Blaise, St. Lawrence, St. Mary, Weck, Frewen, Goldfithnay, Treveny, Iren, St. Udey, St. Neot, St. Just, Combroom, Senan, St. Burien, Trewardreth, Trenawrey, Bloustone.

RIVERS.] Tamar, Fal, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowey, Haile, Lemara, Kenfe, Avie, Liver.

NOTED PLACES.] Pendennis hills, mount St. Michael, Godolphin hill, St. Ive's bay, Mount's bay, Falmouth haven, &c. the capes of Lands-end, Lizard point, Deadman's head, &c. Scilly isles.

12. DORSETSHIRE. 160 m. in circumference. Contains 29 hundreds, 22 market towns, and 772,000 acres. Produces cattle, abundance of sheep, corn, hemp, timber, and stone.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Dorchester, (*Dernovaria*). On a rise near the Frome. A marquissate. 132 m. SW from London. A neat town, with 3 churches and a free school. The town is surrounded by lime and lycamore trees, which form agreeable public walks. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying to church and poor, 200. It is noted for its manufactures of ferges, and for good malt liquors. Market day S. Fairs, Feb. 2, Trinity Mon. July 5, and Aug. 5. Near here was the Roman camp, called Maiden Castle. A few miles from Dorchester are extensive downs, on which upwards of 170,000 sheep are constantly kept, the sale of which brings near 1000l. per week.
2. Melcomb-regis. 123 m.
3. Weymouth. A port and viscount. Joined to Melcomb-regis by a bridge over the river Wey. They conjointly send 4 M. to P. i. e. 2 for each town.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and resident burgesses not receiving alms, 200. These towns are defended by Sandes-fort or Weymouth castle, and Portland castle. Market days Tu. and F. To the south of these towns is Portland peninsula, famous for stone.
4. Abbotsbury. A port. 131 m. and 10 from Dorchester. Carries on a good trade in fish. Market day Th. Fair, July 10. Near here is a famous swanery.
5. Bridport. A port. 135 m. and 17 from Dorchester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the housekeepers paying scot and lot, 160. Manufactures sail cloth, cordage, &c. Market day, S. Fairs, April 5, Holy Th. and Oct. 10.
6. Corf Castle. On the Purbeck isle. 120 m. and 20 from Weymouth. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, such as have possession of any messuage or hereditament within the borough, or are tenants for life or lives, and paying scot and lot, 44. This place is noted for the murder of King Edward in 979. The trade consists in free stone. Market day Th. Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 10.
7. Wareham (*Durnovaria*). A Roman station. On the Frome and Piddle, which form the Purbeck isle. 124 m. A very ancient town. Here were formerly 17 churches, now only 3. The trade consists chiefly in tobacco-pipe clay. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, magistrates, and freeholders who have occupied their own lands and tenements for their own use, or received rent for the same at least one year prior to the election, 150. Market day S. Fairs, April 6, July 5, and Sept. 11.
8. Poole. A port on a bay formed by the isle of Purbeck. 108 m. and 10 from Wareham. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses, whether resident or not in the borough, 96. The trade of this town employs 200 ships. It is much noted for oysters. Market day S. Fairs, one on the feast of St. Philip and James for 7 days, and Nov. 2, and 7 days following.
9. Blandford. On the Stour. A marquissate. 104 m. Noted for shirt buttons and the finest bone lace in England. Market day S. Fairs, March 7, July 10, and Nov. 8.
10. Middle-

10. Middleton, or Milton-abbey. A barony. 113 m. The abbey was built by Athelstone. Market day Tu.

11. Shaftsbury. On a hill. An earldom. 103 m. Said to have been built in the reign of Alfred. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 291. The trade consists in shirt buttons and stockings. Market day S. Fairs, the eve of Palm Sunday, Midsummer day, and St. Martin's day.

12. Sherbon. On the Ivel. A barony; was formerly a bishopric. 118 m. and 14 from Shaftsbury. Here is a strong castle, where William the Conqueror and his successors used to retire to occasionally. The church, in which lie interred Ethelbald and Ethelbert, is very noble. The manufactures are silks, buttons, and haberdashery wares in general. Market days Th. and S. Fairs, July 18 and 26, the 1st Mon. in Oct. and the Wed. before Holy Th.

13. Lime-Regis. A port on a rise. 148 m. and 23 from Dorchester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, burgeses, and freemen, 31. The Duke of Monmouth landed here in 1685, and was proclaimed king; but his troops being defeated, he was taken prisoner and beheaded. Market day F. Fairs, Feb. 2 and Sept. 21.

MORE TOWNS.] Bemster 138 m. Bere-regis 116 m. Evershot 129 m. Frampton 130 m. Stalbridge 111 m. Sturminster 111 m. Winborn 98 m. (famous for knit stockings) Cerne 123 m. Tallington 123 m. Cramburn (viscount) 98 m. near here is an extensive chase.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Gillingham, Painpill, Dallwood, Emmergreen, Farnham, Hermitage, Holt-wood, Lambert-castle, Martin's-town, Piddle-town, Milbourn, Ower, Mayne, Preston, Shroton, Stockland, Woodland, Fordington, Stourton, Woolbridge, Toller-down, Woodbury-hill, Carmouth, Storeborough, Knaiston, Sidlam.

RIVERS.] Frome, Avon, Stour, Piddle, Allen, Lyddon, Ivel, Wey, Bart, Car, Ex.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Winborn, St. Giles, Eastbury.

NOTED PLACES.] Cramburn chase, vale of White Hart, Marshwood vale, Holt forest, Portland point, St. Alban's head, bay of Sandwich, Corf castle, &c.

13. HAMPSHIRE. 150 m. in circumference. Contains 39 hundreds, 20 market towns, and 1,312,500 acres. Produces corn, hops, cattle, sheep, honey, timber, and excellent bacon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Winchester, (*Wintonia*, and *Venta Belgarum*.) A Roman station. On the Itching. A bishop's see and marquissate. 66 m. SW from London. Said to have been built 900 years before Christ. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiff, and corporation, 60. It is the third bishop's see in England; and contains 9 churches besides a cathedral and college. Egbert the first sole monarch of England was crowned in this city in 819. The Empress Maud being besieged here by King Stephen, caused a report to be spread that she was dead, and being conveyed out in a coffin made her escape. King John resided here during his troubles. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, the 1st Mon. in Lent, July 5 and 22, and Oct. 13.

2. Stockbridge. On the Tese. 67 m. and 9 from Winchester. Sends

Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, inhabitants paying scot and lot, 101. Fairs, Holy Th, July 10, and Oct. 7.

3. Andover. On the Anton. 66 m. and 10 from Winchester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff and burgeses, 24. Carries on a good trade in malt and shalloons. The village Weyhill near here is famous for sheep, hops, and cheese. Market day S. Fairs, Th. and Fr. the 3d week in Lent, May 12, and Nov. 6.

4. Whitchurch. On the Tese. 59 m. A small town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders in their own right or that of their wives, 70. Carries on a good trade in shalloons and ferges. Market day F. Fairs, April 23, June 20, July 7, and Oct. 19.

5. Petersfield. 54 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders of land, dwelling houses, or shambles, 154. Market day S. Fairs, July 10 and Dec. 11.

6. Portsmouth. On the isle of Portsey. An earldom. 74 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and burgeses, 110. The strongest fortification in England, and the best and most convenient port and arsenal in Europe. The road called Spithead, between here and the Isle of White, is the general rendezvous for the royal navy. Portsea-town joins to Portsmouth. Near here is Portsdown hill, which commands a fine prospect of the channel. Market days Th. and S. Fair, July 10, for a fortnight.

7. Southampton, (*Clausentum*.) A Roman station. A dukedom. 73 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgeses, resident or not, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 600. A considerable town. On the beach of this town did Canute come with his flattering courtiers, to shew them that the tide would not respect him more than another person. Market days Tu. Th. and S. Fairs, April 25 and Trinity Mon.

8. Christchurch. On the Avon and Stour. 103 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 24. The trade consists chiefly in silk stockings and gloves. Market day M. Fairs, Thursday se'nnight after Whitsunday, and Oct. 16.

9. Lymington. On a hill, commanding a fine prospect. A viscount. 97 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and burgeses, 80. Is noted for salt. Market day S. Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 13.

10. Kingsclere. 56 m. Was formerly the seat of some of the Saxon kings. Market day Tu. Fairs, the 1st Tu. in April and the 1st Tu. after Oct. 10.

11. Basingstoke. 47 m. and 10 NE of Winchester. A famous battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons in 871. Market day W. Fairs, Wed. in Whitsun week and Oct. 10.

12. Alton. On the Wey. 50 m. Market day S. Fair, Dec. 29.

MORE TOWNS.] Gosport, W of Portsmouth, famous for a naval hospital; Alresford 60 m. Fareham (*Calleva Atrebatum*), a Roman station, 74 m. Fordingbridge 92 m. Havant 66 m. Odiham 41 m. Ringwood 97 m. Rumley 79 m. Waltham 73 m.

ISLE OF WHITE, V. Length 23 m. breadth 13 m. Contains 30 parishes, and near 24,000 inhabitants. This island is included in Hampshire, and is fertile, healthy, and affords a variety of fine landscapes.

1. Newport. On the Cōwes. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, 11 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, 24. Here is Carisbrook-castle, where King Charles was imprisoned in 1647. Market days W. and S.

2. St. Helens, or Cōwes. A noted harbour.

3. Newton. A small place. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and burgesses possessing borough lands, 32.

4. Yarmouth. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 16. Famous for the birth of Robert Hook, who invented watches for the pocket. Market day F.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Appleshaw, Beaulieu, Eastmeon, Everfley, Hambledon, Hartley-row, Heckfield, Lippock, Southwick, Titchfield, Wherwell, Wickham, Harndon, Overton, Lifs, Portsey-bridge, Ruiton, Sutton, Tangry, Weyhill, Winton, Buffelton, Redbridge, Silchester, Alderminster.

RIVERS.] Itching or Alre, Tese, Anton, Avon, Stour, Wey, Lodon, Auborn.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Warblington, Earl of Portsmouth's near Winchester, Basing-house, Hursley, Southwick, and Appledore.

NOTED PLACES.] New Forest, Portsdown and St. Giles's hills, Spithead, Dunnose, Portsmouth harbour, Hurst castle. In the Isle of White—St. Helens, Needles, and Carisbrook castle.

The islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Shark, and Alderney, belong to this county.

14. SUSSEX. 160 m. in circumference. Contains 65 hundreds, 17 market towns, and 1,200,000 acres. Produces corn, cattle, hops, timber, and large sheep, which yield good wool.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Chichester (*Ciceſtria*, and *Regnum*). A Roman station. On the Levant. A bp. and earldom. 65 m. SbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, inhabitants paying scot and lot, 620. This was the residence of Cissa the 2d king of the Saxons. A neat city, and county of itself, with a wall, and had formerly four gates, answering to the 4 cardinal points. Here are five churches besides the cathedral. It is famous for lobsters and cockles. Manufactures needles. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, April 23, Whit M. St. James's day, Oct. 10 and Oct. 20.

2. Midhurst. Near the Arun. 52 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Elector, the burgrave holders, 1, viz. Earl of Egremont. Market day Th. Fairs, March 21, April 5, and Oct. 20.

3. Petworth. 49 m. and 5 from Midhurst. Market day S. Fair, Nov. 20.

4. Horsham. Near a forest. 38 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, such persons as hold burgrave houses or lands by inheritance or by life, 25. It is noted for poultry and stone. Market day S. Fairs, Mon. before Whit Sunday, July 18, and Nov. 27.

5. East Grinstead. 30 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, burgrave holders, 26. Market day Th. Fairs, July 13 and Dec. 11.

6. Rye. On the Rother. A cinque port. 64 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen of the port, 6. It is noted

noted for the landing of George I. on his return from Hanover in 1725. Market days W. and S. Fairs, Whit Mon. and Aug. 10.

7. Winchelsea. An earldom and cinque port. 67 m. and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Rye. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, jurats, and freemen, 40. Fair, May 14.

8. Hastings. A cinque port. 64 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, jurats, and freemen not receiving alms, 19. Near here was a bloody battle in 1066, when William I. defeated and killed Harold, and thereby got possession of the kingdom; and another in 1263 between Henry III. and the Barons. Here are several gunpowder mills, &c. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Tu. in Whitfun week, July 26, Oct. 1, and Nov. 23.

9. BRIGHTHELMSTON, or Brighton. 50 m. A place of great resort for sea bathing. The packet boats go from here to Dieppe. It is famous for the departure of King Charles II. in 1651. Market day Th. Fairs, Holy Th. and Sept. 4.

10. Seaford. 60 m. A cinque port. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 83. Fairs, March 14 and July 25.

11. Lewes. On the Ouse. 50 m. An ancient pleasant town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, householders paying scot and lot, 240. Market day S. Fairs, May 6, Whit Tu. and Oct. 2.

12. Eastbourn. 62 m. Near Beachy head and Pevensey haven, where William of Normandy landed in 1066. Fair, Oct. 10.

13. New Shoreham. 58 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders of 40s. per annum in the hundred of Bramber, in which Shoreham is situate, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 1200. Has a good dock for ship building, &c. Market day Tu. Fair, July 25.

14. Bramber. On the Adur. 47 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage tenures, 36.

15. Steyning. On the Adur. 50 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the constable and inhabitants paying scot and lot, 100. Has a handsome church. Market day every other W. Fairs, June 9, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10.

16. Arundel. On the Arun. An earldom. 56 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, inhabitants paying scot and lot, 190. Here is a castle belonging to the Duke of Norfolk. It is much noted for mullets. Market days Th. and S. Fairs, May 14, Aug. 21, Sept. 25, and Dec. 17.

MORE TOWNS.] Chiddingfold 41 m. Cuckfield 41 m. Haylsam 58 m. Terring 53 m. Newhaven 57 m. (*no market*) Battel abbey 57 m. built on the spot where William the Conqueror overcame Harold in 1066.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Rotherfield, Rotherbridge, Rudgwick, Rushlake-green, Sinmiston, Slinfold, S. Bourne, S. Harting, Storrington, Turner's-hill, Wadhurst, Wellington, Wevelsfield, White-smith, Wilmington, Withyam, Horsham, Hurstgreen, Hurstpierpoint, Jevington, Lamberhurst, Northiam, Pevensey, Rackham, Amberley, Parham, Emsworth, Charleton, Playden, Sidley, Slaugham, Southwater, Southwick, Tarring, Uckfield, Warnham, Westfield, Westham, St. Leonards, Alfriston, Beckley, Ardingly, Ashington, Billingham, Cross-in-hand, Crowboro, Ditchley, East-dean, Egdean, Clayton, Crawley,

Crawley, Gueffling, Hartfield, Henfield, Holdty, Hollington, Hoo, Horley, Newick, Ewhurst, Finden, Firmingham, Fletching, Forestrow, Franfield, Garner-street, Nutley, Rogate, Linfield, Mayfield, Maresfield, Bolney, Burwash, Cats-street, Buxstead, Bosham, Brede.

RIVERS.] Cockmaré, Little, Ouse, Rother, Levant, Adur, Rye, Arun.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Arundel-castle, Goodwood, Ashburnham-place, Petworth, Cowdry, Stanstead, Halmaker.

NOTED PLACES.] Crowboro and Beacon hills, the Dykes, the Downs, Beachy head, Selfey-bill, Ashdown forest, &c.

15. KENT. 160 m. in circumference. Contains 62 hundreds, 34 market towns, and 1,248,000 acres. Produces cattle, corn, fruits, and hops in great abundance.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Canterbury, (*Cantuaria*, and *Durovernum*.) A Roman station. On the Stour. The metropolitan see of England, and county of itself. 56 m. from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, citizens and freemen, 1000. The Saxon kings held their court here in the time of the heptarchy. Here is a noble cathedral, wherein were interred seven kings and the black prince, also the bones of Thomas à Becket lie enshrined here in gold. This city is said to have been built 600 years before Christ. Manufactures silk. Market days, W. and S. Fair, Sept. 29.

2. Rochester, (*Rissa*, and *Vagniacæ*.) A Roman station. On the Medway. A bishop's see. 31 m. and 26 from Canterbury. The bishop of this see is generally dean of Westminster. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 630. Here is a stone bridge over the river, which joins Rochester to Chatham, which is an earldom, and a famous dock and arsenal for the royal navy. Rochester has experienced great disasters in war, having been seven times invested and pillaged, and three times destroyed by fire. Market days W. and F; and S. for Chatham. Fairs, May 19, Nov. 30, and Oct. 30.

3. Queenborough. On Sheppey Isle. 47 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgeses, 130. At the west extremity of this isle, at the mouth of the Medway, is Sheerness, a strong fort. Market days M. and Th. Fair, August 5.

4. Feverham. 48 m. and 9 from Canterbury. A barony. Here King James II. was stopped in attempting his escape to France. Market days W. and S. Fairs, Feb. 25, and Aug. 12.

5. Margate. A small port. On the isle of Thanet. 72 m. and 12 from Canterbury. Is much resorted to for sea bathing. Here is a fine assembly room. About a mile distant is St. John's gate, the first landing place of the Danes.

6. Ramsgate. A port. 72 m. and 5 from Margate. Has a fine pier, but the port is nearly choaked up with sand.

7. Sandwich. A cinque port and earldom. 67 m. and 11 from Canterbury. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the resident freemen, 480. In this town Canute, the Danish king, caused the noses to be slit, and the hands to be cut off, of those Englishmen

men who were given as hostages to his father Swain. Market days W. and S. Fair, Dec. 4.

8. Deal. A port. 72 m. and 7 from Sandwich. Famous for the landing of Julius Cæsar. Near here are Godwin's Sands, dangerous to ships, which the inhabitants of this town, who are experienced sailors, often save from destruction. Market day Th. Fairs, April 5 and Oct. 10.

9. Dover, (*Portus Dubris.*) A Roman station. On the straits which separate England from France. A cinque port and barony. 72 m. and 15 from Canterbury. Sends 2 M. to P. — Electors, the freemen, resident or not, and the burghesses, 1200. It has a good harbour, and a noble castle on an eminence. Here is a brass cannon 22 feet long, called Queen Elisabeth's pocket pistol, presented to her by the states of Utrecht. It is reckoned the longest and most curious wrought in the world. The packet boats go from this port to Calais, which is 21 m. distant. Market days W. and S. Fair, Nov. 22.

10. Hyth, (*Lemanis*) A cinque port. 69 m. Sends 2 M. to P. — Electors, the mayor, jurats, common council, and freemen, 126. Market day S. Fairs, July 10, and Dec. 1.

11. New Romney. A cinque port and barony. 74 m. An ancient pleasant town, where the grand meeting for the cinque ports is holden. Sends 2 M. to P. — Electors, the mayor, 5 jurats, and 26 freemen, 32. Market day Th. Fair, Aug. 21.

12. Maidstone. On the Medway. A viscount. 35 m. and 10 from Rochester. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. — Electors, the freemen not receiving alms, 600. The county assizes are holden here. Noted for hops Market day Th. Fairs, Feb. 13, May 12, June 20, called Garlick fair, and Oct. 17.

13. Tunbridge. On the Tun and Medway. A viscount. 30 m. A place of great resort on account of the emdicinal springs, (*the Chale-beate waters,*) which are about 4 m. distant. This town is famous for turnery wares. Market day F. Fairs, Ash W. July 5, and Oct. 20.

14. Dartford. On the Darent. A viscount. 16 m. and 11 from Rochester. The first flitting and paper mills in England were erected here. This town will ever be famous for the commencement of the insurrection of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. Market day S. Fair, Aug. 2.

15. Bromley. On the Ravens-born. 10 m. Here are alms houses, erected by Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, for 20 widows, and 20l. per annum allowed for each. Market day Th. Fairs, Feb. 14, and Aug. 5.

16. Gravesend. On the Thames. 22 m. Opposite to Tilbury fort. Market days W. and S. Fair, Oct. 23.

MORE TOWNS.] Woolwich 10 m. where is the royal military academy, &c. for engineers. Milton 40 m. (famous for oysters) Sevenoaks 23 m. Elham 66 m. Northfleet 21 m. Fordwich (a viscount) 60 m. (*no market*) Folkestone (a viscount) 72 m. Aylesford (an earldom) 32 m. (*no market*) Appledore 54 m. Ashford 57 m. Sittenburn 41 m. (*no market*) Cranbrook 52 m. Eltham 9 m. Goodhurst 49 m. Lenham 47 m. Lidd 74 m. Malling 30 m. Smarden 55 m. Tenterden 55 m.

35 m. Westram 23 m. Wrotham 26 m. Wye 57 m. (Deptford 4 m. and Greenwich 5 m.) (*no market*). The latter is noted for its fine park, royal observatory, and magnificent palace, inhabited by superannuated seamen. This was the birth-place of Queen Elizabeth.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Ash, Charing, Baddlesmore, Blackheath, Brastead, Challock, Eastbery, Chilham, Eyminge, Goodnestone, Great-chart, Greenstreet, Groombridge, Hamstreet, Harriottsham, Hawkshurst, Horsmanden, Kennington, Lamberhurst, Mersham, Mongham, Monkton, Marden, Preston, Newenden, Newenham, Pembury, Penshurst, Pluckley, Richborough, St. Lawrence, Chalkstreet, Bochston-street, Sedon, Stanor, Stroud, Sheerness, Bexley, St. Marguerits, St. Mary-Cray, Sandhurst, Waldershare, Wayhorne, Charlton, Wittersham, Farmingham, Camdenplace, Chiffelhurst, Crayford, Selinge, Coombank, Smith, Staple, Stelling, Stone, Wingham, Walmer, Broodstee, Addington, Wilmington, Sittingham, Raynham, Upner, N. Cra, Foots-Cra, W. Hyth, Lime, Lech, Old Romney, Erith, Green-Hyth, Northfleet, River-head, Richwood.

RIVERS.] Thames, Medway, Stour, Rother, Darent, Tun, Cray, Wantsheim, Cockmere, Teise, Beule, Lin, Newsham.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Saltwood-castle, Knowl-house, Marworth-castle, Suirries, Eastwell, Cobham-hall, Aylesford.

NOTED PLACES.] Romney marsh, Shuter's hill, Mounts Sion and Ephraim, Idle hill, North and South Foreland, Dungeness head, Deal and Dover castles, Godwin Sands, the Downs (a famous anchorage for ships), Greenwich hospital and park, Blackheath.

16. ESSEX. 150 m.⁴ in circumference. Contains 19 hundreds, 26 market towns, and 1,240,000 acres. Produces cattle, butter, hops, corn, and the best saffron in the world.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Colchester, (*Condate.*) A Roman station. On the Coln. 50 m. NE from London. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, common council, and burgessees not receiving alms, 1430. Manufactures baizes and feys, the trade in which returns near 30,000l. per week. Here were formerly 15, now 10 parish churches, and an ancient castle. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, was born here. This town is noted for fine oysters and sprats. Population, about 40,000. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Easter Tu. June 24, July 23, and Oct. 20.

2. Maningtree. On the Stour. 59 m. Market day, Tu. Fair, June 15.

3. Harwich. On the Stour. A barony. 73 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and resident burgessees, 32. Here is a fine harbour, whence sail the packet boats for Helvoetsluys in Holland. Market day, Tu. Fairs, May-day, and Oct. 18, which continues for 3 days.

4. Witham. On the Blackwater. 38 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Sept. 14, and Monday before Trinity Sunday.

5. Maldon, (*Villa Faustini.*) A Roman station. On the Chelmer. A viscount. 38 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen not receiving

receiving alms, 195. This town is noted for the defeat of the Romans, who lost 80,000 men, by Queen Boadicea. Market day, S. Fair, Sept. 18.

6. Rayleigh. On a hill. 35 m. A neat small town. Market day, S. Fair, Trinity Monday.

7. Rochford. An earldom. 42 m. Near this town King Edmond Ironside was defeated by Canute the Dane. Fairs, Easter Tu. and the Wed. after Sept. 29.

8. Barking. On the Roding. 10 m. Market day, S. Fair, Oct. 22.

9. Rumford. 12 m. Famous for hogs and corn. Market days, Tu. and W. Fair, June 24.

10. Burntwood. On a hill. 18 m. and 5 from Rumford. Market day, Th. Fairs, July 18, and Oct. 15.

11. Ingatestone. On the Chelmer. 23 m. A small town. Fair, Dec. 1.

12. Chelmsford. On the Chelmer. 28 m. Where the county sessions are holden, and the knights for the shire are chosen. Market day, F. Fairs, May 12, and Nov. 12.

13. Epping. 17 m. In a forest, which formerly extended to London. It is famous for butter. Market day, F. Fairs, Whit Tu. and Oct. 13.

14. Dunmow. On the Chelmer. 37 m. Famous for the institution of the old custom of giving a sitch of bacon to such married couples who should not repent of their union within a year and a day after marriage. The church stands a mile from the town. Market day, S. Fairs, May 6, and Nov. 8.

15. Braintree. On a hill, near the Blackwater. 42 m. Has a good trade in bays. Market day, W. Fairs, May 8, and Oct. 22.

MORE TOWNS.] Walden 42 m. Billericay 23 m. Harlow 23 m. Dedham 58 m. Halstead 45 m. Horndon 28 m. Thaxted 42 m. Bradfield 38 m. Ongar 21 m. Coggeshall 44 m. Grays 24 m. Hatfield 20 m. Waltham-abbey 13 m. (where Harold, who was slain by William the Conqueror, was interred,) is a great thoroughfare.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Audley-end, Rocking (a large village near Braintree), Bardfield, Castle-Heddingham, Earls-Colne, Tiptery-place, Horchurch, Dover-court, Graves, Thurrock, Walthamstow, Mistey, Thorn, Dagenham, Langhorn, Low-layton, Littlebury, Upton, Woodford, Walton-Nase, Shewbury-Nefs, Foulness, Canvey isle and 12 other small islands, Landguard and Tilbury forts, Belcham, Blackmoor, Chesterford, Hadstock, Newport, Ruistton, Spittle, Stanstead, Stebbing, Stifford, Hockerill, Kelvidon, Purfleet, Plaistow, Stratford, Ardley-street, Laytonstone, Wansted, Westham, East and West Tilbury, Shobury, Hythe, Fobbing, Curringham, Thunderly, Benfleet, Prittlewell, Wakering, Great Stambridge, Cricksea, Leigh, Burnham, Boreham, Wyvenhoe, Dengy, Icleton, Strethal, 10 villages called Booding, Great and Little Baddow.

RIVERS.] Blackwater, Stour, Coln, Lea, Crouch, Thames, Chelmer, Roddon, Ingrenburn, Stort, Pant, Granta, Can.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Wansted-house, Beaulieu, Guldry-hall, Ingatestone-hall, Lees, Prior, Thornton, Low-layton.

NOTED

NOTED PLACES.] Standard-hill, Epping, Waltham, Dunmow, Hatfield, and Broad-oak forests, Landguard and Tilbury forts, Waltham-naze, Shewbury-nefs, Foul-nefs, and Canvey-ifle.

17. SUFFOLK 140 m. in circumference. Contains 22 hundreds, 30 market towns, and 980,000 acres. A level country. Produces corn, cattle, sheep, hemp, and excellent butter.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Ipswich. On the Orwell. 60 m. NE from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff, portman, and freemen not receiving alms, 623. It is an ancient well built town, containing 12 parish churches, an hospital, and a public school. This town is noted for the birth of Cardinal Wolsey, who built Hampton-court-palace and Whitehall. Market days, Th. F. and S. Fairs, May 4, July 25, and Sept. 25.

2. Orford. A port and earldom. 88 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, portman, burgesfes, and freemen not receiving alms, 12. Market day, M. Fair, June 24.

3. Alborough. In a vale. 94 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff, burgesfes, and freemen not receiving alms, 35. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, March 1, and May 3.

4. Dunwich. A port. 99 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the resident freemen not receiving alms, 14. Market day, S. Fair, July 25.

5. Southwold. On the Blyth. 104 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, Monday after Trinity Sunday, and Aug. 24.

6. Leostoff. A port. 117 m. Market day, W. Fairs, May-day and Michaelmas-day.

7. Eye. A barony. 92 m. and 22 from Ipswich. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 200. Market day, S. Fair, Whit Monday.

8. Brandon. On the Ouse. 79 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, Feb. 14, June 11, and Nov. 11.

9. Ixworth. On the Ouse. 77 m. Market day, F. Two annual fairs.

10. Needham. On the Orwell. 73 m. and 9 from Ipswich. Market day, W. Fair, Oct. 28.

11. Bury, or St. Edmunds-bury. On the Larke. A viscount. 72 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, 1 alderman, 12 burgesfes, and 24 common council, 37. The trade consists in worsted yarn. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey. Market days, W. and S. Fair, Oct. 7, which lasts a fortnight.

12. Clare. On the Stour. An earldom and marquifate. 61 m. and 14 from St. Edmunds-bury. Market day, F. Fairs, Easter Tu. and May 25.

13. Sudbury. On the Stour. 56 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the sons of freemen born after their fathers were made free, or of such who have served 7 years apprenticeship, 725. Manufactures various stuffs and burial crapes. Market day, S. Fairs, March 12, July 10.

MORE TOWNS.] Woodbridge 77 m. Billston 67 m. Budesdale 81 m. Bury 109 m. Beckles 107 m. Stowmarket 76 m. Debenham 86 m.

Hadley 64 m. Halesworth 100 m. Haverill 55 m. Lavenham 61 m. Mendlesham 82 m. Saxmundham 89 m. Weelpit 65 m. Neyland 57 m. Framlingham 88 m. Mildenhall 70 m. Blithborough 98 m. *no market.*

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Boxsted, Cowling, Earls-Soham, Easterbergholt, Foncett, Great Thurlow, Halcheston, Handford, Horringer, Hoxne, Hundon, Lindfew, Melford, Snape, Thwait, Thandiston, Telfham, Stansfield, Kessingland, Yokesford, Brampton, Wickham, Fretton, Packley, Gilsam, Benaker, Alderton, Bandy, Stratford, Shorttey, Newton, Kennet, Exnyng, Wingford, Yaxley, Loxfield, Kenford, Burrowbridge, Boxford, Bures, Easton, Norton, Butley, Wolton, Ufford, Cavendish, Hemington, Felixstow, Broome, Letheringham, Rendelsham.

RIVERS.] Larke, Ouse, Waveney, Blyth, Ore, Stour, Berten, Orwel, Deben, Ald.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Ickworth-lodge, Culford-hall, Hoxne-hall, Broom-hall, Crow's-hall, Gifford-hall, Pendering-hall, Euston-hall, Sudbourn, Rushbrook, Eston, Brently, Chediston.

NOTED PLACES.] Angel-hill, Stour-meer, Slaughden-valley, &c.

18. NORFOLK. 140 m. in circumference. Contains 31 hundreds, 31 market towns, and 1,148,000 acres. A level country. Produces pastures, corn, butter, malt, hops, and turnips in great abundance.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Norwich. On a rise near the Winsder and Yare. A bishop's see. 109 m. N^WE from London. A large and very ancient city. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders, and such freemen as are entered in the books not receiving alms, 3,000. Contains about 9000 houses, 36 parish churches, besides the cathedral, chapels, &c. has 12 gates and 6 bridges. Its walls measure 3 m. round. The streets are narrow and ill disposed. It is famous for its woollen, silk, crape, camblets, druggets, and bombazine manufactures. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tu. after St. Michael, and Maudelin or St. Mary Magdalen.

2. Loddon. On the Yare. 114 m. and 8 from Norwich. Market day, F. Fair, Nov. 10.

3. Diss. On the Waveny. 92 m. and 12 from Norwich. Market day, F. Fair, Nov. 9.

4. Thetford. In part on the Ouse. A viscount. 79 m. and 10 from Bury. Formerly a bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, burgeses, and common council, 21. Market day, S. Fairs, May 14, Aug. 2, and Sept. 25.

5. Lynn-Regis, or Kings-Lynn. A port and barony. 98 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 300. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, Feb. 14 for a fortnight, and Oct. 6.

6. Castle-rising. On a hill, near the sea. 102 m. and 7 from Lynn. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the free burgeses, 2.

7. Burnham. 126 m. Market days, M. and S. Fairs, March 15, and Aug. 1.

8. Wells. A port. 121 m.

9. Clay

9. Clay. A port. 125 m. Fair, St. Margaret's day.

10. Cromer. A port. 124 m. and 29 from Norwich. Market day, S. Fair, Whit-Monday.

11. Winterton-nefs 4 m. from Yarmouth.

12. Yarmouth. (*Gariononum*.) Port and earldom. 123 m. and 27 from Norwich. Sends 2 M. to P. — Electors, the burgeses at large, 787. This is one of the most regular built towns in England; the streets are straight, and parallel to each other; the market place is remarkably fine; and the quay is reckoned the largest, longest, and most commodious in Europe, (that of Seville in Spain excepted), being 1066 yards in length, and 150 yards in breadth. Yarmouth roads are the chief rendezvous for the colliers and other vessels trading between Newcastle and London. In the neighbourhood of these roads are dangerous sand banks, on which in 1692 upwards of 200 sail of ships, and near 3000 persons perished in one night: they afford shelter and security however, when entered, against all winds. The great wealth of Yarmouth consists in the herring fishery, which, besides boats, employs upwards of 150 vessels: the number of herrings said to be taken and cured here amount to above 40,000 lasts annually. The public baths are very commodious and much frequented. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Th. and F. in Easter week

13. Dereham. 101 m. and 11 from Norwich. Market day, F. Fairs, Feb. 3, and Sept. 28.

MORE TOWNS.] Walsingham 117 m. Aylesham 121 m. North Walsham 122 m. South Walsham 110 m. Buckenham 90 m. Harleston 112 m. Harling 88 m. Attleborough 94 m. Holt 122 m. Repeham 109 m. Snettisham 109 m. Oakenham 110 m. Easton 128 m. Downham 87 m. Foulsham 100 m. Stingham 93 m. Methwold 86 m. Secking 95 m. Swaffham 94 m. Watton 90 m. Windham 100 m. Worsted 121 m. Hickling 122 m. Lycham 92 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Crispingham-magna, Fincham, Frettingham, Fring, Gaywood, Giffing, Harpley, Hempnal, Hempton, Hitcham, Horning, Ingham, Kenningal, Kipmasli, Massingham, New Buckingham, Shouldham, Stowbridge, N. Walsingham, N. Wold, Oxbrough, Rudham, Scole, Scotto, S. Reppo, Stoke, Holm, Blickling, Hellenham, Larlingford, Ofmondston, Houghton, Holkham, Brancafter, Iflington, Crofs-keys, Pirington, Landstow, Southery, Carlton, Gasthory, Felt-well, Yaxham, Newton, Deepham, Hillborough, East Dereham, St. Faith (a noted place for the Scots black cattle), Gresham, Marsham, Burnhams, Caster, Goulston.

RIVERS.] Great Ouse, Lesser Ouse, Yare, Waveney, Wensum or Winsder, Thyrne, Neve, Lyn, Wissey, Bradon, Stoke, Duze, Ingol, Bure, and several other streams.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Houghton, Raynham, Holkham, and Blickling.

NOTED PLACES.] The capes of Winterton-Nefs, Easton-Nefs, Hunstanton-cliff, Yarmouth sand banks, and some salt marshes.

19. CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 130 m. in circumference. Contains 17 hundreds, 8 market towns, and 570,000 acres. Produces corn, cattle, saffron, and good pasture.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cambridge. On the Cam. An university and dukedom. 51 m. N from London. Sends 4 M. to P. viz. 2 for the city—electors, the mayor, bailiff, and freemen not receiving alms, 200; and 2 for the university—electors, the doctors and masters, 600. It contains 12 parish churches, 12 colleges, and 4 halls. Near here is Stourbridge (a village famous for the greatest fair in England) and Cottenham, which is celebrated for cream cheeses. Market days, Tu. and S.

2. Newmarket. 60 m. and 13 from Cambridge. On the borders of Suffolk. Famous for horse races and malt. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Oct. 28, and Whit. Tu.

3. Linton. On the Cam. 49 m. and 10 from Cambridge. A good market on Th. Fairs, Whit M. and Aug. 4.

4. Caxton. 50 m. and 10 from Cambridge. Has a good market on Tu. W. Caxton, the first printer in England, was born here, and died in 1489. Fairs, May 5, and Oct. 18.

5. Soham. With a good weekly market.

6. Ely. On the Ouse. In the isle of Ely. A bishop's see. 69 m. An ancient city. The episcopal palace and cathedral are its only ornaments. It is noted for white strawberries. Market day, S. Fairs, Ascension-day, and Oct. 18.

7. Merth. On the Nen. 79 m. A plentiful market on F.

8. Wisbich, or Wisbeach. On the Nen. 99 m. and 38 from Cambridge. A commercial town. Market day, S. Fairs, Monday before Palm Sunday, Whitsun eve, July 5, and Aug. 1 and 28.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Thorney, Witchford, Littleport (in the isle of Ely), Wittlesey, Roche, Ickleton, Granchester, Milton. The isle of Ely is an island surrounded by the Ouse and other streams, Whittersfield-bridge, First-dich, Chesterton, Barnwell, Holm, Papworth, Coldham, Melborn, Comberton, St. Andrew, Arington, Fowlmire, Stretham, Gamlingay, Chefterford, Stourbridge (noted for its fair, which continues a fortnight from Sept. 1.)

RIVERS.] Ouse, Cam, Wetney, Nen, Peterbs, Bedford, Granta, Glen.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Snaybell, Wimple-hall, Horseheath-hall.

NOTED PLACES.] Balsam or Gogmagog hills, Wittlesey, Ramsay, Soham meers.

20. HERTFORDSHIRE. 130 m. in circumference. Contains 8 hundreds, 18 market towns, and 450,000 acres. The soil flinty. Produces corn, pastures, fat cattle, and malt.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Hertford. On the Lee. An earldom. 21 m. N From London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants not receiving alms, and out living freemen not exceeding three, 570. Is famous for malt. Here is an ancient castle. Market day, S. Fairs, July 5, and Nov. 8.

2. Ware. On the Lee. 21 m. and 2 from Hertford. A long town, with several good inns, in one of which there is a bed 12 feet square. Sends more malt to London than any other town in England. Market day, Tu. Fairs, the last Tu. in April, and Tu. before St. Matthew's day.

3. Barnet.

3. Barnet. On a hill. 11 m. Noted for a bloody battle, in which Edward IV. vanquished the Duke of Lancaster in 1468. Has a great trade in corn and cattle. Here is a mineral spring. Market day, M. Fairs, April 8, 9, and 10, and Sept. 4, 5, 6.

4. St. Alban's. On the Colne. A dukedom and deanry. 21 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, freemen, and householders paying scot and lot, 326. Near this town was fought the first battle in the conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1455, which terminated in favour of the former. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, March 25, June 22, Aug. 15, and Sept. 29.

5. Barchinamstead. On the Hunton. 28 m. and 9 from St. Alban's. Remarkable for the residence of some of the Mercian kings. William the Conqueror was sworn here to govern by the laws of Edward the Confessor. Market day, M. Fairs, Shrove Tu. Whit M. St. James's-day, and July 25.

6. Stevenage. Near a hill. 31 m. Has a handsome church with a high spire. Market day, F. Fairs, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Ascension-day, St. Swithin's-day, and the 1st Friday in Sept.

7. Buntingford. On the Rib. 31 m. and 7 from Stevenage. A small town. Market day, M. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 30.

8. Royston. (Part in Cambridgeshire.) In a vale. A viscount. 38 m. and 10 from Cambridge. Noted for good inns. The rectory is under the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Market day, W. Fairs, Ash W. the W. in Whitsun-week, the 1st W. in July, and the W. after Sept. 29.

MORE TOWNS.] Hitching 33 m. Baldock 37 m. Stortford 29 m. Hempstead 23 m. Hatfield 20 m. Hoddesdon 17 m. Rickmansworth 18 m. Tring 31 m. Watford 15 m. (Cheshunt 13 m. Redbourn 26 m. Barkway 35 m.) the three last have no market.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Benninton, Saubridgeworth, Kinglingley, Kempton, Barley, Whiteford, Totteridge, Idlestry, Bushy-crofts, Puckeridge, Welwin, Waltham-crofts, Honefdon, Broxbourn, Theobald's, Cheaping-Barnet, Kickfend, Abbots-langley, Kingbury, Gaddesden, Little-colney, Hexton, Saunbridge, South and North Mims, Hertingfordbury, Woton, Walkern, Wilbury-hill, Ashwell, Braughing, Therfield, Amwell.

RIVERS.] Lee, Colne, Hunton, Blackburn, Stort, Gade, Muse, Tame, Ver, Rib, New River, by which the greatest part of London is supplied with water.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Durham, Wimple, Langleybury, Hatfield-house, More-park-house, Gobions, Beechwood-manor, Gorhambury, Broxburnbury, Pishobury, Tit-in-auger, Clarks-seat, Boteler's, Ear Cowper's, and Duke of Leeds's seats.

NOTED PLACES.] Cawley-wood (a noted landmark), Brackley-hill, Welwyn-spa, several woods.

21. BEDFORDSHIRE. 73 m. in circumference. Contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, and 260,000 acres. Produces cattle, beans, corn, rich pasture, wood, and fuller's earth.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bedford. On the Ouse. A dukedom. 50 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the resident burghesses and freemen not receiving alms, and householders, 1200. An ancient town: contains 5 churches. Trade consists in lace, malt, corn, and timber. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, 1st Tu. in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10.

2. Biggleswade. On the Ivel. 45 m. and 5 from Bedford. Noted for having the greatest market for barley in England. Market day, W. Fairs, Feb. 13, S. in Easter-week, St. Simon and Jude, Whit M. July 22, Oct. 23, and Nov. 1.

3. Dunstable. On a hill. 34 m. Here lived a woman who had 19 children at 5 births. Edward I. caused a pillar to be built here with the arms of England, Castile, and Poictou, in memory of his queen, who died here. Trade consists in straw hats, &c. Market day, W. Fairs, Ash W. May 22, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12.

4. Luton. On the Lee. Near hills. 30 m. and 8 from St. Alban's. A small town. Market day, M. Fairs, April 25, and Oct. 18.

5. Leighton. On the Ouse. 41 m. Noted for horses. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Jan. 25, July 26, and Oct. 24.

MORE TOWNS.] Ampthill 44 m. (noted for the residence of Catherine wife of Henry VIII.) Potton 50 m. Wooburn 42 m. Fuddington 35 m. Sheffold 41 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] St Leonards, Harold, Elstow, Ichwell, Odel, Silfoe, Williamsted, Sharnbrook, Houghton, Bletfoe, Shelton, Tamesford, Hockliffe, Southill, Chellington, Barton, Clay.

RIVERS.] Ouse, Ivel, Lee, and other streams.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Wooburn-abbey, Luton, How, Sutton, Wreft, Houghton, Conquest-park, and Battlesden.

NOTED PLACES.] Dane's-fields (where are two famous pits), and Wooburn-park.

22. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 120 m. in circumference. Contains 20 hundreds, 13 market towns, and 550,000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, and cattle, especially horses; but has a scarcity of fuel.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Northampton. On a rise near the Nen. An earldom. 66 m. NW from London. A fine and pleasant town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, householders not-receiving alms, 900. Contains 4 churches, and has one of the most spacious and handsome market places in Europe: has a great trade in horses and shoes. Population, about 5200. King Charles I. was imprisoned near this town in a place now a farm house; and in 1460 Henry IV. was defeated near here by the Yorkists. Market day, S. Fair, Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, Aug. 5, and 26, Sept. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19.

2. Daventry. On the side of a hill. 72 m. and 13 from Northampton. Here is a great manufactory for whips. Market day, W. Fairs, Easter Tu. June 6, Aug. 3 and 27, and Oct. 2.

3. Rockingham. On the Welland. A marquissate. 87 m. Market day, Th. Fair, Sept. 8.

4. Peter-

4. Peterborough. On the Nen. A bishop's see and earldom. 81 m. Has a very noble ancient cathedral. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 500. Manufactures cloth, stockings, and malt. Market day, S. Fairs, July 10, Oct. 2.

5. Higham Ferers. On the Nen. A viscount. 70 m. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and resident freemen not receiving alms, 84. Market day, S. Fairs, Feb. 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Aug. 5, Oct. 10, Th. before Dec. 17.

6. Brackley. On the Ouse. A marquifate. 64 m. and 13 from Northampton. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants of ancient houses on ancient foundations, 33. Market day, W. Fairs, the 2d W. in April, 3d S. in April, W. after June 28, W. before Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

7. Towcester. 60 m. Formerly surrounded by a wall. Trade consists in lace and silk. Market day, Tu. Fairs, March 25, which is since altered to March 22.

MORE TOWNS.] Wellingborough 69 m. (noted for boots and shoes) Thrapston 74 m. Oundle 77 m. Cliffe 82 m. Kettering 77 m. Rothwell 80 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Ayno, Boughton, Brigstock, Brixworth, Grafton (a dukedom), Naseby (near which the parliament's forces defeated the royalists in 1645), Westhaddon, Yardley, Warnesford, Peakirk, Lamport, Bamston, Alderton, Harton, Archefton, Lidford, Clapton, Lutton, Harrinworth, Footerbooth, Blisworth, Weldon, Pateshull, Greens-Norton, Dean, Legers-Ashby, Old-Stretford, Norton, Stukely, Gildsborough, Althorpe, Geddington, Willoughby, Cossington, Erdborough, Findon, and Fotheringay, famous for the castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in the reign of Elisabeth 1586.

RIVERS.] Ouse, Nen, Welland, Cherwell, Learn, Avon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Burleigh-house, Boughton (with a fine park), Althorp, Thorp, Wathorp, Drayton-house, Grafton, Westhaddon-hall (Earl of Pomfrets), Dean, Milton.

NOTED PLACES.] Dunsmor-heath, the Roman roads, Ickneild, and Watling-street, (*Roman ways*), Burrough-hill, Aubery-mounts, Rockingham, Salfey, Whittlebury forests, &c.

23. HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 67 m. in circumference. Contains 4 hundreds, 6 market towns, and 240,000 acres. Produces corn, pasture, and cattle.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Huntingdon. On the Ouse. An earldom. 58 m. N from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants being freemen, 200. A neat town. Formerly contained 15 churches, now only 3. It is noted for the birth of Oliver Cromwell. Market day, S. Fair, Lady day.

2. St. Neots. On the Ouse. 58 m. and 6 from Huntingdon. A large town, with a stately church. Market day, Th. Fairs, Holy Th. Aug. 1, Corpus Christi Th. June 13, and Dec. 17.

3. St. Ives. On the Ouse. 63 m. Has a great market for malt and cattle. Market day, M. Fairs, Whit-M. and Oct. 10.

4. Yaxley. Near Wittlesea meer. 77 m. and 9 from Huntingdon. A neat small town. Market day, Tu. Fair, Holy Th.

MORE

MORE TOWNS.] Ramsey 69 m. Kimbolton 63 m. in the castle of this town, Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. ended her days; (Earith 59 m. Godmanchester 58 m.) have no market; the latter is noted for stout horses.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Alconbury, Leighton, Ramsey, Spaldic, Warbois, Pidley, Offords, Great and Little Stewkley, Bugden, Water-Newton, Sutton, Great Catworth, Hinchinbroke, Ailweston, noted for 2 springs; Stilton, famous for cheese called the English Parmesan,

RIVERS.] Ouse, Nen, Cam, Ramsey, and Wittlesea meers.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Hinchinbroke-house, Kimbolton-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Wittlesea, Ramsey, Benwick, and Ug meers, King's-dykes, Wabridge-forest, and Alconbury-woods.

24. RUTLANDSHIRE. 40 m. in circumference. Contains 5 hundreds, 2 market towns, and 110,000 acres. Produces corn, cattle, and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Oakham. In the vale of Catmose, near the Guash. 98 m. NbW from London. The first time a nobleman passes through this town he forfeits a shoe from one of his horses or pays a certain sum of money instead. It is famous for the birth of Jeffery Hudson, a dwarf, whom the Duke of Buckingham had served at table in a party at an entertainment he gave to their majesties at his seat at Burleigh-on-the-hill. The dwarf was then 7 years of age, and only 18 inches high: he at length became an officer of horse, and in France fought a duel, and killed his antagonist. Market day, S. Fairs, March 15, May 6, and Sept. 11.

2. Uppingham. On a hill. 92 m. A neat town. Market day, W. Fairs, March 7, and July 7.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Thistleton, Greetham, Glaiston, Mt.-Overton, Cotsmore, Ashwell, Little-casterton, Brig-casterton, Hambleton, Clipsham, Tickencote, Edyweston, Whitwell, Bisbrook, Preston, Strætton, Esenden, Tynwell, Brooke, Lydington, Morcat, Cole-overton, Burgh-hill, Great-paunton, Rihall.

RIVERS.] Guash, Welland, and several rivulets.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Burleigh-on-the-hill near Okeham, Exton, Whissendine.

NOTED PLACES.] Liefeld-forest, Witchley-heath, vale of Catmose, Five-mile-cross.

25. LEICESTERSHIRE. 90 m. in circumference. Contains 6 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 560,000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, fine large sheep, horses, wool, and coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Leicester, (*Vernomatium* or *Rata*.) A Roman station. On the Soar. An earldom. 99 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen and inhabitants renting 10l. per annum, 1500. This town was built by King Lear. The freemen are exempt from toll in all the markets in England. Here are 5 churches, the chief of which is Grey Friars, where Richard III.

was interred. The chief manufactures are woollens and stockings. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, May 12, July 5, Oct. 10, and Dec. 6.

2. Harboro'. On the Welland. An earldom. 84 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, April 29, and Oct. 19.

3. Bosworth. On a hill. A barony. 106 m. Near here is Red-moor-plain, where Henry VII. defeated Richard III. Market day, W. Fairs, May 8, and June 10.

4. Loughboro'. On the Soar. A barony. 109 m. Market day, W. Fairs, April 25, May 28, Aug. 1, and Nov. 2.

5. Lutterworth. On the Swift. 88 m. Here resided the famous Rev. John Wickliffe, who was rector of the parish; he died in 1387. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church. The council of Constance, near 40 years after, ordered his bones to be dug up and burnt for heresy, he having written and preached against the corruption and superstition of the church of Rome. Market day, Th. Fairs, April 2, and Sept. 16.

MORE TOWNS.] Melton-mowbray 107 m. Mount-sorrel 104 m. Hallation 91 m. Bilsdon 98 m. Hinkley 102 m. Waltham 112 m. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (noted for the best horses in England) 115 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Belton, Kegworth, Allington, Saxulby, Wiverbey, Naneby, Belgrave, Shankton, Narboro', Evington, Cadby, Carleton, Great-glen, Senvygate.

RIVERS.] Soar, Trent, Sence, Ankor, Avon, Welland, Wreke, Devon, Swift, Eye.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Donnington park, Earl of Denbigh's, Grooby, Bradgate, Wellsborough.

NOTED PLACES.] Belvoir-vale, Charnwood-forest, Watlingstreet-highway, mount Sorrel.

26. WARWICKSHIRE. 125 m. in circumference. Contains 5 hundreds, 14 market towns, and 1,000,000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, cattle, and cheese.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Warwick, (*Venonis*.) A Roman station. On a rising ground, near the Avon. An earldom. 93 m. NW from London. A neat town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 500. Here is an ancient castle, which stands on a rock 80 feet high, wherein is preserved the sword of the famous Guy Earl of Warwick, with which it is said he slew the Danish champion. Market day, S. Fairs, May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8.

2 Coventry. On the Sherborn. An earldom and bishop's fee (with Litchfield.) 91 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, such freemen who have served 7 years apprenticeship and receiving no alms, 2,400. Here is an annual procession held on the Friday after Trinity Sunday to represent Lady Godina, who rode naked through the city to obtain the franchises of the city, which King Edward IV. had taken away. The manufactures are stuffs, ribbands, tammies, and pins. Here were holden two parliaments, one in the reign of Henry IV. the other in that of Henry VI. Market day, F. Fairs, May 2, F. in Trinity week, and Nov. 1.

3. Tamworth. (Part in Staffordshire.) On the Tamer and Ankor. A vis-

A viscount. 114 m. and 5 from Litchfield. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, householders paying scot and lot, 250. Market day, S. Fairs, May 4, July 26, and Oct. 24.

4. Colehill. On a hill, near the Cole. 103 m. and 11 from Coventry. Market day, W. Fairs, May 6, Oct. 2, and Shrove M.

5. Birmingham. On a rising ground. 110 m. and 17 from Coventry. A large town. Famous for its hardware manufactures, viz. buttons, buckles, Japan and plated goods, which by the canals are dispersed to all parts of the kingdom, and from London these articles are exported to foreign countries. Population, about 60,000. Market day, Th. Fairs, Th. in Whitsun week, and Sept. 29.

6. Henly-in-Arden. In a flat, on the Aln. 102 m. and 14 from Birmingham. In the parish of Wotton-waven. It consists of one long street. The river separates this town from Beaudefert, where was formerly a castle on a hill. Market day, M. Fairs, March 25, and Whit Tu.

7. Aulcester, (*Manduesdum*.) A Roman station. On the Arrow. 102 m. and 12 from Warwick. An ancient town, with a good free school. Was formerly a corporation, and had an abbey. The Roman way, Ickneild-street, passed through this town. Near here is Ragley-hall, a noble seat belonging to Lord Beauchamp. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Th. before April 5, May 18, and Oct. 17.

8. Stratford. On the Avon. 94 m. An ancient town. Noted for being the birth and burial place of William Shakespeare, to whose memory the following inscription, written by himself, is on his tombstone in the church:

“ Good friend, for Jesus’ sake forbear

“ To dig the dust inclosed here:

“ Bless’d be the name that spare these stones,

“ And curs’d be he that moves my bones.”

Market day, Th. Fairs, Th. before Lady-day, May 14, Sept. 25, and Th. se’nnight after Sept. 25.

9. Kineton. On the Avon. 80 m. Near here is Edge-hill, noted for the first battle between King Charles I. and the parliament forces in 1642. Market day, Tu. Fairs, June 24, and Sept. 21.

MORE TOWNS.] Atherston 105 m. (the greatest cheese fair in England) Nun-eaton 99 m. Rugby 85 m. Southam 83 m. Sutton-colfield 106 m. (Solihul 107 m. Polesworth 103 m. Kenelworth 88 m. noted for its castle; and Castle-Bromwich 105 m.) have no market.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Brailes, Kingsbury, Barterly, Langford, Meriden, Mosely, Knoll, Stonely-abbey, Eatingdon, Bitford, Horley-hill-Morton, Dunchurch, Walshaw-green, Pillerton, Dovebridge, Coughton (where is an ancient palace, the seat of some of the Saxon kings,) Studley (which had formerly a priory and a castle, founded by king Stephen,) Ipsley, Sambourn (a hamlet with Coughton,) retains the old custom of the youngest son inheriting his father’s lands, &c. within the parish, Wotton-waven.

RIVERS.] Tame, Avon, Sherbon, Alne, Bath, Cole, Arrow, Ankor.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Arleby-castle, Levens, Ragley-hall, Coughton-court.

NOTED PLACES.] Edge-hills, Dunomore-heath, Watling-street, and Ickneild-street, Roman-way, vale of Red-horse, Aubery-mounts.

27. WORCESTERSHIRE. 136 m. in circumference. Contains 5 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 800,000 acres. Produces pasturage, corn, cheese, cattle, cyder, and salt.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Worcester, (*Bravinium*). A Roman station. On the Severn. Near Malvern hills. A bishop's see and marquisate. 111 m. WNW from London. Is an ancient fine city. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen and citizens not receiving alms, 1700. King John was interred here. Manufactures gloves. It is noted for the defeat of King Charles II. in 1651 by the parliament forces. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, eve of Palm-Sunday, the S. after Easter, Aug. 15, and Sept. 19.

2. Evesham. On the Avon. 95 m. and 14 from Worcester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the common burgesses, 800. A town of good trade. The country round, called the vale of Evesham, is the most fertile in England. Prince, afterwards King Edward I. defeated the barons near here. Fairs, Feb. 2. M. after low Su. Whit. M. and Sept. 21.

3. Pershore. On the Avon. Between Evesham and Worcester. 102 m. and 7 from Worcester. Noted for knit stockings. The church is ancient, and has two towers. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Easter Tu. June 26, and Tu. before Nov. 1.

4. Droitwich. On the Salwarp. 118 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses of the corporation of the salt springs, 14. Famous for salt, which pays 50,000l. per annum excise. Market day, F. Fairs, Good F. St. Simon and Jude, and St. Thomas's day.

5. Bromsgrove. On the Salwarp. 114 m. and 12 from Worcester. In the road between Worcester and Birmingham. Near here is the Likyeheath. The church stands on an eminence, with a large cemetery which commands a pleasant prospect. Manufactures linen. Market day, Tu. Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 1.

6. Stourbridge. On the Stour. 125 m. and 5 from Kidderminster. Famous for glass and iron works. Market day, F. Fairs, March 29 and Sept. 8.

7. Bewdley. On the Severn. 127 m. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff and burgesses, 14. Market day, S. Fairs, April 23, and Dec. 10 and 11.

8. Kidderminster. On the Stour. 126 m. Manufactures linseys, wolseys, and carpets. Market day, Th. Fairs, Holy Th. and three weeks after Sept. 4.

9. Dudley. A viscount and barony. 120 m. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, standing part in Staffordshire. In the town hall are 3 long tables, made out of the famous oak plank which used to be in the castle, and which measured 51 feet long and 3 broad. Market day, S. Fairs, May 8, Aug. 5, and Oct. 2.

MORE TOWNS.] Upton 117 m. Shipston 83 m. Tenbury 131 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Belbroughton, Hagley, Blockley, Feckingham, Holy-crofs, King's-Norton, Reddich, Newmans, Bromford, Wolveley, Alchurch, Oldborg, Yardley, Mosely, Chadeley, Arely, Stockton, Great-Malvern, Little-Malvern, Whitley-court, Spetchly, Swinford,

Swinford, Tardebig, Bradley, (near Bromsgrave,) is noted for the remains of a superb abbey, founded by the Empress Maud in the reign of Henry II.

RIVERS.] Severn, Salwarp, Avon, Teme, Stour, Corve, Bow, Teme.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Crome court, Ombersley-court, Hagley-hall, Whitley-court, Westwood-park, Hewel-hall (near Reddich.)

NOTED PLACES.] Malvern, Bredon, and Aberley hills, Lickey-heath, vale of Evesham, Malvern-chase, and Feckingham-forest.

28. HEREFORDSHIRE. 102 m. in circumference. Contains 11 hundreds, 8 market towns, and 660,000 acres. Produces wood, corn, and fruit, especially apples, pears, and cyder.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Hereford. On the Wye. A bishop's see and viscount. 133 m. WNW from London. An ancient city. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen and all householders not receiving alms, 1200. It has suffered much by the civil wars. Here are four churches and a noble cathedral. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, May 19, July 1, Oct. 20, and Tu. after Candlemas-day.

2. Weobly. Between hills. 144 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants of ancient houses of 20s. value per annum, and residing in the same 40 days prior to the election, 45. Is famous for barley, malt, and a. e. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Holy Th. and the 3d Th. after.

3. Pembridge. On the Arrow. 147 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, May 12 and Nov. 22.

4. Leominster or Lemster. On the Lug. A viscount. 113 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiffs, burgesses, and other inhabitants paying scot and lot, 500. Manufactures cloth and gloves. Market day, F. Fairs, Feb. 13, July 10, Sept. 4, and Nov. 1.

5. Ledbury. On the Liden. 123 m. A well built town. Market day, Tu. Fairs, M. before Easter, May 12, June 22, Oct. 2, and Dec. 21.

6. Ross. On the Wye 118 m. Famous for cyder, and iron works. This was the residence of John Kyrle, whose benevolence is celebrated by Mr. Pope under the title of the Man of Ross, (*see Enfield's Speaker, b. 7. cb. 4.*) Market day, Th. Fairs, Ascension-day, corpus Christi, July 20 and 25, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

MORE TOWNS.] Bromyard 124 m. Kyneton 150 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Wigmore (a barony), Orleton, Kingland, Huntingdon, Dorstone, Brampton, Hamerschurch, Richards-castle, Whitehorn, Kimalton, Mordiford, Tenbury, Greatbirch, Byford, Casop, Lea, Kenchester, Colwal.

RIVERS.] Wye, Lug, Munnow or Mynnow, Arrow, Frome, Horkney, Wadels, Doyer, Liden, Teme, Driffin, Doe.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Brampton-Brian-castle, Wigmore-castle, both with fine parks; Hampton-court, with a very fine park.

NOTED PLACES.] Malvern, Hatterel, Frome, and Credon hills, Gilden-vale, Ringwood-chace, and several forests; Marshy-hill, called

called the ambulatory hill, because in 1547 an earthquake removed 26 acres of land, which in a few days formed itself into a hill.

29. SHROPSHIRE. 134 m. in circumference. Contains 15 hundreds, 15 market towns, and 890,000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, cattle, coal, lead, and iron.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Shrewsbury, (*Uriconiuns*.) On a peninsula formed by the Severn. An earldom. 156 m. NW from London, 114 from Bristol, and 55 from Liverpool. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and resident burgesses, 400. A neat town with 6 churches, 3 bridges, a castle, and a good free school endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Ethelred resided here part of the year 1006. Near here in 1400 was fought a bloody battle between Henry IV. and Hotspur, wherein the latter was killed. The place is still called Battlefield. Henry caused the body of Hotspur to be taken out of the grave, and to be put between two mill stones in the town. The Earl of Worcester was beheaded here. Shrewsbury is the birth-place of the Duke of York and George Plantagenet, two sons of Edward IV. The trade consists in Welch flannels, cottons, freizes, and white cloth. Market days, W. Th. and S. Fairs, S. after March 15, W. after Easterweek, W. before Holy Th. July 3, Aug. 12, Oct. 2, and Dec. 12.
2. Sheffnal. On a branch of the Severn. 137 m. Market day, F. Fairs, Aug. 5 and Nov. 22.
3. Wenlock. On a branch of the Severn. 144 m. and 10 from Shrewsbury. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses, 100. Is famous for lime-stone, and a burning well near here. Market day, M. Fairs, May 12, July 5, each 2 days; Oct. 17, for 3 days; and Dec. 4.
4. Bridgenorth. On a hill near the Severn. 138 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 700. Consists of high and low towns, very pleasantly situated. Is noted for gunsmiths and stocking manufactures. Here are horse races in June. Market day, S. Fairs, Th. before Lent, June 30, Aug. 2, and Oct. 29.
5. Ludlow. On a hill near the Corve and Tame. A viscount. 138 m. and 18 from Shrewsbury. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the resident burgesses as well as the 12 and 25, 500. Is surrounded by a wall, and has 7 gates, and a castle belonging to the Prince of Wales, but which is now in a ruinous state. Manufactures iron. Market day, M. Fairs, Tu. before Easter, Whit W. Aug. 21, Sept. 28, and Dec. 8.
6. Bishop's-Castle. On the Clun. 152 m. and 40 from Worcester. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiff and resident burgesses, 50. Market day, F. Fairs, F. before Feb. 13, F. before Good F. F. after May 1, July 5, Sept. 9, and Nov. 13.
7. Oswestry. On the Morda. 171 m. Defended by a castle, ditch, and wall. Has a good trade in Welch cottons. Market day, M. Fairs, March 15 and Dec. 11.
8. Elefmere. On an eminence near a large meer. A barony. 174 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, the 3d Th. in April, Whit Tu. Aug. 25, and Nov. 14.

MORE

MORE TOWNS.] Stretton 135 m. Drayton 154 m. Clebury 136 m. Wem 166 m. Newport 140 m. Whitchurch 161 m. Wellington 152 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Hales-owen, Hodnet, Llanwmynech, Clunn, Battlefield, Albrighton, Powder-batch, Wattlebury, Westbury, Ashley-Abbot, Rouse-hill, Molverley, Isle-hall, Tern-hall, Downton, Preston, Stych, Wore, Sutton, Aston, Ryton, Langdon, Shenton, Leighton, Newton, Qualford, Burford, Blore-heath, Wire, Morf, and Hocksto forests.

RIVERS.] Severn, Teme, Clun, Ony, Warren, Tern, Corve, Rea, Kemlot, Mele, Virnew, Dee, Wört, Perry, Morda.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Oakley-park, Ribsford, Tern, the Kygnastons near a large meer.

NOTED PLACES.] Wrekin and several hills, Colebrook-dale, and Watling-street, Roman way.

30. STAFFORDSHIRE. 140 m. in circumference. Contains 5 hundreds, 18 market towns, and 810,000 acres. Produces some corn, alabaster, lead, copper, iron, marble, and coal in great plenty.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. **Stafford.** On the Sow. An earldom. 136 m. and 12 from Litchfield. A well built town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and resident burgesses, 400. The old borough law, which gives the youngest son inheritance of his father's lands within the liberties of the town, is still in force here. The trade consists in clothing. Market day, S. Fairs, Tu. before Shrove-tide, May 14, June 29, Oct. 2, and Dec. 4.

2. **Stone.** On the Trent. 140 m. and 5 from Stafford. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Shrove Tu. the Tu. after Mid-Lent, Whit Tu. and July 25.

3. **Newcastle under Line.** On the Trent. A dukedom. 149 m. and 15 from Stafford. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, burgesses, and resident freemen, 500. Has a great trade in cloathing and hats. Near here was dug out of a quarry a large stone, in the middle of which was found a man's skull with the teeth entire. Market day, M. Fairs, Easter M. Whit M. July 6, 1st M. in Sept. and Nov. 6.

4. **Burton.** On the Trent. 123 m. Is noted for ale and cloth. Market day, M. Fairs, April 5, Holy Th. July 16, and Oct. 29.

5. **Litchfield.** A bishop's see (with Coventry) and earldom. 118 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the magistrates and freeholders of 40s. per annum, and burgage holders paying scot and lot, 600. A well built city, divided into two parts by a small brook. The cathedral is a noble gothic structure, with a fine spire. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the famous lexicographer, was born here. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, the three first Thursdays after Twelfth-day, Ash W. May 1, and the E. before St. Simon and Jude.

6. **Wolverhampton.** 124 m. and 11 from Stafford. Noted for its brass and iron manufactures, especially locks. Between this town and

and Birmingham, which is 14 m. distant, are many coal mines. Market day, W. Fair, July 10.

7. Wallal. On a rise. 116 m. and 5 from Litchfield. Noted for its manufactures of spurs, buckles and buttons. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Feb. 24, Whit Tu. and Tu. before Oct. 10.

MORE TOWNS.] Uttoxeter 134 m. Tutbury 128 m. Brewood 129 m. Eccleshall 143 m. Cheadle 145 m. Bromley-pagets 129 m. Belley 142 m. Leek 155 m. Rugely 126 m. Penkridge 126 m. (the greatest fair for horses in England), Tamworth, in part, (*see Warwickshire*).

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Wedgebury, Bromwich, Farley, Bucken-hall, Colinsbrook, Darleston, Flask, Kingsley, Cannock, Croxden, Rushall, Weaford, Bromagna, Talke, Stableford-bridge, Brine-pits, Pipeveate, Round-oak, Trentham, Wednesfield; (noted for a victory over the Danes by King Edward), Wrottesly, Ingestre, Chesterfield-wall, Kinver, Shirbywich.

RIVERS.] Trent, Manyfold, Churnet, Lime, Penk, Stour, Dove, Borne, Sow, Blithe, Teyh, Smeistall, Tame, and several canals.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Trentham-hall, Envill-hall, Himpley, Heleigh-castle, Stourton-castle, Beaudefert, Shuckborough-manor, Effords, Oussey, &c.

NOTED PLACES.] Cankwood, Needwood forest, Cloud, Ecton, Moon, and Mowcop hills, Bloor and Hopton heaths; noted for a battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians:

31. CHESHIRE: 112 m. in circumference. Contains 7 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 372,000 acres. Produces pastures, corn, cattle, iron, hops, salt, and abundance of cheese.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Chester, (*Valeria Victrix* and *Deva*.) A Roman station. On the Dee. A bishop's see and earldom. County palatine. 18 m. NW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 1000. It is about 2 m. round, encompassed with a wall built by Edelfreda in 908. The ramparts afford a pleasant walk. The river is navigable for ships to the city. Here King Edgar obliged 8 British kings to row him in a boat on the river. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Feb. 24; July 5, and Oct. 10 for a week.

2. Frodsham. On the Wever. 162 m. Market-day, W. Fairs, May 10 and Aug. 21.

3. Northwich. On the Dan. 173 m. and 12 from Chester. Market day, F. Fairs, July 22, Aug. 24, and Dec. 6.

4. Altringham. Near the Ringay. 184 m. and 24 from Chester. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Aug. 5 and Nov. 2.

5. Stockport. On the Mersey: 175 m. and 6 from Altringham. Market day, F. Fairs, March 4 and 25, May 1, and Oct. 25.

6. Macclesfield. On the Bollin. An earldom. 172 m. A very ancient town. Market day, M. Fairs, June 11 and 30, and Nov. 2.

7. Nantwich. On the Wever. 162 m. and 14 from Chester. A large town, famous for salt, leather, and iron. Market day, S. Fairs, March 26, Sept. 4, and Dec. 15.

H

8. Malpas.

8. Malpas. Near the Dee. A viscount. 166 m. Market day, M. Fairs, March 25, July 25, and Dec. 8.

9. Parkgate. The general passage for Ireland. 194 m.

MORE TOWNS.] Middlewich 167 m. Congleton 162 m. Knotsford 183 m. Sanbach 162 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Toperly, Budford, Pulford, Woodeside, fort, Rock-Ferry, Parkgate, Burton, Dutton-Ince, Hanley-acton, Hessel, Woodford, Bowden, Grulam, Lawton-Yeates, Wheelock, Brereton-green, Laftock.

RIVERS.] Mersey, Dee, Wheelock, Croke, Dan, Fulbrock, Wever, Goyte, Bollin, Ringay.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Rock, Savage, and the Earl of Warrington's.

NOTED PLACES.] Moucop, Frodsham, Alderney, and Shutlinghills.

32. DERBYSHIRE. 200 m. in circumference. Contains 6 hundreds, 10 market towns, and 1,100,000 acres. Produces alabaster, antimony, marble, lead, iron, and coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Derby. On the Derwent and Martinbrook. An earldom. 126 m. from London. An ancient neat town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, and sworn burgesses, 655. Here is a noble town-hall built with free-stone, and several bridges; carries on a great trade in malt and ale. Manufactures cotton, worsted stockings, and porcelain; the most considerable however is that of silk. The silk machine erected on the river contains 26,586 wheels, 97,746 movements, which wind off 318,504,960 yards of silk in 24 hours. This town is famous for the birth of John Flamsteed, the celebrated astronomer. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, Feb. 25, Easter week, May-day, Whit M. July 25, Midsummer-day, St. James's-day, and Michaelmas-day.

2. Ashbourn. On the Dove. 139 m. and 10 from Derby. Market day, S. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 3, July 5, May 21, Aug. 15, Oct. 20, and Nov. 29.

3. Alfreton. On the Derwent. 141 m. and 6 from Ashbourn. Market day, M. Fair, July 30.

4. Wirksworth. 128 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, May 1 and Sept. 3.

5. Bakewell. On the Wye. 152 m. Market day, M. Fairs, Easter M. Whit M. Aug. 13, M. after Oct. 10, and M. after Nov. 22.

6. Chesterfield. On the Ibber and Rother. An earldom. 149 m. and 9 from Bakewell. A very ancient town. Manufactures worsted and cotton stockings. It is famous for a battle between Henry III. and the Barons. Market day, S. Fairs, Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, July 4, and Sept. 25.

7. Dronfield. On a hill. 153 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, Jan. 10, April 14, July 15, and Sept. 1.

8. Tideswall. 158 m. Market day, W. Fairs, May 3, Oct. 18, and the 1st W. in Sept.

9. Chapel-in-frith. Near the Peak. 163 m. and 17 from Manchester. Market day, S. Fairs, Th. before Feb. 13, March 29, Th. before Easter, April 30, Holy Th. July 7, Th. before Aug. 24, Th. after Sept. 29, and Th. before Nov. 11.

P. Peak,

P. Peak, a high mountain, wherein is a subterraneous cavern and Elden-hole, said to have been fathomed to the depth of 800 yards without finding a bottom. Near here are Buxton wells, noted for a cold and hot spring so near to each other that a person may put his right hand in one and his left hand in the other at the same time.

Pools-hole is a subterraneous passage, with a brook running through it, and wherein is likewise a hot and cold spring.

MORE TOWNS.] Bolsover 147½ m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Winster, Ashover, Cubley, Dary-flash, Hope, Newhaven, Pleasley, Ripley, Buxton, Shaucrofts, Brasington, Weston, Hartington, Matlock, Quarn, Burgh, Castleton, Chatworth (noted for the magnificent seat belonging to the Duke of Devonshire,) Cromford (noted for cotton mills).

RIVERS.] Derwent, Trent, Wye, Erwash, Crawlock, Dove, Comp-ton, Etherow, Ibber, Now, Goyt.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Chatworth-house, Haddon.

NOTED PLACES.] Peak, Elden-hole, Dove-dale, Buxton and Mat-lock wells.

33. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 140 m. in circumference. Con-tains 8 hundreds, 9 market towns, and 566,000 acres. Produces pas-tures, corn, hops, lead, coal, alabaster, and liquorish in great abun-dance.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Nottingham. On an eminence, near the Trent. An earldom. 126m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and freeholders of 40s. per annum, 1700. Is a large plea-sant town: has a spacious market place, and a noble castle. Manu-factures stockings, cotton, and earthen ware. This town is noted for the birth of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury. Mar-ket days, W. and S. Fairs, F. after Jan. 13, May 7, Th. before Easter, and Oct. 2.

2. Newark, (*Crococolana*.) A Roman station. On the Trent. 124 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, and inha-bitants paying scot and lot, 700. A populous well built town; the market place is so spacious that 10,000 men may be drawn up in it in order of battle. Here King John died, and here it was Charles I, confided himself in the hands of the Scotch army. Dr. Magnus, the founder of the grammar school, was a foundling in this parish. Mar-ket day, W. Fairs, F. before Passion Sunday, May 14, Whit Tu. Aug. 12, Nov. 1, and M. before Dec. 11.

3. Mansfield. Near Sherwood forest. A barony. 140 m. Is noted for malt. Market day, Th. Fair, June 29.

4. Southwell. On the Trent. 140 m. Market day, S. Fair, Whit M.

5. Tuxford. 137 m. Market day, M. Fair, May 12 and Sept. 25.

6. East Retford. On the Idle. 154 m. and 20 from Nottingham. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen who are so by birth or ap-prenticeship, 112. The inhabitants are exempted from foreign ser-vice and toll. Market day, S. Fairs, March 23 and Oct. 2.

7. Blith. On a branch of the Idle. 149 m. and 23 from Newark. Market day, Th. Fairs, Ascension-day and Oct. 6.

MORE TOWNS.] Bingham 108 m. Workfop 153 m. Sutton.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Workfop, Lenton, Gringley, Marnham, Edwinstone, Dunholm, Papplewick, Normanton, Widmerpool, Benington, Hardwick, Worsley, Bosford, Clifton, Bony, Shelford, Stoke, Hucknall, Ratcliff, Remston, Scrooby, Norwood, Newsted, Ainsley, Chaworth, Littleborough, Barmby on the moor.

RIVERS.] Trent, Lyn, Ryton, Leane, Idle, Erish, Meden, Mann.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Nottingham-castle, Welbeck, Workfop-manor, Throfeby, Holme, Pierpoint, Wollaton-hall, Clumber-park-lodge, Newsted, Newsted-abbey, Lord Sutton's, Clifton, Rufford, Ainsley, Charlton.

NOTED PLACES.] Sherwood-forest, Belvoir-vale, Lindhurst and Thorney wood.

34. LINCOLNSHIRE. 180 m. in circumference. Divided into 3 districts, viz. Lindsey, at the north; Holland, at the south; and Kesteven, in the middle. Contains 30 hundreds, 32 market towns, and 1,740,000 acres. Produces corn, hemp, flax, large oxen, fine sheep, and horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Lincoln, (*Lindum*.) A Roman station. On the Witham. A bishop's see, earldom, and county of itself. 132 m. N from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the citizens and freemen, 1100. It is one of the most ancient cities in England, and was the chief residence of the Mercian kings. The liberties of this city extend 20 m. round. Here were formerly 52 churches, now only 15, besides the cathedral, which is a large gothic building, with a remarkable bell, 23 feet in circumference. Near here was fought the famous battle between the Empress Maud and King Stephen in 1217. Manufactures camelots. Market day, F. Fairs, the 1st Tu. after April 12, July 5, the 2d W. in Sept. and Nov. 12.

2. Gainsborough. On the Trent. An earldom. 150 m. A neat well built town. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Easter Tu. and Oct. 20.

3. Barton. On the Humber. 165 m. and 20 from Lincoln. A small town. Market day, M. Fair, Trinity Th.

4. Grimsby. On the Humber 169 m. The most ancient borough in England. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen, 75. Market day, W. Fairs, June 17 and Sept. 6.

5. Saltfleet. A port. 164 m. A great market for fish. Market day, S.

6. Alford. 146 m. and 6 from the sea. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Whit Tu. and W. and Nov. 8.

7. Wainfleet. A port. 134 m. and 35 from Lincoln. Market day, S. Fairs, the 3d S. in May, July, Aug. and Oct. 24.

8. Market-rasen or Rasen-market. On the Ancam. 149 m. Market day, Th. Fair, Oct. 6.

9. Stanton. On the Bane. 129 m. and 17 from Lincoln. Market day, M. Fair, Oct. 29.

10. Horn-

10. **Horncastle.** On the Bane. 141 m. Market day, S. Fairs, June 22 and Aug. 21.

11. **Bolingbrook.** On the Witham. A viscount. 133 m. The birth place of Henry IV. Market day, Tu.

12. **Boston.** A port of good trade. A barony. 115 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, aldermen, common council, and resident freemen, 200. A very ancient town. The church is remarkable for having as many windows as there are counties in England and Wales, 12 pillars, and 365 steps in the tower, which on account of its height is a noted sea-mark: this is reckoned the largest parish church, without cross aisles, in England. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, May 4, July 11, and Dec. 11.

13. **Gosberton.** On the Humber. 109 m. and 8 from Boston.

14. **Sleaford.** In a vale. 116 m. and 14 from Lincoln. Market day, M. Fairs, Plow M. Whit M. Aug. 10, and Oct. 12.

15. **Spalding.** On the Welland. 103 m. A well built town, with canals in the streets. Market day, Tu. Fairs, April 27, June 29, Aug. 30, Sept. 25, and Dec. 17.

16. **Crowland.** On the Welland. 93 m. In a swampy soil. The town consists of three streets, with water courses running through them, over one of which is a very curious triangular bridge. This town is famous for wild ducks. Market day, S. Fair, Aug. 24.

17. **Bourn.** A port. 97 m. Here are the ruins of a castle, and a medicinal well. Market day S. Fairs, March 7, May 6, and Oct. 29.

18. **Grantham.** On the Witham. A barony. 110 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freemen not receiving alms, 400. The spire of the church is 280 feet high. This town is memorable for Sir Isaac Newton, who received the first principles of his education here under Mr. William Walker. Fairs, the 5th M. in Lent, Holy Th. July 10, Oct. 26, and Dec. 17.

19. **Stamford.** On the borders of Rutlandshire. An earldom. 89 m. and 36 from Lincoln. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants not receiving alms, and paying scot and lot, 500. Market days, M. and F. Fairs, Tu. before Candlemas, Feb. 13, M. before Mid-lent, Mid-lent M. M. before May 12, M. after Corpus Christi, Aug. 5, M. before Aug. 12, and Nov. 8.

MORE TOWNS.] Dunnington 99 m. Binbroke 152 m. Burgh 127 m. Louth 155 m. Folkingham 107 m. Kirton-lindsey 151 m. Deeping 90 m. Glandfordbridge 153 m. Holbeach 115 m. Caistor 152 m. Spillsby 137 m. Tattershall 118 m. Crowle 165 m. Burton or Burton-Strather 164 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Ancaster (a dukedom), Beckingham, Belton, Partney, Couthorpe, Epworth, Fillenham, Haxey, Walpole, Messingham, Scotter, Stainton, Stockwith, Torksey, Upholland, Winterton, Wintringham, Corby, Navenby, Wragby, Ingoldmeles, Colterfworth, Whitton, N. Ferebic, Saxbye, Helby, Wotton, Elsam, Kirkton, Grange, Leak, Markley, Totney, Scarbye, Laceby, Cotes, Ixford, Saltby, Sutton, Crofe, Granethorp, Mablethorp, Setebruck, Bileby, Skefness, Morton, Werrington, Trekingham, Branfwell, Spittle, South-witham, Beacon hill, the five ways windmills, Redburn, Grimsthorpe,

Grimsthorpe, Wansford-bridge, Mill-field, Aukboro, Brigs, Barrow, Chesterton, Fordgreen.

RIVERS.] Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Bane, Nen, Dun, Idle, Glean.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Belvoir-castle, Beton, Grimsthorpe.

NOTED PLACES.] Tosdike-wash, Belvoir-vale, Lincoln-heath, Holland-fens, Walcot-spaws.

35. YORKSHIRE. 360 m. in circumference. Divided into 3 ridings or parts, viz. North riding, at the north; East riding, at the SE; West riding, at the SW; and contains 24 hundreds called wapontakes, 58 market towns, and 3,770,000 acres. Produces corn, pastures, bacon, hams, fine cattle, especially horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. York, (*Eboracum*.) A Roman station. On the Ouse. Archbishop's see, barony and dukedom. 200 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and citizens; 3,000. An ancient, noble city. The mayor has the title of Lord, like that of London. This city is memorable for the birth of Constantine the Great, and for the death of the Emperors Constantius and Severus: the latter kept his court here, and his ashes were carried to Rome in a gold box. Here are 17 churches besides the cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe, as is also the assembly room, which is 123 feet in length. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry III. and Alexander III. of Scotland, whose son married Henry's daughter Margaret, at which wedding there was so great a feast that the archbishop contributed 600 fat oxen, which it is said were all spent in the first service. Manufactures chiefly cotton. Market days, Tu. Th. F. and S. Fairs, May 12, June 29, Aug. 1 and 10, Oct. 18, and Nov. 2.

2. Alborough. On the Youre. 209 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 64. Market day, S.

3. Boroughbridge. On the Youre. 204 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders, 74. A well built town. Manufactures hardware. Market day, S. Fairs, April 27, June 22 for a week, and Oct. 23.

4. Rippon, (*Isurium*.) A Roman station. On the Youre. 209 m. and 6 from Boroughbridge. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders, 146. It is a great staple for wool, with which the manufacturing towns of Leeds and Halifax are supplied. Market day, Th. Fairs, Th. after Jan 24, Th. after March 21, May 12, first Th. in June, Holy Th. first Th. after Aug. 22, and Nov. 22.

5. Ripley. On the Nid. 203 m. and 4 from Knaresborough. Market day, F. Fair, Aug. 25.

6. Knaresborough. On the Nid, near a forest. 200 m. and 13 from York. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders, 110. It is much noted for its medicinal springs, one of which, about 4 m. distant, is reckoned good against the gout, spleen, &c. Here is also

a famous

a famous dropping well, which petrifies wood, and soon turns it into stone. Market day, W. Fairs, W. after Jan. 24 and W. after March 12, May 6, W. after Aug. 12; M. after Aug. 10, and Dec. 13.

7. Wetherby. On the Warf. 192 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, Holy Th. Aug. 25, and Nov. 22.

8. Tadcaster, (*Calabria*). On the Warf. 188 m. and 9 from York. Famous for boat building. Market day, Th.

9. Aberford. 214 m. Noted for pin making. From this town the two cathedrals of York and Lincoln, which are 60 m. asunder, can be seen. Market day, W. Fairs, last W. in April, May, Oct. W. after St. Luke's, and Oct. 10.

10. Pontefract or Pomfret. On the Aire. An earldom. 175 m. and 16 from York. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the householders paying scot and lot, 330. The country round produces abundance of liquorish and skirwork. In the castle of this town was murdered king Richard II. Market day, S. Fairs, the 1st S. in Dec. the 1st S. after the 20th day from Christmas, the 1st S. after Feb. 13, the 1st S. after Sept. 12, also the S. before Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, and the fortnight fairs always the S. next after York fortnight fairs.

11. Wakefield. On the Calder. An earldom. 189 m. and 24 from York. An ancient neat town, famous for its cloth manufactures. Here is a noble bridge, whereon Edward IV. built a chapel to commemorate a battle with Marguerite of Anjou 1460, in which his father, the Duke of York, was slain. Market days, Tu. and F. Fairs, Tu. before Palm-Sunday, July 14, and Nov. 12.

12. Leeds. On the Aire. A dukedom. 196 m. An ancient and populous town, carries on a great trade in broad cloths, the market for which is open during one hour only at a time. Here are 3 churches. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, July 10 and Nov. 8.

13. Halifax. Among hills. An earldom 203 m. and 14 from Leeds. Famous for its manufactures of callimancoes, everlastings, and shalloons. Market day, Th. Fair, June 14.

14. Otley. On the Warf. 209 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Aug. 1 and Nov. 15.

15. Settle. On the Ribble. Among hills. 240 m. and 60 from York. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Tu. before Palm-Sunday, Th. before Good-F. April 26, Aug. 18 to 21, and the 1st Tu. after Oct. 27.

16. Askrig. On the Youre. 242 m. and 6 from York. Market day, Th. Fairs, May 11, first Th. in June, Oct. 29 and 28.

17. Richmond. On the Swale. A dukedom. 230 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the owners of ancient burgages, having a right of pasture in the common field called Witchliff pasture, 270. Manufactures woollen, stockings, knit caps, &c. The country round produces coal, lead, and copper. Market day, S. Fairs, S. before Palm-Sunday, the 1st S. in July, and Sept. 14.

18. Bedal. 220 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, the 2d F. in Feb. May, Oct. and Dec.

19. N. Allerton. On the Wisk. A viscount to the Prince of Wales. 223 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage holders,

200. The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor. Near here David king of Scotland was defeated in 1137. Market day, W. Fairs, Jan. 2 and St. Bartholomew's-day.

20. Thirsk. On the Codbeck. 220 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burghage holders, 50. An ancient town. Has a plentiful market on M. Fairs, once a fortnight, Shrove-Tu. Tu. after Lady-day, Tu. after St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Luke's.

21. Gisborough. 224 m. and about 4 from the sea. Market day, M. Fairs, the 3d M. after April 11, Whit M. Aug. 26. Sept. 19, and the 1st M. after Nov. 11.

22. Whitby. 247 m. and 50 from York. A good port. In 1787 a great number of houses on the cliff suddenly fell and many persons were thereby reduced to the greatest distress. Whitby has the honour of being the birth place of the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook. Market day, S.

23. Scarborough. A port and earldom. 221 m. and 43 from York. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the common council and 36 burgesses, in all 44. It is defended by a strong castle on a promontory. Market days, Th. and S. Fair, Holy Th.

24. Bridlington, or Burlington. An earldom. 208 m. Market day, S. Fairs, M. before Whit S. and Oct. 1.

25. Hornsey. 138 m. Market day, M. Fairs, Aug. 12 and Dec. 17.

26. Beverley. 183 m. and 22 from York. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 1200. Carries on a great trade in malt, oatmeal, and tan leather. Here is a noble church and a free school. The inhabitants are free of toll and custom in every part of England. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Th. before Valentine's-day, Feb. 14, Holy Th. July 5, and Nov. 5.

27. Hull or Kingston. Upon Hull. A dukedom. 172 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses and freemen, 1400. Carries on a great trade with all the northern ports of Europe. The custom-house duties amount to near 40,000l. per annum. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, July 10, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10.

28. Heydon. Near the Humber. 181 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses, 140. An ancient town. Market day, Th. Fairs, Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, and Nov. 17.

29. Patrington. On the Humber. 191 m. Market day, S. Fairs, March 28 and July 28.

30. Malton. On the Derwent. An earldom. 215 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burghage holders, 40. Is famous for cattle and corn. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, S. before Palm-Sunday, the S. before Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 10 and 11.

31. Wighton. On the shelter. 192 m. Market day, W. Fair, the eve, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen.

32. Doncaster. On the Don. An earldom. 160 m. and 37 from York. A large populous town, famous for gloves, stockings, knit waistcoats, and petticoats. The parish church is a noble structure, with a high spire. Market day, S. Fairs, April 5 and Aug. 5.

33. Sheffield. On a rise near the Don. 162 m. Much noted for cutlery and whittle making, &c. Here the first mills for grinding stones were erected. Between this town and Rotherham are the remains

mains of a Roman fortification. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Tu. after Trinity-Sunday and Nov. 28.

MORE TOWNS.] Helmsley 220 m. Beaufry 152 m. Barnsley 175 m. (noted for iron and steel works), Sherborn 181 m. Cawood 186 m. Bradforth 185 m. Gisborn 220 m. Rotherham 165 m. Selby 182 m. Skipton 224 m. Snath 178 m. Tickhill 155 m. Thorn 167 m. Easingwold 211 m. Kirby-Moorfield 224 m. Middleham 255 m. Masham 218 m. Pickering 224 m. Stokesley 240 m. Yarum 283 m. Hunmanby 209 m. Frodlington 197 m. Howden 180 m. Kilham 200 m. Pocklington 196 m. Bingley (a barony) 120 m. Ferrybridge 175 m. Huthersfield 105 m. Ingleton 246 m. Coxwold 114 m. Top-cliff 220 m. the last six have no market.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Leybourn, Grassington, Egton, Driffield, Slaidburn, Grinton, Malham, Lee, Bradfield, Dewsbury, Haworth, Kettlewell, Kighley, Preston-Long, Sedburg, Weighton, Stamford-bridge, Moorkirk, North-Duffield, Kirkham, Tollerton, South-cave, Atwick, Bentheim, Bolton (a dukedom), Clapham, Haws, Leighton, Arngie-Bows, Stratford-Kirby, Mask-Leming, Fremington, Thornton, Reycrofs, Great-bridge, Skelton-Dishford, Weycliffe, Middleton, Leatham, Saltergate, Silforth, Wharleton, Carlton, Hornby, Seamere, Hovingham, Hinderkill, Greta-bridge, Rydell, Myton, Gilling, Merton, Auldby, Burton, Holm, Almondbury, Ockton, Sureby, Kelnsey, Brough, Dunington, Flamborough, Rosedale, Hatsfield, Catterick, Hampton, Royhill, Hollim, Waxham, Tonstall, Bewick, Rapston, Atwick, Shipsey, Wotton, Calwick, Waghen, Melburn, Langloft, Lonesborough, Givingsdale, Ravenspurn, Newborough, Labberston, Appleterwick, Adwalton, Kiveton, Fulnick, Harragate, Gergrave, Harwood, Woodall, Denby, Pearsebridge, Wentbridge, Burfall, Ealand, Skipbridge, Laughton, Stockwith, Sandal-heath, Castleforth, Brotherton, Denton, Haslewood, Studley, Burfall, Albanbury, Burnfal.

RIVERS.] Humber, Ouse, Ure, Warf, Swale, Teefe, Nid, Calder, Aire, Hull, Don, Derwent, Rye, Wisk, Ribble, Skelfer, Recall, Lune, Barnes, Mersey, Codbeck, Dow, Went, Fosse, Rother, Danus, Greta, Harford, Foulney, Levan.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Sandbeck, Bolton-hall, Kiverton, Wentworth-house, Wentworth-castle, Shipton-castle, Castle-Howard, Hornby-castle, Newborough-hall, Lanesborough, Bishopthorpe near York, and Brodsworth (the archbishop's), Newbie, &c.

NOTED PLACES.] The Wolds, Ingleborough, and Whernside hills, &c. Flamborough-head, Spurn-head, Scarborough-castle, Knaresborough-spaws, Robin-Hood's-bay.

36. LANCASHIRE. A dukedom and county palatine. 171 m. in circumference. Contains 6 hundreds, 27 market towns, and 1,150,000 acres. Produces corn, flax, hemp, coals, barley, pastures, and very large oxen.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Lancaster, (*Bremetonacum*.) A Roman station. On the Lon. 233 NWbN from London. A very ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P.—
Electors,

Electors, the freemen, 1800. Famous for giving the title of Duke to John of Gaunt son of King Edward III. It is defended by a strong castle, on the top of which there is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's tower, which commands a fine prospect. This town is noted for cabinet work. Market day, S. Fairs, May 1, July 5, and Oct. 10.

2. Hornby. 255 m. and 8 from Lancaster. A large village. Fair, July 30.

3. Cartmel. On the Kent, among hills. 256 m. Market day, M. Fairs, Whit M. and the 1st Tu. after Oct. 23.

4. Hawkshead. 272 m. Market days, M. and S. Fairs, Holy Th. and Sept. 2.

5. Clitheroe. On the Ribble, near Pendil-hill. 214 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders who have estates for life or in fee, 12. Market day, S. Fairs, March 24, July 21, and Dec. 17.

6. Burnley. On the Calder. 208 m. Market day, S. Fairs, March 6, Easter-eve, May 13, July 10, and Oct. 11.

7. Preston. On the Ribble. 212 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, all the inhabitants, 600. Market days, W. F. and S. Fairs, March 27 for 3 days, Sept. 7, and the 1st S. after Jan. 6.

8. Blackburn. On the Derwent. 203 m. Market day, M. Fairs, May 21 and Sept. 30.

9. Manchester. On the Irwell. A dukedom. 182 m. A very large and populous town, noted for its cotton and cloth manufactures. Its canal communicates with the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Derwent, and Thames, by which its manufactures are dispersed over the kingdom. Inhabitants 50,000. Market day, S. Fairs, Whit M. Sept. 21, and Nov. 6.

10. Warrington. On the Mersey. 183 m. Noted for sail cloth, malt, huckaback linen, copper, and glass works. Fairs, July 18 and Nov. 13.

11. Newtown. On the Mersey. 189 m. and 45 from Lancaster. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the free burgesses, 36. Market day, S. Fairs, Aug. 12 and May 17.

12. Wigan. On the Douglas. 195 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the free burgesses, 200. It is a flourishing town, noted for its manufactures of rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding, and iron works. Near this town is a remarkable burning well, to which if a lighted candle be put, it will take fire, and boil meat, eggs, &c. and yet the water is cold. Market days, M. and F. Fairs, Holy Th. July 27, and Oct. 13.

13. Liverpool. On the Mersey. A very flourishing sea port. 203 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor, bailiff, and freemen not receiving alms, 1300. Carries on a great trade in the inhuman traffic of slaves on the coast of Guinea: this, with the trade with Portugal, America, and the Baltic sea, employs about 3000 vessels. Market day, S. Fairs, July 25 and Nov. 11.

14. Rochdale. 195 m. A town of good trade. Market day, Tu. Fairs, May 14 and Oct. 23.

MORE TOWNS.] Bolton 239 m. Bury 190 m. Charley 203 m. Colne 214 m. Dalton 273 m. Carlisle 225 m. Haslingdon 196 m. Leigh 190 m. Ormskirk 207 m. Poulton 220 m. Prescot 195 m. Ulverton

Ulverton 266 m. Ecclelston 206 m. Rochdale, noted for its manufactures of bays and shalloons.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Newborough, Oldham, Rufford, Weeton, Eckles, Ashton, Chipping, Inglewehile, Newchurch, Padiham, Standish, Thurland-castle, Foxhall, Rawcliff, Ramfide, Coulton, Overton, Cornford, Warbeck, Larkham, Pilling, Hale, Milthorp, Barfton, Renshmore, Baxton, Elhill, Winick, Fernby, Penwortham, Rochester, Warton, Woodyal (4 m. from Manchester) is the birth-place of Robert Ainsworth, compiler of a well known Latin dictionary.

RIVERS.] Lon, Urk, Thurston, Fosse, Winster, Wire, Ribble, Roche, Dane, Mersey, Irwell, Calder, Derwent, Medlock, Hodder, Duddon, Fild, Taud, Weaver, Ken, Douglas.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Latham, Overborough, Hornby-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Clougho and Pendil hills, Blackston-edge, Winander, Merton, and Coniston meers.

37. DURHAM. Episcopal principality and county palatine. 107 m. in circumference. Contains 4 wards, 9 market towns, and 450,000 acres. Produces lead, coals, lime, iron, corn, mustard, butter, and salt.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Durham. On a steep hill, nearly surrounded by the Were. A bishop's see, erected in 995. 256 m. N from London and 56 from York. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 1200. A large and pleasant city, containing 6 parish churches and a noble cathedral. Near here was fought a bloody battle in 1346 between David Bruce King of Scotland and the Earl of Northumberland, wherein the former was defeated and taken prisoner. Near this city are the remains of the Roman-way called Ickneild-street. Manufactures shalloons, tammies, and calamancos. Market day, S. Fairs, March 3, Whit Tu. and Sept. 25.

2. Shields. A port. 287 m. and 22 from Durham. This town is famous for salt.

3. Sunderland. 269 m. and 11 from Durham. Market day, F.

4. Hartlepool. A port. 259 m. and 4 from Gretham. Market day, S. Fairs, May 14, Aug. 21, Oct. 9, and Nov. 27.

5. Stockton. On the Teese. 248 m. and 21 from Durham. Market day, W. Fairs, July 18 for 4 days.

6. Darlington. On the Skern. An earldom. 239 m. and 18 from Durham. Manufactures huckabacks and camlets. Market day, M. Fairs, Easter M. Whit M. M. fortnight after Whit M. and Nov. 22.

7. Barnard-castle. On the Tees. A viscount. 244 m. and 26 from Durham. At a place called Axenhall, near here, are three pits called hell kettles. This town is famous for bleaching linen. Market day, W. Fairs, Easter M. W. in Whitfun week, St. James's-day, and July 25.

8. Awkland. On the Bet and Were. 246 m. and 12 from Barnard-castle. Here is an ancient castle. Market day, Th.

MORE TOWNS.] Stanhope (an earldom) 265 m. Stainthorp 265 m. Wolsingham 260 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Cornhill, Harrington, Ufferton, Hall, Layton, Whitehall, Tunstall, Woolveston, Seaton, Hawthorn, Denhouse, St. John's-chapel, Ferryhill, Binchefer, Chester-in-the-street, Woodham, Sedgfields, Gateshead, Yarrow.

RIVERS.] Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gaunlefs, Skern, and 10 small ones.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Lumley-castle, Awkland-palace.

NOTED PLACES.] Teafdale, Weardale, and Lune forests.

38. WESTMORELAND. 140 m. in circumference. Contains 4 wards, 8 market towns, and 800,000 acres. In general barren and mountainous.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Appleby, or Apulby. Pleasantly situated on the Eden. 266 m. NwW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgage tenures, 100. A small town, defended by a castle. Market day, S. Fairs, Whitsuneve, Whit M. June 10, and Aug. 10.

2. Brough. On the Eden, near hills. 259 m. and 6 from Appleby. Market day, Th. Fairs, the Th. before Whit Sunday.

3. Kirby-steven. Near hills. 257 m. Is noted for stocking weavers. Market day, M. Fair, St. Luke's.

4. Lonsdale. On the Lun. A marquifate. 236 m. Has a noble stone bridge. Market day, Tu.

5. Burton. Near a high hill. 244 m. Market day, Tu. Fair, Whit M.

6. Kendal, or Kirby-Candale. On the Kant or Ken. 256 m. Is famous for manufactures of cotton, cloth, druggets, hats, stockings, &c. Market day, S. Fairs, May 6 and Nov. 8.

7. Ambleside. On the Winander meer. 269 m. Market day, W. Fairs, W. after Whit Sunday, and Oct 29.

8. Orton. 276 m. Market day, W.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Clifton, (near which the rebels were defeated in 1745 by the Duke of Cumberland), Milthorp, Tebay, Shap, Hawsehouse, Hauk-hill-hall, Wittenton, Barborn, Betome-hill, Langdale, Coleflat, Newbigging, Gresmere, Thurnby, Louthier-Ridal, Warcop-Burbeck, Kirby-Thrice, Whelp-castle, Betham, Levens, North-bridge.

RIVERS.] Eden, Ken, Lun, Tees, Eamon, Belo, Lowther, Hunna, Winster, Lavent, Blinkernbeck, Barrow.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Appleby-castle, Levens, &c.

NOTED PLACES.] Martendale, Meldon, Stanmore, &c. forests, Ulles-lake, Lansdale-vale, Winfield-hill, and Tarleton-knot-hill.

39. CUMBERLAND. A dukedom. 225 m. in circumference. Contains 5 wards, 14 market towns, and 1,040,000 acres. Produces black lead, copper, iron, coal, and lapis calaminaris.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Carlisle, (*Brevonacum*.) A Roman station. On the Eden. A bishop's see and earldom. 301 m. NNW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—

to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen resident or not, 650. It is walled round, and defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. Near this city commenced the famous Piſt's wall, built by the Emperor Adrian about the year 121; it crossed from the Irish to the North sea, and was 12 feet high and 8 broad. Manufactures checks, fish-hooks, and whips. Market day, S. Fairs, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, and the 1st and 2d S. after Oct. 10.

2. Brampton. Near the Piſt's wall. 308 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, the 2d W. after Whit S. and the last W. in Aug.

3. Alston-Moor. On the Tyne. 290 m. and 20 from Carlisle. Market day, S. Fairs, the last Th. in May and the 1st Th. in Sept.

4. Longtown. Near the Chiviot hills. 313 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, Whit M. and Th. after Nov. 22.

5. Penrith. On the Lowther. A great thoroughfare. 282 m. Market day, Tu. Fair, Whit Tu.

6. Holm. A small port. 310 m. and 16 from Carlisle. Market day, S. Fair, Oct. 29.

7. Ireby. On the Aln. 299 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, feast of St. Matthias and St. Matthew.

8. Workington. On the Derwent. 307 m. Noted for coal, and for being the landing place of Mary Queen of Scots.

9. Cockermouth. On the Derwent and Cocker. 301 m. and 20 from Carlisle. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the burgh tenures, 165. Market day, M. Fairs, Whit M. and Oct. 10.

10. Whitehaven. A port. 290 m. and 36 from Carlisle. Market day, Tu. Fair, Aug. 1.

11. Egremont. On the Irt. An earldom. 292 m. Market day, S. Fair, Sept. 19.

12. Ravensglaſs. Between the Irt and Esk. 284 m. Market day, S. Fairs, June 8 and Aug. 5.

13. Kefwick. Among hills. 287 m. Near here are mines of black lead, reckoned the best in the world. Wrynose-hill, near here, is remarkable for having three stones, each a foot distant, one in Cumberland, one in Westmoreland, and the third in Lancashire. Market day, S. Fair, Aug. 2.

MORE TOWNS.] Alnceſter 275 m. Kirk-Oſwald 292 m. Wigton 305 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Ireton, Roſley-hill, Bootel, Newton, Ulpho, Warwick, Whidbeck, Goffort, Calder, St. Bride's, Elenborough, Paſton, Heſket, St. Bees, Widehoſe, Carlton, Levington, Deventry, Grune.

RIVERS.] Eden, Aln, Irt, Petterel, Calder, Derwent, Cocker, Dudon, Liddel, Esk, Wiza, Tyne, Irthing, Eymot.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Greyſtock, Drumborough, Cockermouth, Naworth, Dacre and Corby caſtles.

NOTED PLACES.] Skiddaw and Blackcomb hills, Derwent-waters, Ulles-lake, Borrow-dale, Solway-frith.

40. NORTHUMBERLAND. 120 m. in circumference. Contains 6 wards, 7 market towns, and 1,370,000 acres. Produces ſalt, lead, iron, glaſs, and abundance of coal.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Newcastle. On a hill, near the Tyne. A dukedom. 272 m. N from London. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and freemen, 2500. Contains 5 churches and a town hall. It is famous for salmon, glass, salt, iron, and coals, the last of which London is furnished with from here. Near here is the Pict's wall. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, Aug. 1 and Oct. 29, both which last 9 days.

2. Morpeth. On the Wensbeck. A viscount. 287 m. and 14 from Newcastle. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, the bailiffs and free burgesses, 200. Is reckoned the best market for cattle throughout England. Market day, W. Fairs, W. Th. and F. before Whit Sunday, and the W. before July 22.

3. Alnewick. On the Alne. 305 m. and 15 from Newcastle. Noted for the palace of the family of the Perceys. Market day, S. Fairs, the eve of Palm-Sunday, May 12, last M. in July, 1st Tu. in Oct. and the S. before Christmas.

4. Wooller. 317 m. Market day, Th.

5. Berwick upon Tweed. A dukedom. 335 m. Sends 2 M. to P.—Electors, freemen resident or not, 600. This town, standing on the borders between England and Scotland, is expressed distinctly in all acts of parliament. Noted for eggs and salmon. Halidown-hill, near here, is famous for a battle in 1333. Market day, S. Fair, Trinity week.

6. Learmouth. 329 m.

7. Billingham. 300 m. Market days, Tu. and S.

MORE TOWNS.] Hexham 286 m. Rothbury 302 m. Beleford 319 m. Haltwessel 318 m. Ellefdon 301. Tinnmouth 279 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] St. Ninion, Fenton, Westwood-bank, Al-lertown, Ovingham, Stagshawbag, Stanfordham, Warkworth, Cheshwick, Goswick, Brawmer, Hartley, Bednel, Horton, Delavel, Rofs, Seaton, Caucot, Haggerston, Tickill, Bamburgh, Norham, Chillingham, Dunstar, Felton-bridge, Wark.

RIVERS.] Tweed, N and S Tyne, Alne, Wensbeck, Coquet, Bra-mish, Ufway, Blythe, Tell, E Alou, W Alou.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.] Alnwick-castle, Chillingham-castle, Bifront, Dillston, Blagdon, &c.

NOTED PLACES.] Chiviot, Flodden, and Stainmore hills, Pict's wall, Felton-bridge, Lowes-forest, &c.

COUNTIES IN WALES.

divided into NORTH and SOUTH.

(Denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to XII.)

NORTH WALES.

I. CARNARVONSHIRE. 130 m. in circumference. Produces cattle, corn, wood, and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bangor. Between hills. On the Menay. A bishop's see. 246 m. from London. A mean looking city. The cathedral is thought to be the

the most antient in Great Britain. Market day, W. Fairs, April 5, June 25, and Oct. 28.

2. Caernarvon. On the Menay. A marquifate. 252 m. and 7 from Bangor. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses of Caernarvon, Criccieth, Cwllely, Nevin, and Conway, 700. A very strong place. In the castle of this town Edward II. was born; he was therefore acknowledged Prince of Wales, and was the first English prince of that title. Market day, S. Fairs, Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5.

3. Newin. On the Irish sea. 22 m. from Caernarvon. Market day, S. Has three fairs.

4. Bulhely. On a small bay. 244 m. Market day, W.

5. Krekythe. On a bay, on the Irish sea. 237 m. Market day, W. Fairs, May 23, July 21, and Oct. 18.

6. Conway, or Aberconway. On the Conway. 229 m. A small but well built town, surrounded by a wall, with an ancient castle in ruins. Market day, F. Fairs, April 6, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Beddgelert, Bettyweys, Clynfogfaur, Criccieth, Llanellechy, Nefin, Penmachno, Penmorfa, Rhytylafard, Sanfolgrin, Talybont, Trefrihiw.

RIVERS.] Menay, Conway.

NOTED PLACES.] Snowden hill and lake.

II. ANGLESEA, (ancient *Mona*). An archdeaconry. 70 m. in circumference. This island is very fruitful. Produces pastures, cattle, corn, mines of excellent copper, and quarries of beautiful marble of the nature of the Asbestos.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Beaumaris, or Beaumarsh. On the Menay. 242 m. from London. A well built town, with the remains of an ancient castle founded by King Edward I. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation and capital burgesses, 24. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, Feb. 13, Ascension-day, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19.

2. Newborough, or Newburgh, (Welch *Rhosffr.*) - On the Brant. 17 m. from Beaumaris. Market day, Tu. Fairs, June 22, Aug. 10, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11.

3. Aberfraw. 263 m. from London. Fairs, March 7, W. after Trinity Sunday, Oct. 23, and Dec. 11.

4. Holyhead. A small isle on the coast of Anglesea. 275 m. Whence the packet boats sail to Dublin on M. W. and F. wind, &c. permitting. Here are several remains of druidical antiquities and fortifications.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Almwick, Dulas, Llanrickmead, Pen-thraht-mon, Porthewthwry, Llanfanfraid, Llanedan, Llanbald, Roddebar, Rudband, Boddelar, Llangavennay.

RIVERS.] Menay, Brant, Alaw, Cefni, Geweger, Mathanan, Dulas, Gynt.

NOTED PLACES.] Bodavon-hill, strait of Menay.

III. DENBIGHSHIRE. 135 m. in circumference. Mountainous. Produces sheep, lead, &c.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Denbigh. On the Cluyd, on the side of a hill. An earldom. 209 m. from London. A well built town, with the remains of an ancient castle. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses of Denbigh, Ruthin, and Holt, 500. Fairs, May 3, July 15, and Sept. 24.

2. Ruthin. In a vale. 10 m. from Denbigh. Market day, M. Fairs, May 19, F. before Whit Sunday, Aug. 8, Sept. 30, and Nov. 10.

3. Wrexham. On a branch of the Dee. 180 m. from London. Noted for flannels. The steeple of the church is accounted one of the most compleat in Great Britain: it is said to have been founded by the Saxons. Market days, M. and Th. Fairs, March 23, Holy Th. June 6, and Sept. 19.

4. Llanrwst. On the Conway. 209 m. Market day, Tu. Fairs, April 25, June 21, Aug. 9, Sept. 17, and Dec. 11.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Llangollen, Cerrigy, Abergely, Eglyuys-fach, Llandegla, Llanellion, Llangerniew, Llanfannan, Llannfid, Llantheider, Cloeaynog, Spatty, Ruabon, Nantglin, Yales, Gwthrln, Llanthraidduffin, Alnoyd, Swelmills, Bettus, Llanhychan.

RIVERS.] Dee, Cluyd, Conway, Elwy, Allen.

NOTED PLACE.] Vale of Cluyd.

IV. FLINTSHIRE. 70 m. in circumference. Produces corn, cattle, pastures, butter, coal, and lead.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Flint. On the Dee. An earldom to the Prince of Wales. 209 m. NW from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the mayors and burgesses of Flint, Caernis, Overton, Rhyddland, and Caergoerly, 1,000. Has an ancient castle built by Henry II. Near this place is a noted well. No market. Fairs, Feb. 15, June 24, Aug. 10, and Nov. 30 for cattle.

2. St. Afaph. On the Elwy and Cluyd. A bishopric and viscount. 209 m. An ill built town. Fairs, Easter Tu. July 5, Oct. 10, and Dec. 26.

3. Holywell. 11 m. from St. Afaph. Noted for St. Winnifred's well, a bath much frequented. This spring discharges 21 tons of water per minute; and at a small distance it drives several mills: over the spring there is a chapel built by the Countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. it stands upon pillars. Fairs, April 23, Tu. after Trinity, and Sept. 2.

MORE TOWNS.] Newmarket 213 m. Mold 181 m. (near this town the river Allen runs under ground;) Meliden 218 m. Laerwis 195 m. (the chief market in the county).

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Caegwrlley, Hawerden, Northop, Overton, Rudlam, Orlam, Madock, Hanner, Harding, Caergund, Haulton, Bangor.

RIVERS.] Dee, Clwyd, Elwy, Wheler, Pliddion, Tagidog, Allen.

NOTED PLACES.] Flint-castle, Air-point, Winnifred's-well.

V. MERIONETHSHIRE. 108 m. in circumference. Very mountainous. Produces sheep and goats.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Harleich, or Harloch. On the sea. 223 m. from London. Where are the remains of a castle. Near this town is the cataract of the Raidfdu, which rushes down a mountain more than 100 yards, and is received into a pool. In 1694 a remarkable phenomenon was seen near here: a livid vapour of fiery exhalation appeared rising from the sea coast regularly every night a little after sun set, and gradually spread itself over the land: it set fire to the houses, hay, and corn stacks, &c. it came near to, and entirely destroyed the herbage and vegetables in the country. Market day, S. Fairs, the Th. after Trinity-Sunday, June 13, Aug. 21, and Dec. 11.

2. Llanderfel. On the coast. Fair, Aug. 17.

3. Dolgeleh. 205 m. On the Avon. Surrounded with mountains, in one of which is a steeple, with a bell hung in a yew tree. The trade consists in flannels. Fairs, May 11, July 4, Sept. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 22, and Dec. 16.

4. Dinasmondy. On the Dovay. 196 m. Market day, F. Fairs, June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, and Nov. 19.

5. Bala. 195 m. Near Pemble-meer or Llim-Tegid, which is 4 m. long and 1 wide: the river Dee runs through it. Market day, S. Fairs, May 14 and July 20.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Festming, Corwen, Bettus, Llannerillo, Penistreet, Frawsfinwydd, Llemnychllyn, Llanfaiver, Llanderfel, Conwydd, Towyn.

RIVERS.] Dee, Dovay, Tovy, Dery, Avon.

NOTED PLACES.] Black, Berwyn, Cader-Idris mounts, Dolgel-vale, Pemble-meer, &c.

VI. MONTGOMERYSHIRE. 94 m. in circumference. Mountainous. Produces pastures and cattle, particularly horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Montgomery. On the ascent of a hill near the Severn. An earldom: 161 m. from London and 22 from Hertford. Sends 1 M. to P—Electors, the burgesses, 80. This town was fortified, &c. by Henry III. Market day, Tu. Fairs, March 26, June 7, Sept. 4, and Nov. 14.

2. Welch-Pool. On the Severn. 168 m. The largest town in the county. Carries on a great trade in flannels. Market day, M. Fairs, the 2d M. in March, the M. before Easter, June 5, the 1st M. after June 27, Sept. 12, and Dec. 16.

3. Llanvillin. Among hills, near the Cané. 179 m. Market day, Th. Fairs, W. before Easter, May 24, June 28, and Oct. 5.

4. Newtown. On the side of a hill, near the Severn. 169 m. Market day, S. Fairs, the last Tu. in March, June 24, last Tu. in Aug. Oct. 24, and Dec. 16.

5. Llanydlos. On the Severn. 180 m. Market day, S. Fairs, the 1st S. in April, May 11, July 17, 1st S. in Sept. and Oct. 28.

6. Machynltheth. On the Dovay. 198 m. and 22 from Montgomery. A very ancient town: noted for the residence of Owen Glendover in 1402, when he accepted the crown, and assembled a parliament:

liament: the house in which it was holden is now standing. Market day, M. Fairs, May 18, June 26, July 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 25.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Llanummothwy, Llangadwin, Moynllone, Domgay-common, Llangellan, Pennant, Barew.

RIVERS.] Severn, Rhydel, Dovay, Wye, Cary.

PRINCIPAL SEAT.] Powis-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Plinlimmon hill and lake, Moylvadian and Breithyn hills.

SOUTH WALES.

VII. CARDIGANSHIRE. 95 m. in circumference. Produces cattle in great plenty, copper and lead mines.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cardigan. On the Tave or Tyvy. An earldom. 226 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses of Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Atpar, 1200. A populous town, with a noble hall and church, and an ancient castle, which was the residence of Robert Fitz-Seven, the first Briton who invaded Ireland: with which country the inhabitants still have a good trade. Market days, Tu. and S. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 19.

2. Llanarth. A small port. 215 m. Market day, Tu. Fair, Sept. 22.

3. Llanbeder. On the Tyvy. 195 m. and 24 from Cardigan. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Whit W. July 10, 1st M. in Aug. 1st M. in Sept. Oct. 19, and the 1st M. in Nov.

4. Tregannon. On the Tyvy. 203 m. Market day, Th. Fair, March 5.

5. Aberystwith. On the Riddol and Istwith. 204 m. and 28 from Cardigan. Had formerly a castle. In the neighbourhood are lead mines. Market day, M. Fairs, M. before Easter, and Dec. 18.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Cappel-Canon, Deheured, Llanarth, Llandyfell, Llanwnen, Rhos-Fair, Talsarne, Bruant.

RIVERS.] Tyvy, Wye, Riddol, Istwith, Iron, Dovy.

NOTED PLACES.] Plinlimmon hills, Rescob forests.

VIII. RADNORSHIRE. 90 m. in circumference. Produces a few cattle, sheep, and horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Radnor. At the bottom of a hill. An earldom. 157 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesses of Radnor, Ryader, Knighton, Knucklas, and Keveneiel, 1000. Was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, both which were destroyed by Owen Glendower. Market day, S. Fair, Oct. 18.

2. Presteign. On the Lüg. 211 m. The county affizes are held here. Market day, S.

3. Knighton. On the Tame. 155 m. Market day, Th. Fair, May 6.

4. Rhayadergowy. On the Wye. 174 m. Market day, W. Fairs, Aug. 6 and 27, and Sept. 26.

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Howey, Pain's-castle, Peniburt, St. Har-
mon, Llanbeder-vaur, Harpton, Aberdow, Manfer, Anarsh, Llaner,
Clero, Old-Radnor

RIVERS.] Lug, Wye, Terne, Arrow, Somergil, Tame, Ython.

NOTED PLACES.] Radnor hills.

IX. BRECKNOCKSHIRE. 106 m. in circumference. Pro-
duces cattle and corn.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Brecknock. On the Hodney and Usk. 161 m. from London.
Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the corporation, 300. A very ancient
and populous town, with 3 churches: had formerly a stately castle.
It is defended by a good wall, and several towers. Near here is
Brecknock-meer, a large lake, which abounds with good fish. Has
a great trade in flannel. Market day, W. and S. Fairs, May 4,
July 5, Sept. 10, and Nov. 17.

2. Builth. On the Wye, among woods. 157 m. and 16 from
Brecknock. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, June 27, Oct. 2, and
Dec. 6.

3. Hay. On the Wye, over which is a stone bridge of 7 arches.
153 m. and 10 from Brecknock. An ancient town, formerly strongly
fortified. Here are the ruins of a castle. Market day, M. Fairs,
May 17, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10.

4. Crickhowel. On the Usk. 151 m. Market day, Th. Fair,
May 12 for cattle.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Talgarth (here is a college, founded by
the late Countess of Huntingdon), Trecaſtle, Llanworthol, Llani-
changel, Llangaalem, Yſtradwelly, Senny-Bulch Brunleſt, Penacrin,
Priory, Redbrue, Llanim-diffry.

RIVERS.] Uik, Wye, Dulas, Yrvon, Tave, Hodney.

NOTED PLACES.] Monuchdemy hills, Black mounts, and Breck-
nock-meer.

X. GLAMORGANSHIRE, called the garden of Wales. 120 m.
in circumference. Produces corn, cattle, and good butter.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cardiff. A small port of good trade. On the Tave and Severn.
165 m. W from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesſes
of Cardiff, Cowbridge, Kenſigg, Aberavon, Llantriſſent, Lougher,
Swanſea, and Neth, 1000. Has a good trade. The packet boats paſs
from hence to Briſtol. In the caſtle of this town Henry I. confined
his brother Robert, whoſe eyes he cauſed to be put out. Market
days, W. and S. Fairs, June 29, Sept. 8, and Nov. 30.

2. Llandaff. On the Tave. A biſhop's ſee. 168 m. The cathe-
dral, which was built in 1107, is a ſtately edifice. Fairs, Feb. 9, and
Whit M.

3. Caerſilly. Between the Tave and Rumney. 159 m. A mean town.
The caſtle of this town was built in 1221, and is one of the nobleſt
ruins in Great Britain. Market day, Th. Fairs, April 5, June 6,
I 2 July

July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, the Th. before Christmas, and the Th. before Jan. 25.

4. Llantrissant. On the Elay, near a hill. 168 m. and 10 from Llandaff. Fairs, May 1, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18.

5. Cowbridge, (in Welch, *Pont Vau*.) On the Van. 178 m. and 12 from Cardiff. Market day, Tu. Fairs, April 23, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18.

6. Bridgend. On the Ogmore. 171 m. and 27 from Cardiff. Market day, S. Fairs, Nov. 17 and Holy Th.

7. Neth. Near the sea. 200 m. and 32 from Llandaff. Famous for copper, iron, tin works, and coal mines. Market day, S. Fairs, Trinity Th. July 13, and Sept. 12.

8. Swansea. A port, on the Bristol channel. 204 m. The most commercial town in the county. Contains 2 churches, 400 houses, and a castle. Here are mineral springs. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, July 13, Aug. 26, and Oct. 19.

9. Penrife. 187 m. A good port, with the remains of a castle. Market day, Th. Fairs, May 17, July 17, Sept. 17, and Dec. 1.

ANOTHER TOWN.] Aberavon 196 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Druffrin, Ely, Gorsynon, Lantwitt, Major, Lenyher, St. Mary-hill, St. Nicholas, Newbridge, Morgan-Mynydd, Burton's-ferry, Merthyr, Tidvil (noted for the greatest iron works in the kingdom). At Waine-hill, near Merthyr, where is only one house, are held seven very considerable fairs in the year.

RIVERS.] Tave or Taff, Neth, Ogmore, Avon, Taw, Elay, Van.

NOTED PLACES.] Hensol, Kynfig-castle, Denivon-castle, Nanton-mountain, Denis-Powis-castle, Morlais-castle, Red-castle, Caerfilly-castle, Wenvoe-castle and Cardiff-castle.

XI. CARMARTHENSHIRE. 150 m. in circumference. Produces corn, pastures, coal, lead, and salmon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Caermarthen, or Caermarden. On the Towy. A marquifate. 208 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the burgesſes, 500. The most considerable town in Wales. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, in which the parliament of the ancient Britons used to assemble. Market days, W. and S. Fairs, June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14.

2. Llancharn. On the Tave. 230 m. Market day, F.

3. Kidwelly. On the Bristol channel. 223 m. and 8 from Caermarthen. Market day, Tu. Fairs, May 24, July 22, and Oct. 29.

4. Llanellthy. A small port. 217 m. and 13 from Caermarthen. Market day, Tu. Fairs, Holy Th. and Sept. 30.

5. Llangadoc. On the Towy. 185 m. and 18 from Caermarthen. Market day, Th. Fairs, March 12, Holy Th. July 9, the 1st Th. in Sept. and Dec. 11.

6. Llandilovawr. On the Towy. 196 m. and 17 from Caermarthen. Market day, Tu. Fair, W. in Whitſun week.

7. Llanymdovry. On the Be, Towy, and Brane. 180 m. and 24 from Caermarthen. Market days, W. and S.

8. New-

8. Newcastle. On the Tyvy and Kerry. 219 m. and 17 from Caermarthen. Market day, F. Fairs, June 22, July 18, and Nov. 22 for cattle.

MORE TOWNS.] Pentry 200 m. Llanfawel 197 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Abergerleck, Cayo, Drufslwyn, Fairbach, Llandeloe, Lanon, Lanwichangel, Landwnog, Llandwinio, Llandi-bea, Llanedy, Llangindairn, Llanfadwin, Llamwinog, Mouras, Mydrim, Abermarlas, Penibout, Three Lords, Llanstephan, Rue, Radnor.

RIVERS.] Towy, Brane, Sawthy, Tave, Cothy, Tyvy.

NOTED PLACES.] Black Mounts.

XII. PEMBROKESHIRE. 92 m. in circumference. Produces corn, sheep, and pastures.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Pembroke. On Milford-haven. An earldom. 255 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the mayor and burgeses of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, 500. The richest and most flourishing town in Wales. The trade employs above 200 ships. Here is an ancient castle, in which Henry VIII. was born. Milford-haven is accounted the best port and harbour in the world; 100 ships of the line can ride safe there in all winds. Market day, S. Fairs, May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and Sept. 25.

2. Narbeth. On a hill. 231 m. Market day, W. Fairs, March 21, June 4, July 5, and Sept. 26.

3. Haverfordwest. 256 m. Sends 1 M. to P.—Electors, the freeholders and burgeses, 500. Market days, T. and S. Fairs, May 12, June 12, July 18, Sept. 4 and 24, and Oct. 18.

4. St. David's. A bishop's see. 273 m. and 24 from Pembroke. Market day, W.

5. Kilgarran. On the Tyvy. 229 m. Market day, W. Fairs, Aug. 21 and Nov. 12.

6. Newport. At the bottom of a hill. 237 m. and 18 from St. David's. Market day, S. Fair, July 27.

7. Fiskard. 242 m. Market day, F.

MORE TOWNS.] Tenby 219 m. Wiston 238 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.] Camras, Eglwifwrew, Llandewy, Mahen-clochog, Mathry, Johnfron, Walton, Llongiddo-rock.

RIVERS.] Llen, Guala, Gwin, Novern, Tyvy, Cleakew.

NOTED PLACES.] Urenny, Vaur, and Perceiye hills, Plumston-rock, Milford-haven.

OF THE LESSER ISLANDS.

IN THE IRISH SEA.

Anglesea. (*See page 111.*)

ISLE OF MAN. length 30 m. breadth from 8 to 15 m. Chief towns, Castletown, and Soder, a bishop's see, at the south; Douglas, on the east coast, with a good harbour; Peel, on the west; and Ramsey, at the north. The produce is wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, and mines of iron, lead, and copper.

Scilly Isles IV, (ancient *Silures*), a cluster of small islands, or rather rocks, in number about 140; 30 m. from the land's end. Some of them are inhabited, and have good and safe harbours.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Isle of White. (*See Hampshire, page 93*)

Guernsey, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 12 broad: contains 10 parishes: chief town, St. Pierre, or St. Peter le Port, defended by two forts, viz. Old Castle and Castle-Cornet. Produces cyder.

Alderney and Shark. Two small islands, appendages to Guernsey, each of which consists of one parish.

Jersey, (ancient *Cæsarea*), 12 m. in length: contains 12 parishes: chief town, St. Helier. Produces cyder and honey. The trade consists in knit-stockings and caps.

These islands together contain 40,000 inhabitants, of whom Jersey alone has 20,000. French is the native language: religion, Lutheran.—These islands belong to Hampshire.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

IN ASIA.] Fort William or Calcutta, and Patna, (*in Bengal*); Madras or Fort St. George, Fort St. David, Masulipatam, Vizigapatam, Negapatam, Ballasore, (on the coast of Coromandel): Anjengo, Callicut, Tillichery, Cawar, Dabal, Salfette, and the island of Bombay, (on the coast of Malabar); Bencoolen, (on the isle of Sumatra); and a considerable extent of territory acquired by the treaty of peace in 1792 with Tipoo-Saib, (*see Indostan*).

IN AFRICA.] Fort James, (on the river Gambia); St. Helena (island), and Sierra Leone.

IN AMERICA.] Nootka, on the west coast in the Pacific ocean, New Britain, Quebec or Canada, Nova Scotia, the isles of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Bermuda, Bahama, Jamaica, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguila, St. Christopher, Antigua, Dominica, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, &c. (*See West-India islands.*)

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] England in general is a level country, agreeably diversified with hills and eminences. The air here is milder and more temperate than in most countries which lie in the same latitude: the winters are sometimes severe during the month of January; and the heat in summer would be very powerful in the months of July and August if not refreshed by frequent showers, which cause that agreeable verdure so peculiar to this country. Agriculture is better understood here than in most countries, and cultivation is brought to the highest degree of perfection. The soil towards the north is barren, the eastern coast is sandy and marshy, the midland and southern counties are fertile and rich, and produce corn and cattle in abundance. The excellence of the English horses for their strength and spirit are well known, and the oxen are no less renowned for their size and good meat. The mastiffs and bull-dogs are the strongest and fiercest of the canine breed. The poultry are much the same as those of other countries, except the game cock, which

is remarkable for his spirit and courage in the barbarous amusement of cock fighting. The mines in Great Britain consist of copper, lead, coals, and tin, the last of which is the best in the world. Wales is a mountainous country, abounding with iron, lead, copper, and coals, and vast herds of cattle of a small size.

COMMERCE.] The exports consist in corn, cattle, butter, cheese, beer, wool, iron, lead, tin, copper, leather, coal, saffron, and alum; various manufactures, particularly hardware, viz. locks, edge tools, guns, swords; and household utensils of brass, iron, pewter, clocks, &c. woollen and linen of all kinds, especially broad cloths, &c. which are unrivalled. The imports are saltpetre, naval stores, rice, tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, oil, fruits, and unwrought silk, cotton, &c.

THE PRESENT REVENUE NEAR 16,000,000*l*.

MONEY.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Farthing		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Farthings	1 Halfpenny	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence	1 Penny	0	0	1
4 Pence	1 Groat	0	0	4
6 Pence	$\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	1 Shilling	0	1	0
5 Shillings	1 Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	1 Pound (imaginary)	1	0	0
21 Shillings	1 Guinea	1	1	0

CHIEF PORTS OF TRADE.] London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull.

PRINCIPAL ROYAL PORTS.] Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth.

STRENGTH.] Military—77 regiments. Naval—160 ships of the line, 19 of 50 guns, 137 frigates, 100 sloops, &c.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.] About 8,000,000.

The English are well made, regularly featured, and of a fair and florid complexion. They are ingenious, lovers of the arts and sciences, great encouragers of learning, and remarkable for their donations to public charities. In trade they are honest, plain-dealing, and perhaps too unsuspecting, which sometimes exposes them to be imposed upon. They are neat in their apparel, clean in their persons, and, compared with most other nations, strict observers of the sabbath. They are bold and courageous, good soldiers, and the most expert sailors in the world. The principality of Wales, though politically included in England, is distinguished from it by a diversity of language and manners. The inhabitants still retain many customs of the ancient Britains. In their persons they are in general short, but robust and hardy of fatigue. The lower class of people are remarkable for their cleanliness; they wear red flannel shirts, and sleep in flannel sheets. Their language is the ancient Celtic. The general diversions of the English are cricket, tennis, fives, bowls, skittles, and horse-racing. Cockfighting, wrestling, cudgelling, and boxing, are peculiar to the English nation.

RELIGION.] Protestant, governed by 2 archbishops, viz. Canterbury and York, and 24 bishops, all of whom are nominated by the king, who is supreme head of the church.

UNIVERSITIES.] Oxford and Cambridge.

ANCIENT BRITANNIA, or INSULÆ BRITANNIÆ,

Was divided into 3 parts, viz. Albion, (Great Britain,) Hibernia, (Ireland,) and Insulæ Minores, (the lesser isles.)

ALBION, or Britannia Major, was divided into South and North, viz. England or Albion Citerior, and Scotland or Albion Ulterior. Albion Citerior was divided into Superior and Inferior.

ALBION SUPERIOR comprehended Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavia Cæsariensis.

Britannia Prima consisted of 10 counties, viz. Kent, (the inhabitants of which were called the Cantii,) Surry and Suffex, (the Regni,) Somersethshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, (the Belgæ,) Berkshire, (the Atrebatii,) Dorsetshire, (the Durotriges,) Devonshire and Cornwall, (the Dumnonii.)

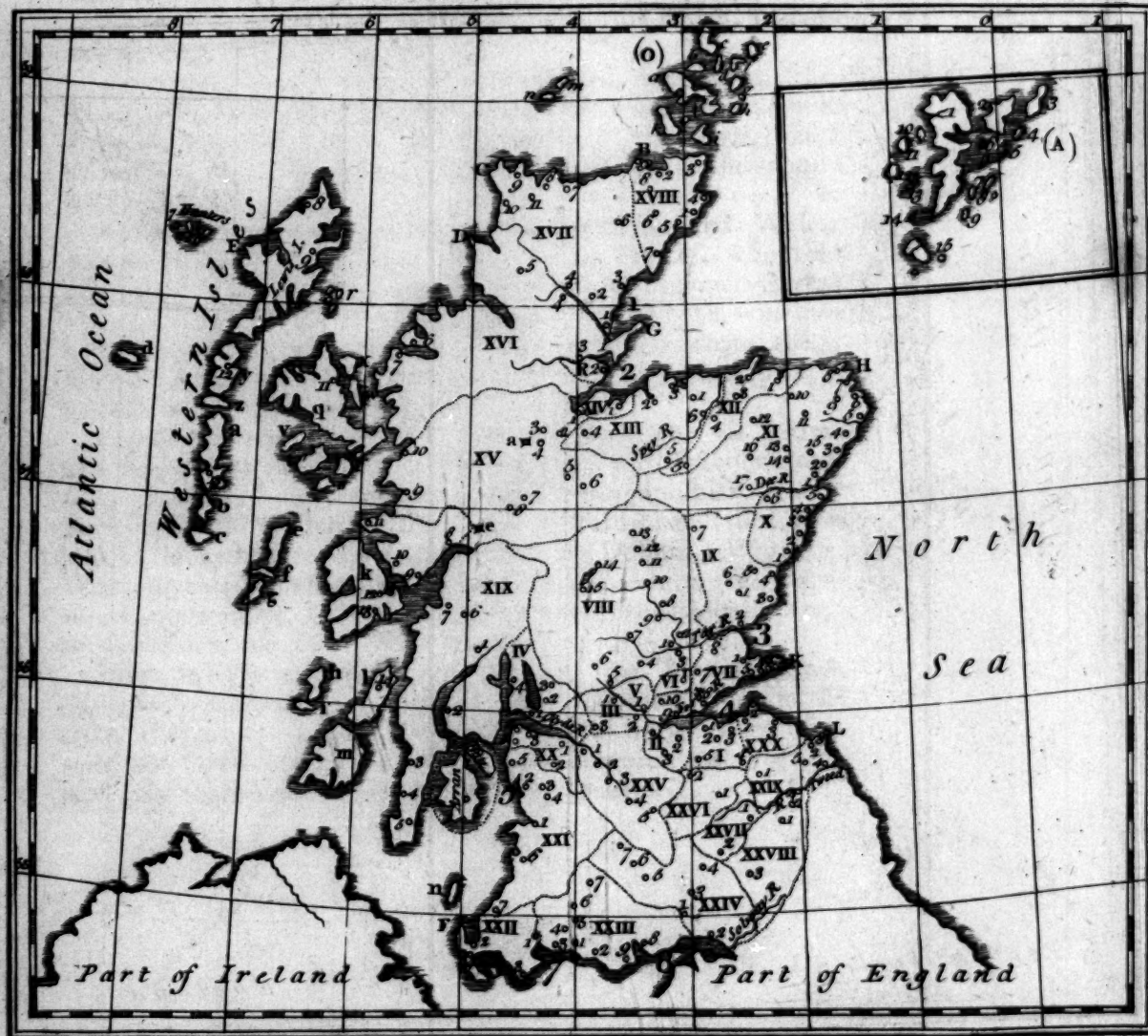
Britannia Secunda consisted of Herefordshire and Wales; and was divided into three parts, viz. 1. the Ordovices, who inhabited Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Caernarvonshire, and the isle of Anglesea; 2. the Dimetæ, who inhabited Cardiganshire, Pembrokehire, and Caermarthenshire; 3. the Silures, who inhabited Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire.

Flavia Cæsariensis consisted of 22 counties, viz. Middlesex and Essex, (the inhabitants of which were the Trinobantes,) Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, (the Iceni,) Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, (the Cathieuchani,) Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, (the Dobuni,) Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, (the Cornovii,) Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, (the Coritani.)

Albion Inferior contained 2 provinces, viz. Maxima Cæsariensis, which consisted of 5 counties, viz. Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, (the inhabitants of which were the Parisi and Bregantes); Valentia, which was Northumberland, the inhabitants of which were the Ottadini.

SCOTLAND

SCOTCH FLAGS



SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN,

(Ancient CALEDONIA.)

United to England in the reign of Queen Anne.

Length 300 miles. | Latitude between 54° and 59° N.
 Breadth 190 | Longitude between 1° and 6° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Northern ocean.
 { East. The North sea.
 { South. England.
 { West. Atlantic ocean.

Longest day { in the north, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 { in the south, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Climates, . 11th, 12th, and 13th.

The Scots are generally supposed to have been a colony of the ancient Scythians, who were invited by the Picts to repel the invasions of their neighbours. The inhabitants of this part of the island were afterwards known by the name of Caledonians. The first king we have any certain knowledge of was Fergus, who reigned about 330 years before Christ, from whom there were 29 kings till the year 839, during which period the history is very fabulous and obscure.

A.D. KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

- 839 Kenneth II.
- 856 Donald II. brother of Kenneth.
- 862 Constantine II. son of Kenneth.
- 875 Ethus, brother of Constantine II.
- 890 Donald III. son of Constantine II.
- 903 Constantine III.
- 933 Malcolm, son of Donald III.
- 949 Ingulph.
- 961 Duffe, son of Malcolm.
- 961 Kenneth III. brother of Duffe.
- 994 Constantine IV.
- 1004 Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III. The crown now was declared hereditary.
- 1035 Duncan.
- 1040 Macbeth the Usurper.
- 1057 Malcolm III. son of Duncan.
- 1096 Donald IV. brother of Malcolm III.
- 1098 Edgar, son of Malcolm III.
- 1107 Alexander, brother of Edgar.
- 1124 David, brother of Edgar.
- 1133 Malcolm IV. son of David.
- 1166 William, brother of Malcolm IV.
- 1213 Alexander II. son of William.
- 1250 Alexander III. son of John Baliol.
- 1300 John Baliol, an Englishman.

1306 Robert

A.D.

- 1306 Robert Bruce.
 1332 Edward Baliol, son of David Bruce.
 1371 Robert II. Stuart.
 1390 Robert III.
 1406 James II. son of Richard III.
 1462 James III.
 1491 James IV. Married Margaret daughter of Henry VII. of England.
 1514 James V. son of James IV.
 1542 Mary, daughter of James V. Compelled to fly into England, where she was imprisoned in Fotheringay-castle in Northamptonshire, and put to death. This happened in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
 1558 James VI. son of Mary. Ascended the English throne on the death of Elizabeth.

For the succeeding kings see England.

GOVERNMENT.] Monarchical. 16 peers, and 45 commoners are deputed to the British parliament. There is also holden at Edinburgh, for the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters, a general assembly, the president of which is named by the king.

ORDER.] The Thistle, which consists of a star of four points on the left breast. Motto—*NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT*, with the image of St. Andrew pendant on a green ribband over the left shoulder.

SEAS.] Northern ocean on the north, North sea on the east, Atlantic ocean on the west.

GULFS, BAYS, &c. (*denoted by print figures.*) (1) Dornock-frith, (2) Murray-frith, (3) Tay-frith, (4) Forth-frith, on the east; (5) Clyde frith, (6) Glenous-bay, (7) Wigton-bay, (8) Solway-frith.

ISLANDS.

SHETLAND ISLES, (A,) about 100 m. north. (*denoted by Italic figures.*) Pomona or Mainland 1, 60 m. long; Yell 2, 12 m. long; Uist 3, Phedero 4, Sherries 5, Wharfey 6, Laxford 7, Nofs 8, Moufa 9, Rufay-stour 10, Papa-stour 11, Fula 12, W. Bura 13, St. Run-gin 14, Fair-isle 15.

ORCADES, OR ORKNEY ISLES, (O,) (*denoted by small Italic letters.*) Mainland *a*, Rowsay *b*, Westra *c*, Eda *d*, North Ronaldsha *e*, Sanda *f*, Stronfa *g*, Aukerry *b*, (on the north and east of Mainland); South Ronaldsha *i*, Hoy *k*, Flota *l*, Sule-sherry *m*, Slack *n*, (on the south and west).

WESTERN ISLES, AND HEBRIDES, (*denoted by Roman letters*) Consist of Lewis isle P, with several smaller islands, viz. Flannel isles or Seven Hunters Q, Schant isles R, Skye q, Egg r, Musk s, Rum t, Canay v, Rafay w, Rona x, North Uist y, Benbecula z, South Uist a, Barra b, Waterfay c, and Bishops isles, St. Kilda d, (belonging to Inverness); Col e, Gunna f, Tireiy g, Colonfa h, Oranfa i, Mull isle k, Jura l, Isla m, Ailfa isle n, (belonging to Argyleshire), Bute and Arran isles. SE of Mull isle lies the small isle of Kerrera, noted for the death of Alexander II.

CAPES,

CAVES, (*denoted by Roman capitals.*) Dumet Head B, Cape Wrath C (at the north); Affynt Point D, Gallon Head E, (in Lewis isle); Fairland point F, (near Port Patrick, in the west); Tarbatness G, Kinnairds Head H, Fifeness K, St. Abba's Head L, (on the east)

RIVERS.] Forth, Tay, Spey, Dee, Clyde, Tweed, Solway, Don.

PRINCIPAL LAKES OR LOCHS.] Loch-Tay, in Perthshire; Ben, Lomonds, in Stirling; Lochness, in Inverness; Lochanwin.

MOUNTAINS.] Grampion, Pentland, Lammer, Muir, Chiviot or Tiviot, Ben, Lomond.

SCOTLAND is divided into two parts, Highlands and Lowlands, which together are subdivided into 33 shires, as follow:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| I. Edinburgh or Middle Lothian. | XVII. Sutherland (including Strathnaver.) |
| II. Linleithgow, (West Lothian.) | XVIII. Caithness. |
| III. Stirling. | XIX. Argyle. |
| IV. Dumbarton. | XX. Renfrew. |
| V. Clackmanan. | XXI. Ayr. |
| VI. Kinross. | XXII. Wigton (West Galloway.) |
| VII. Fife. | XXIII. Kircudbright (East Galloway.) |
| VIII. Perth. | XXIV. Dumfries. |
| IX. Angus (including Forfar.) | XXV. Lanerk (Clydesdale.) |
| X. Mearns (including Kincardin.) | XXVI. Peebles (Tweeble.) |
| XI. Aberdeen. | XXVII. Selkirk. |
| XII. Bamff. | XXVIII. Roxboro.' |
| XIII. Murray (including Elgin.) | XXIX. Merse (Berwick.) |
| XIV. Nairne. | XXX. Haddington (East Lothian) |
| XV. Inverness. | Bute and Arran (isles), W of Ayr. |
| R Cromartie. | (A,) Shetland, (O) Orkney (isles). |
| XVI. Ross. | |

These 33 counties depute 30 members to the parliament of Great Britain. Bute and Caithness choose alternately; as do Nairne and Cromartie, Clackmanan and Kinross. The other 15 members are elected by the different borough towns: Edinburgh sends 1 alone. The rest vote conjointly 4 or 5 together to return 1 member to sit in parliament.

I. EDINBURGHSHIRE. Length 35 m. breadth 15 m.

1. Edinburgh, (ancient *Castrum Alatum*) Lat 56° long. 3° W. Among hills. On the Forth. An university. 400 m. N.W. from London. The capital of Scotland. It is a fine city, consisting of two parts, Old and New, which are separated by a narrow vale, over which is a lofty bridge. The houses are of hewn stone, and in general from 7 to 14 stories high. The high street is considered the finest in Europe: it is a mile long and very wide. The public buildings are, the Castle, standing on a lofty rock, inaccessible except on the side joining to the city: it commands a prospect of near 60 miles; Holyrood-house (the palace where king James was born), the exchange, college, &c. Of the churches, St. Giles or the high church is a noble Gothic building. Longest day 17 h. 30 m. shortest day 6 h. 30 m. Inhabitants, about 100,000. About 2 m. distant is Leith, which is the

the harbour or port for Edinburgh, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants; and about 4 m. from hence is Roslin, remarkable for its Gothic chapel, which is the most curious piece of architecture in Europe.

2. Dalkeith. An earldom. 6 m. from Edinburgh. Has a good market. Dalkeith-palace is a magnificent structure, and belongs to the family of Buccleugh. Near here is New Battle-house, a noble seat belonging to the Marquis of Lothian.

3. Musselburg. On the Esk. 6 m. Noted for the defeat of the Scotch army by the Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI.

4. Ladyshaw. 5. Cairn.

NOTED PLACES.] Pentland-hills, Roslin-chapel.

II. LINLITHGOW. Length 20 m. breadth 12 m.

1. Linlithgow. On a hill. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. W from Edinburgh. Near a lake. Here is a royal palace, in which Mary Queen of Scots was born.—2. Queensferry. 9 m.—3. Livingstun.

SEATS.] Blacknefs-castle, Hopeton-house, and Barnboughe.

III. STIRLING. Length 30 m. breadth 13 m.

1. Stirling. On a hill. 35 m. from Edinburgh. A handsome town, with a noble, strong castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland. The Duke of Argyle has a seat here. Ships come up to the bridge at high tide. Manufactures carpets and shalloons.

2. Falkirk. 8 m. from Stirling. Noted for the victory obtained over General Wallace by the English. This was the chief city of the Picts. It is noted for its fairs for cattle, called tryfts, held three times a year; upwards of 15,000 are sold at one fair to English graziers. 3. Kirtintulloch.

NOTED PLACES.] Dimipare and Champsey hills, Carrons-works, Arthurs oven, and Ben-Lomond-mount, 3,000 feet high.

IV. DUMBARTONSHIRE, or LENOX. A dukedom.

1. Dumbarton. On the Leven. $58\frac{1}{2}$ m. W from Edinburgh. Was a noted city in the time of the Romans. Here is a very strong castle on a steep rock.—2. Ross.—3. Buchanan.—4. Portincaple.

NOTED PLACES.] Dumbarton-castle, Graham's-dike.

V. CLACKMANNAN. Length 8 m. breadth 5 m. Produces pasture, barley, oats, and flax.

1. Clackmannan. 29 m. WbN from Edinburgh. A small town. Here is still preserved the sword which the brave Robert Bruce made use of in his wars.

SEAT.] Cambuskenneth-abbey.

VI. KINROSS. 30 m. in circumference.

1. Kinross. In a plain. 25 m. NbW from Edinburgh. Manufactures linen and cutlery wares. Near this town is the castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned.

NOTED PLACE.] Lochleven, a lake 12 m. round, in which are several islands.

VII. FIFESHIRE. Length 50 m. breadth 16 m. Produces coals.

1. St. Andrews. A dukedom and university. 38 m. NE from Edinburgh. A very ancient town. Here are the ruins of the famous cathedral, which was the largest in Europe, being 7 feet longer and a broader than St. Peter's at Rome.—2. Crail. 39 m.

3. Kilrenny 36 m.—4. Anstruthers 3, m.—5 Pittenween.—6 Cowper.

7. Falk.

7. Falkland. At the foot of the Lomonds. A viscount. 35 m. A neat town, with a royal palace, of which the Duke of Athol is hereditary governor. Manufactures linen.

8. Kinghorn 9 m. On a rise.—9. Inverkeithing 12 m.

10. Dumfermline. An earldom. 16 m. NW from Edinburgh. An ancient town, founded by Malcolm III. who, with Margaret his queen and two sons, lie interred here. Charles I. was born here. Manufactures diapers.

NOTED PLACE.] Lindores-abbey.

VIII. PERTHSHIRE. Length 60 m. breadth 54 m.

1. Perth, or St. John's Town. On the Tay. 40 m. N from Edinburgh. A neat pleasant town.

2. Scoon. A viscount. 43 m. Was an ancient monastery, famous for the coronation of the kings of Scotland.

3. Newburg 34 m.—4. Auchterarder 40 m.—5. Dumblain. A viscount. 41 m.—6. Calander 51½ m.—7. Crieff 56 m.

8. Dunkeld. The ancient Caledonia. On the Tay, near the Grampion hills. 54 m. N from Edinburgh. The best market town of the highlands. Here is a noble seat belonging to the Duke of Athol.

9. Kinnaird. A barony.—10. Rait.—11. Fincastle.—12. Blair. 13. Riderack.—14. Taymouth.—15. Ardewich.

NOTED PLACES.] Castle-Cambel, Blair-castle, Drummond-castle, Macbeth-castle (in ruins), Schihallion, Birnam, and Grampion hills, Pitcaitly wells.

IX. ANGUS, including FORFAR. Length 35 m. breadth 33 m.

1. Forfar. In a plain. An earldom. 70½ m. N from Edinburgh.

2. Dundee. On the Tay. A viscount. 40½ m. Manufactures glass, sail cloth, cordage, buckrams, leather, and hats.

3. Aberbrothock, or Arbroath. 58 m. With a good harbour. Manufactures sail cloth.

4. Montrose. 70 m. A dukedom. At the mouth of the Esk. A pleasant and good port. Famous for the departure of the Pretender for France in 1716.

5. Brechine. On the Esk. 82 m. Noted for a defeat of the Danes.

6. Kellenuir.—7. Baur.

NOTED PLACES.] Broughty-castle (in ruins), Sidly and Lave hills, Ceylitpot cavern.

X. MEARNS, or KINCARDIN. Length 30 m. breadth 20 m. Produces corn and flax, cattle and sheep.

1. Inverbervie. Between hills. 82½ m. N from Edinburgh.

2. Jodhead.—3. Stonehaven, near Strathmore valley, 107 m. Manufactures canvas.—4. Sketraw.—5. Covek of Duris.

6. Banchory. Near this town are the ruins of Dunotter-castle.

XI. ABERDEENSHIRE. Length 80 m. breadth 30 m.

1. New Aberdeen. On hills, at the mouth of the Dee, over which is a stone bridge of 7 arches. 122 m. NW from Edinburgh. The most considerable town in the north of Scotland. Here is a college, with a good library and a grammar school well endowed. The ancient cathedral is a noble edifice. Trade consists in stockings, linen, salmon, and oatmeal.

2. Old Aberdeen. An earldom. On the Don. 1 m. from New Aber-

Aberdeen. Here is a college, with a good library, instituted in 1494, and an ancient cathedral. Population in both cities about 20,000.

3. Eigie.—4. Slains.—5. Peterhead. 154 m. A flourishing town; is much resorted to for sea bathing and mineral waters. Manufactures thread.

6. Inverugie.—7. Inveralochy.—8. Frazerburgh.—9. Deer.

10. Turrif.—11. Fivie.—12. Strathbogy. On the Devron. With a noble castle belonging to the Duke of Gordon.

13. Inverury. On the Ourie and Don. A barony.

14. Kintore. On the Don. An earldom.—15. Ellen.

16. Alford. On the Don, near hills.

17. Kincardin. 25 m from Aberdeen.

NOTED PLACES.] Slains and Kildrummy castle, Kinnaird's head, Lin of Dee (a cataract).

XII. RAMFF. Length 50 m. breadth 28 m.

1. Bamff. At the mouth of the Dovert. 65 m. from Edinburgh. An ancient town. Trade, beer, thread, and stockings.

2. Cullen. A small port. 177 m. To the east of Cullen is the port of Portfay, where is a considerable snuff manufactory.

3. Keith.—4. Arntilly.—5. Kepoch.

XIII. MURRAY and ELGIN. Length 50 m. breadth 20 m. Produces corn, flax, and pastures.

1. Elgin. On the Lossie. About 198 m. from Edinburgh. An earldom. An ancient town, with the ruins of a cathedral and a castle.

2. Forres. On a branch of the Findorn. 210 m. Here are the ruins of an old castle. Near here Malcolm Mackenneth defeated the Danes. Manufactures linen.—3. Gordon's-town.

4. Larig.—5. Abernethy. On the Spey.—6. Daltullick.

NOTED PLACES.] King Stevens's-stone, Plufcardine-priory, the sand hills near Murray-frith.

XIV. NAIRNE. Length 15 m. breadth 12 m.

1. Nairne. On the Nairne. 220 m. NWbN from Edinburgh. Here are the ruins of an old castle.

XV. INVERNESS, length 80 m. breadth 50 m. and includes the islands SKYE q, NORTH UIST y, and SOUTH UIST a.

1. Inverness. On the Ness. 155 m. NW from Edinburgh. A port of good trade in ropes and canvas. Here are the ruins of a castle, which was the residence of the kings of Scotland. To the north is Ft. George.—2. General's-hut.—3. Invermorison.—4. Abercalder.

5. Albuie.—6. Clunie.—7. Rianach.—8. Kepoch.—9. Urin.—10. Bernera.—11. Eig, on the isle of Skye.—12. Housanish, on North Uist y.—13. Bogsdale, on South Uist a.—Fort Augustus a, Port William c.

NOTED PLACE.] Culloden Muir, noted for the victory over the rebels in 1746.

XVI. ROSS and CROMARTIE R. Length 70 m. breadth 60 m.

1. Tain. 200 m. NbW from Edinburgh. A market town of good trade. Here is a large square tower, with 5 spires.

2. Cromartie. 175 m. In a pleasant valley. Here are the remains of a cathedral, and a noble castle. Manufactures cloth, thread, and yarn.—3. Dingwall 175 m.—4. Carlsdale.—5. Craigy.

6. Shillak.

6. Shillak —(7. Ferin.—8. Barvas.—9. Stornaway, on Lewis-isle.)

NOTED PLACES.] Braan-castle, Loch Maree, &c.

XVII. SUTHERLAND and STRATHNAVER. Length 54 m. breadth, 50 m. Produces oats.

1. Dornock. 210 m. NbW from Edinburgh. The chief town of the county. 2. Reyn.—3. Dunrobin.—4. Larg.—5. Mill.

6. Braefrath.—7. Tongue.—8. Eribol.—9. Dorness.—10. Chaimail.—11. Strathbeg.

NOTED PLACES.] Dunrobin-castle, Cape Wrath.

XVIII. CAITHNESS. Length 35 m. breadth 20 m.

1. Wick. 270 m. from Edinburgh. The chief town of the county. Has a great trade in fish.

2. Thurso. On a bay. 290 m.

3. Johnny Grotts house 287 m.—4. Castle Sinclair.—5. Flatigo. 6. Bows.—7. Dunbeath-castle.—8. Orent.—9. Brims-castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Buckles, Braal, and Sinclair castles, capes of Dunnet and Dungbey.

XIX. ARGYLESHIRE. Length 100. A dukedom. Produces lead and iron.

1. Inverary. A barony and royal borough. 103 m. NbW from Edinburgh. Here is a noble castle, the chief residence of the Argyle family. Near here are iron works.

2. Otter Cowall. 3. Killeen. 4. Balevan.

5. Campbeltown. The most considerable town in the shire; has a good market.—6. Mackearn.—7. Ardehatton.—8. Keil.—9. Conach.—10. Savary.—11. Ardnamurchan.—12. Ledderkill.—13. Kinlochspelve, (*on Mull isle.*)—14. Jura, (*on Jura isle.*)

NOTED PLACES.] Dunstaffnage and Inverary castles, mountain of Morven, and the Devils-stair case, several lakes, &c.

XX. RENFREW. Length 28 m. breadth 13 m. Produces coal, lime, and iron.

1. Renfrew. On the Clyde. Barony to the Prince of Wales. 50 m. WbS from Edinburgh. A small town, with a good market.

2. Paisley. A barony. 51 m. Formerly a great abbey. Near to this place is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide. Manufactures fine gauze, filk, &c.

3. Port Glasgow. 62 m. A good harbour, with a fine pier.

4. Greenock. On the frith of Clyde. 65 m. Famous for its castle and harbour. Here is a sail cloth manufactory.—5. Kelly.

NOTED PLACES.] Castle Semple, Crookstone, Mistylaw, and Langside hill.

XXI. AYR. Length 55 m. breadth 27 m. Produces pastures, lime, &c.

1. Air. A port. 76½ m. SW from Edinburgh. A neat town, with a plentiful market. It is famous for the defeat of Accho king of Norway 1263.

2. Irvine. 69 m. A good harbour with a handsome bridge. Near here are great salt works.

3. Kil-

3. Kilmarnack. 65 m. An earldom. Famous for its manufactures of gloves, stockings, carpets, night-caps, &c.

4. Crayg. 5. Largs. 6. Girvan. 7. Balmtree.

NOTED PLACES.] Loch Doon, Balloch-castle, Crossregal-abbey.

XXII. WIGTON, and WEST GALLOWAY. Length 30 m. breadth 11 m. Produces pastures and barley.

1. Wigton. An earldom. On a hill, at its own bay. 105 m. SW from Edinburgh.

2. Stranrawer. 126 m. At the bottom of the Loch-Ryan. Manufactures linen.

3. Whitehorn, or Withern, 116 m. (ancient Candida-Casa.)

4. Port Patrick. 130 m. SW from Edinburgh. A good sea port, and the general passage to Donachadee in Ireland. Near 11,000 head of cattle and 2000 horses are imported annually here from Ireland.

NOTED PLACES.] Loch-Ryan, Mull of Galloway, Cruggleton-castle; the last is noted for the retreat of the brave Wallace and several others.

XXIII. KIRKUDBRIGHT, and EAST GALLOWAY. Length 45 m. breadth 30 m. Produces lead and pastures.

1. Kirkudbright. An earldom. On its own bay and the Dee, 108½ m. SW from Edinburgh. Has a good harbour. Famous for salmon.

2. Bedwick. 3. Kelly. 4. Greenoch. 5. Drum. 6. New Galloway. 7. Blackrigs. 8. Cawend. 9. Barleco.

NOTED PLACES.] Criffel mount, Motes hills, and several castles.

XXIV. DUMFRIES, or NITHISDALE. Length 50 m. breadth 30 m. Produces coal and lead.

1. Dumfries. On a rise, near the Nith. An earldom. 74 m. SW from Edinburgh. A large and pleasant town of good trade. The houses are of red free stone.

2. Annan. 94 m. An ancient town, with an old castle. About 18 m. E by N from Annan is the village of Greta-green, the noted resort of those English young ladies who have the misfortune to differ from their parents or guardians on the choice of marriage. The nuptial ceremony is generally performed by a blacksmith.

3. Lochmaben 65 m.

4. Moffat. Famous for its medicinal springs and woollen manufactures.

5. Drumlanrig, or Drumlanerk. An earldom to the Duke of Queensberry, who has near here a stately palace with extensive parks and gardens.—6. Kilbride.

7. Sangubar. A barony. With a noble castle.

NOTED PLACES.] Moffat hills and spa, and several castles.

XXV. LANERK (CLYDESDALE.) Length 40 m. breadth 36 m.

1. Glasgow. On the Clyde. 43 m. W from Edinburgh. An earldom; an university, founded in 1453. It is a very handsome well built city, and next to Edinburgh for commerce and riches. Here is a noble stone bridge of 8 arches. Manufactures cotton, linen, woollen stuffs, pottery, printing letters, glass, shoes, saddles, harness, &c. Population about 60,000.

2. Ruglen, or Ritherglen. 46 m. An earldom.

3. Hamilton.

3. Hamilton. A dukedom. 38 m. With a stately palace, surrounded by fine gardens.

4. Lanerk. An earldom. 32 m.—5. Biggar. 27½ m.

NOTED PLACES.] Bothwell-castle and bridge, Coralin (a cataract,) Tinto-mount, Hamilton-house.

XXVI. PEEBLES TWEDALE. Length 28 m. breadth 18.

1. Peebles. On the Tweed. 22 m. S from Edinburgh. Remarkable for having 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 streets, and 3 bridges. Manufactures carpets and serges.—2. Linton.

NOTED PLACES.] Drumelzier-castle and Minch-moor.

XXVII. SELKIRK. Length 20 m. breadth 10 m.

1. Selkirk. On the Etrick. An earldom. 36 m. SbE from Edinburgh. Famous for shoes and boots.—2. Buckleugh. A dukedom.

NOTED PLACES.] St. Mary's loch, Torwoodlie-tower, Caddon-head hills.

XXVIII. ROXBURGH, or TEVIOTDALE. Length 30 m. breadth 29 m.

1. Jedburgh. A pretty large and populous town. 45 m. SE from Edinburgh. The market is famous for corn and cattle. Inhabitants 2000.—2. Roxburgh, or Roxborough. A dukedom.—3. Hawpostel. 4. Kelso. 42 m.

NOTED PLACES.] Melrose-abbey, where was interred the Earl of Douglas, whose death is lamented in the ballad of the Chevy Chase; Roxburgh-castle, where King James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon 1460.

XXIX. MERS, or BERWICK. Length 32 m. breadth 16 m.

1. Lauder. 25 m. SE from Edinburgh. An ancient town. Near here is a stately seat belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale.

2. Fastcastle.—3. Eymouth. A port. Barony to the Duke of Marlborough.—4. Churnside.

5. Duns. 34 m. SE from Edinburgh. A trading and populous town, with a good market for corn and cattle; manufactures linen and coarse woollens.

To the south, on the borders of England, lie the towns of Nesbit and Coldstream.

NOTED PLACES.] St. Abb's-head, Hollywell-haugh, where Baliol Bruce submitted to the decision of Edward I. in 1291.

XXX. HADDINGTON, or EAST LOTHIAN. Length 25 m. breadth 15 m.

1. Haddington. An earldom. 17 m. E from Edinburgh. A neat town, with a fine church.—2. New Berwick.

3. Dunbar. An earldom. 28 m. Famous for the defeat of King Charles II. by Oliver Cromwell, in 1650.

NOTED PLACES.] Tantallon-castle, Lammermuir hills.

BUTE (isle), an earldom, and ARRAN (isle). On the coast of Argyleshire. Chief towns are—

Rothfay. In the middle of Bute isle. Dukedom to the Prince of Wales. It was formerly a strong place.

Brodwich. On Arran isle. With a castle, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, who is the chief proprietor of the island.

SHETLAND ISLES, (A.)

About 46 in number. The principal of which is Pomona or Mainland, 60 m. long. Chieftown Lerwick. Inhabitants about 2000. Their commerce is in fish. The coasts are indented with a number of bays, which form good harbours; but the surrounding seas are so tempestuous that they are seldom visited during the winter six months. These islands abound in black cattle of a very small size, and a great number of sheep. Here are mines of iron and copper. The longest day here is about $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the shortest $4\frac{1}{2}$; so that they enjoy the light of the sun from about the 10th of June to the 1st of July almost without intermission, and for an equal space of time in winter the sun scarcely rises above the horizon.

ORKNEY, or ORCADES. (O.)

About 26 in number. The chief of which is Pomona, 24 m. long and 10 broad; contains 9 parishes well inhabited. The chief town is Kirkwall, 328 m. N from Edinburgh. It sends 1 M. to P. Has a good harbour, and a noble cathedral, (St. Magnus.)—Stromness, opposite to Kirkwall, is a good harbour. These islands are fertile, and carry on a good trade in tallow, fish, oatmeal, and rabbit skins, and can raise 10,000 men.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of Scotland is sharp but very healthy. The northern part of the country being mountainous, is not much cultivated. The southern counties produce wheat, barley, rye, and abundance of oats, hemp, and flax. The rivers, seas, and lakes abound with fish, especially salmon, herrings, &c.

COMMERCE.] The exports consist in linen and coarse cloths, tallow, cattle, hides, honey, lead, train oil, iron ore, oats, and oatmeal.

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Leith, Dunbar, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Dornock, Caithness, on the east; Wigton, Port Patrick, Dumbarton, Glasgow, on the west.

POPULATION.] 2,000,000.

The Scotch in general are a comely, well made people, of a robust constitution, of a solid judgment, and lovers of learning. They are good soldiers, especially the highlanders, who are very hardy and patient of fatigue.

RELIGION.] The established religion is presbyterian. The kirk or church is subordinate to the ecclesiastical parliament, or assembly held annually at Edinburgh, and other inferior or provincial synods. Episcopacy has been abolished since the time of the Revolution in 1688. Here were formerly 2 archbishops, viz. St. Andrews and Glasgow, and 12 bishops.

LANGUAGE.] In the highlands, is used a dialect of the ancient Celtic, called Erse. In the other parts of the country, English is generally used, especially by the gentry, and other people of education. The vulgar tongue of the commonalty, called *broad Scotch*, is a corrupt tincture of the English, French, German, and Dutch languages. The pater noster runs thus: Ure Fader whilk art in Heven, hallued be thy neme, thy kingdoom cumm, thy wull be doon in earth az its doon in heven. Gee us this day ure daily breed, and forgee us ure sinns, az we forgee them that sinn against us; and leed us nat intoo temptation, batt delyver us frae evil, Ameen.

SCOT-

I R E L A N D



IRISH FLAG



SCOTLAND, CALEDONIA, or ALBION ULTERIOR.

Was inhabited by the Vecturiones and Dicaledones, who were divided into the Cornabii, (who lived in Caithness,) Mertæ, (in Sutherland,) Logii, (in Ross,) Cantæ, (in Cromarty,) Tæzali, (in Aberdeen, Bamff, and Murray,) Horestæ, (in Mearns and Angus,) Epidii, (in Bute isle and the peninsula of Cantire,) Damnii, (in Stirling, Dumfries,) Ottatini, (in Berwick and Roxburgh,) Novantæ, (in Gallo-way). Chief town, Alatrum Castrum, (now Edinburgh.)

IRELAND, (Irish *Erin*),

(Ancient HIBERNIA.)

Length 285 miles.

Breadth 160

Latitude between 51° and $55^{\circ} 20' N.$ Longitude between 6° and $10^{\circ} W.$

BOUNDARIES.

On the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North.} \\ \text{West.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right\}$ By the Atlantic ocean.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East.} \end{array} \right\}$ St. George's channel and Irish sea.

Longest day $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in the north, about } 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ hours.} \\ \text{in the south, about } 16\frac{1}{2} \text{ hours.} \end{array} \right\}$

Climates . 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Ireland was formerly divided into many petty kingdoms: afterwards being united, it was governed by its own kings till the 12th century, when Henry II. king of England, was acknowledged Dominus Hiberniæ (Lord of Ireland).

THE KINGS OF IRELAND.

A.D.	A.D.
10 Loegarius.	598 Edan II.
60 Lugdathus.	604 Edan III.
63 Moriartacus.	612 Maleobus, son of Edan II.
64 Tuathalus. In this reign	615 Suibneus.
died St. Moclée, aged 300	623 Donald II.
years.	636 Conall and Cellac.
4 Dermotius.	656 Blathmach and Dermotius,
5 Fergusius and Donald.	brothers.
7 Amerachus.	664 Sech Sach.
9 Eochodius.	669 Confalud.
2 Edan, son of Amirachus.	673 Finacht.

A.D.

- 680 Loingfech.
 688 Congall.
 697 Fergall.
 714 Fogarrach.
 715 Ke'neth.
 719 Flachertach.
 726 Edan IV.
 735 Donald III.
 777 Niell.
 784 Donchad.
 811 Edan V.
 836 Concobar.
 850 Niell II.
 875 Turges (Norwegian).
 878 Malachie.
 894 Edan VI.
 910 Flam, son of Malachie.
 948 Niell III. Killed by the Danes.
 951 Donchad II.
 976 Concalach.

A.D.

- 988 Donald IV.
 998 Malachie II, Dethroned.
 1021 Brian.
 1032 Malachie II, re-established.
 1042 Donchad III.
 1092 Terdhelbach.
 1104 Moriertacus II.
 1124 Terdhelbach II.
 1162 Roderic, son of Terdhelbach. In this reign the English having gained advantage over the Irish, Henry II. the reigning monarch, was acknowledged Lord of Ireland. Henry VIII. assumed the style of King of Ireland, which the succeeding monarchs have since enjoyed. (*See England*).

GOVERNMENT.] Hereditary limited monarchy. Under the regulation of the Vice-Roy or Lord Lieutenant (sent from England) and the two houses of parliament. The members to serve in parliament are chosen and deputed from the different counties and borough towns, in the same manner as those in the British senate.

ORDERS.] St. Patrick, instituted 1783, consists of 3 crowns united on a cross, with the motto—*QUIS SEPARABIT*, fastened by an Irish harp to the imperial crown. The whole encircled by a star of eight points.

SEAS.] Atlantic or Western ocean, on the north, west, and south; Irish sea and St. George's channel, on the east

GULFS, BAYS, &c. (*denoted in the map by small Italic letters.*) Lough Foyle *a*, Lough Swilby *b* (on the north); Malin bay *c*, Donegal bay and Milk haven *d*, Sligo bay *e*, Broad haven *f*, Black harbour *g*, Clew bay *h*, Round-stone bay *i*, Galway bay *k*, Tralee bay *l*, Dingle bay *m*, (on the west); Bear haven *n*, Roaring-water bay *p*, Baltimore bay *q*, Rofs bay *t*, Yougal bay *v*, Dungarvon bay *s*, (on the south); Drogheda bay *w*, Dundalk bay *r*, Carlingford bay *x*, Dundrum bay *y*, Strangford bay *z*, (in the Irish sea).

ISLANDS, (*denoted by small Italic figures.*) The isles of Rathlin 1, (at the north); Magee 2, Copeland 3, St. Patrick 4, Lambay 5, (in the Irish sea); Tory 6, North isle of Arran 7, Ragin 8, Achill 9, Ennisturk 10, Ennibosfine 11, South isle of Arran 12, Enniskerry isles 13, Valeptia 14, Great Skeleg 15, (in the Atlantic ocean).

CAVES, (*denoted by Roman capitals.*) Fairhead A, Coledagh B, North cape C, Telling D, Broad head E, Saddle F, Dogs head G, Slime head H, Loop head K, cape Sybel L, Mizen head M, cape Clear N, Carnfore point P, Howth head R, Quintin point S.

CHIEF

CHIEF MOUNTAINS.] Sugarloaf-hill, Mourne, Aveagh, (in Down), Carliews (in Connaught), Brandon and Mangarton (in Kerry), Blandene mounts (in kings and queens county).

RIVERS.] Shannon a, Lee b, Blackwater c, Suire d, Barrow e, Liffy f, Bann g, Boyne h, Derg k.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.] Lough Erne LE, Lough Neagh LN, Lough Boffin, Lough Ree, Lough Dughart, Lough Tayle, besides Allen Bog, which covers 300,000 acres of land.

IRELAND is divided into 4 grand divisions or provinces, viz. Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster; which together contain 32 counties, (*denoted in the map by large figures, from 1 to 32.*)

The Province of **LEINSTER** contains 12 counties, viz.

			<i>chief towns.</i>
1	Dublin,	deputes 10 M. to P.	Dublin.
2	Eastmeath,	14	Trim.
3	Louth,	10	Drogheda.
4	Longford,	10	Longford.
5	Westmeath,	10	Millingar.
6	King's county,	6	Philipstown.
7	Queen's county,	8	Maryboro'.
8	Kildare,	10	Kildare.
9	Wicklow,	10	Wicklow.
10	Carlow, or Catherlogh,	6	Leighlin.
11	Kilkenny,	16	Kilkenny.
12	Wexford,	18	Wexford.

MUNSTER contains 6 counties, viz.

13	Clare,	4	Kilfenor.
14	Tipperary,	8	Tipperary.
15	Limmerick,	8	Limmerick.
16	Kerry,	8	Tralee.
17	Cork,	26	Cork.
18	Waterford,	10	Waterford.

CONNAUGHT contains 5 counties, viz.

19	Galway,	8	Tuam.
20	Mayo,	4	Castlebar.
21	Sligo,	4	Sligo.
22	Leitrim,	6	Leitrim.
23	Roscommon,	8	Roscommon.

ULSTER contains 9 counties, viz.

24	Antrim,	10	Antrim.
25	Down,	14	Dromore.
26	Armagh,	6	Armagh.
27	Monaghan,	4	Monaghan.
28	Cavan,	6	Cavan.
29	Fermanagh,	4	Enniskillen.
30	Tyrone,	10	Strabane.
31	Donegal,	12	Donegal.
32	Londonderry,	8	Londonderry.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. A dukedom.

1. DUBLIN.

1. Dublin, (*Eblana Portus*), Irish Ballaclay. Lat. $33^{\circ} 21' N$. long. $6^{\circ} 20' W$. 270 m. NW from London, and 60 m. W from Holyhead. A port on the Liffe. An university and archbishop's see. Capital, and seat of government. The second city in the British dominions. Sends 4 M. to P. i. e. 2 for the city and 2 for the university. The streets and houses are much like those of London. The parliament house, a noble building, was burned down in 1791; the cathedral (St. Patrick) is a fine fabrick. The barracks are reckoned the most magnificent of the kind in the world. The trade of Dublin is obstructed by the shallowness of the port, which will not admit large vessels to come to the city. Here are 5 bridges, 18 protestant churches and 8 chapels, 16 papists chapels, 3 churches for French, and 10 meeting houses of various sects. Inhabitants about 220,000. Longest day 16 h. 40 m. shortest day 7 h. 20 m.

2. Sword. Sends 2 M. to P.—3. Newcastle. Sends 2 M. to P.

2. EASTMEATH.

1. Trim. On the Boyne. 23 m. from Dublin. Sends 1 M. to P. Has a good trade, and is defended by a strong castle.

2. Athboy. Sends 2 M. to P. A populous town.

3. Kells. Viscount. Sends 1 M. to P.—4. Rotoath. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. Duleck. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.—6. Navan. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. LOUTH.

1. Drogheda. On the Boyne. An earldom. 24 m. N from Dublin. A strong and populous town.—2. Dunleer. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Adee. Sends 2 M. to P.—4. Louth.

5. Dundalk. On a bay. A bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P.

6. Carlingford. On a bay. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. LONGFORD.

1. Longford. 64 m. NWbN from Dublin. With a strong castle. Sends 2 M. to P.

2. Granard. An earldom. Sends 2 M. to P.—3. Ardagh.

4. Lanesboro. On the Shannon. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. Balnalce, or St. John's tow. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. WESTMEATH.

1. Mullingar. 38 m. WbN from Dublin. A strong town. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Fore. Sends 2 M. to P.—3. Athlone. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Kilbeggan. Sends 2 M. to P.

6. KINGS COUNTY.

1. Philipstown, or Kingstown. A barony. 38 m. W from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Banagher. On the Shannon. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Birr. 4. Moneygaw. At the fouth.

7. QUEENS COUNTY.

1. Maryboro. 40 m. SW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. It is sometimes called Queens town, in honour of Queen Mary.

2. Ballinakill. With a good castle. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Portarlinton. Sends 2 M. to P.

8. KIL

8. KILDARE.

1. Kildare. A bishop's see and earldom. 24 m. SW from Dublin. A large and populous city. Sends 2 M. to P. Near here is Curroughplain.—2. Harris-town. Sends 2 M. to P.—3. Naas. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Clain.—5. Athy, or Atoy. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. James-town. Sends 2 M. to P.

9. WICKLOW.

1. Wicklow. A good port and barony. 26 m. SbW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Arklow. 3. Baltinglass. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Blessington. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Mackerdin, or Carysfort. Sends 2 M. to P.

10. CARLOW, or CATHERLOGH.

1. Leighlin. A bishopric with Wexford. 45 m. SbW from Dublin. A good town. Sends 2 M. to P.
2. Carlow. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M. to P.—3. Tullow, or Tullogh.

11. KILKENNY.

1. Kilkenny. On the Nure. A bishop's see and earldom. 51 m. SWbS from Dublin. A large and rich city, divided into two parts, called English and Irish. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Comber. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Gowran. A barony. A populous town, with a strong castle. Sends 2 M. to P.—4. Thomastown. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Callen. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. Inistioge. A small town. Sends 2 M. to P.
7. Knocktopher. Sends 2 M. to P.

12. WEXFORD.

1. Wexford. An earldom. 66 m. S from Dublin. A port of good trade. Is remarkable for being the first establishment of the English in Ireland. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Enniscorthy. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Ferns. A bishop's see with Leighlin and Wexford.
4. Newboro', or Gory. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. New Ross. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. Clomines. Sends 2 M. to P.—7. St. Hellens.
8. Taghmon. Sends 2 M. to P.—9. Bannow. Sends 2 M. to P.
10. Tethard. Sends 2 M. to P.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

13. CLARE.

1. Kilsenora. 112 m. WSW from Dublin.—2. Drumkreby.
3. Corofin. 4. Ennis. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Clare. A bishop's see. On the Lake. With a strong castle.
6. Kilrush.—7. Killaloe. On the Shannon. A bishop's see.

14. TIPPERARY.

1. Tipperary. 88 m. SW from Dublin.
2. Clonmel. A strong place. Sends 2 M. to P. 3. Carrick.
4. Nine mile house. 5. Fethard. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. Cashel. An archbishop's see and viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
7. Ardmail. 8. Thurles. 9. James. 10. Roserea. 11. Silver Mines. 12. Nenagh. 13. Burrasakane.

K 4

15. LIM-

15. LIMMERICK.

1. Limmerick. On the Shannon. A bishop's see. 94 m. SW from Dublin. A trading city, with a good and strong port. Sends 2 M. to P. It is divided into upper and lower, has a castle and cathedral; and is the strongest fortified place in Ireland. Inhabitants 32,000.
2. Askeyton. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Newcastle.
4. Kilmallock. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Charleville.
6. Abbey.

16. KERRY.

1. Tralee. On its own bay, 144 m. SW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
2. Ardfert. A bishop's see with Limmerick. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Dingle, Icoach. An earldom. A trading town. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Aghadoe.
5. Dunkeron-castle.

17. CORK.

1. Cork. A bishop's see and port. 124 m. SW from Dublin. A fine, rich, and commercial city. Sends 2 M. to P. It is strongly fortified. The harbour, called the Cove, is one of the best harbours in the world. It is 2 m. wide at the entrance. There is an island in the center of it containing several villages. Inhabitants 90,000.
2. Middleton. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Youghal. At the mouth of the Blackwater. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Castlemartyr. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Rathcormuck. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. Mallow. Sends 2 M. to P.
7. Doneraile. Sends 2 M. to P.
8. Bandon-bridge. Sends 2 M. to P.
9. Kinfale. A good port and very commercial town. Sends 2 M. to P.
10. Cloghnikelty. Sends 2 M. to P.
11. Ross. A small town. Bishop's see with Cork.
12. Baltimore. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.
13. Charleville. WbN from Doneraile. Sends 2 M. to P.

18. WATERFORD.

1. Waterford. A bishop's see and port. 74 m. SW from Dublin. A large and trading city, strongly fortified. Sends 2 M. to P. It is noted for the landing of Richard Strongbow, conqueror of Ireland. Inhabitants 18,000.
2. Dungarvan. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Lismore. On the Blackwater. A bishop's see with Waterford. A small city. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Tallagh. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Kilfalebeg.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.**19. GALWAY.**

1. Tuam. 93 m. W from Dublin. An archbishop's see and viscount. Sends 2 M. to P. It was formerly a famous city.
2. Athenry. A barony. A large walled town. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Galway. A good port strongly fortified, and a commercial town. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Clonfert. A bishop's see. A small town.
5. Glinsk.
6. Dunmore. A barony.

20. MAYO.

1. Castlebar. 114 m. W from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
2. Newport.
3. Broca.
4. Ballycray. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. Killahad

5. Killaha. A bishop's fee. Near here is the barony of Tirawley, remarkable for 40 English, who, after having been obliged to turn papists, were driven with their wives and children into the sea, the Irish saying it was the best time for them to die while they were in a good mind. 6. Toxford. 7. Killkelly.

21. SLIGO.

1. Sligo. A port. 104 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a good trade in cloth: is defended by a strong castle.

2. Colony. 3. Achonry.

22. LEITRIM.

1. Leitrim. Near the Shannon. A barony. 75 m. NW from Dublin. A small town. 2. Carrick. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. James-town. Sends 2 M. to P. Has barracks for soldiers.

4. Garison.

23. ROSCOMMON.

1. Roscommon. An earldom. 70 m. WbN from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. 2. Tullsk. Sends 2 M. to P. 3. Elphin. A bishop's fee.

4. Abbey Boyle. Sends 2 M. to P.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

24. ANTRIM.

1. Antrim. Near Lake Neagh. An earldom. 92 m. N from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Lake Neagh, LN, is noted for turning wood into stone. It is the largest lake in Ireland.

2. Conner. 3. Castle Cory. 4. Ballycastle.

5. Carrickfergus. A strong town. Sends 2 M. to P.

6. Belfast. A large and trading town. Sends 2 M. to P. Inhabitants 15,000. 7. Lisburne, or Lisnargivy. Sends 2 M. to P.

8. Randals-town. Sends 2 M. to P.

25. DOWN.

1. Dromore. A bishop's fee and barony. 66 m. N from Dublin. At a place called Fanshow, near here, above 1200 protestants were murdered in 1641.—2. Hillsboro. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Killileagh. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Downpatrick. A bishop's fee. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. Strangford. Sends 2 M. to P.

6. Bangor. Sends 2 M. to P. Noted for the landing of part of King William's army under the Duke of Schomberg in 1689.

7. Newtown. A port. Sends 2 M. to P.

8. Newry. A strong town. Sends 2 M. to P.

26. ARMAGH.

1. Armagh. An archbishop's fee. 62 m. N from Dublin. Was formerly a celebrated university, said to have been founded by St. Patrick in 445. Sends 2 M. to P.

2. Charlemont. Viscount. A strong place. Sends 2 M. to P. In 1641 the papists drowned 52 protestants, whom they compelled to be dragged to the water side by their own children.

27. MONAGHAN.

1. Monaghan. 64 m. NbW from Dublin. A strong town. Sends 2 M. to P. 2. Glaslough. 3. Cantubrid.

28. CAVAN

28. CAVAN.

1. Cavan. 40 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for the defeat of the Duke of Berwick in 1690.
2. Kilmore. A bishop's see. 3. Ballyconnell.
4. Bellurbet. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P. 5. Coronery.

29. FERMANAGH.

1. Enniskillen. 79 m. NW from Dublin.
2. Newtown. Noted for a victory in 1689 over the rebels, consisting of about 3000; 2000 of whom were killed, 500 forced into Lough-Errn, and the rest made prisoners.—3. Collyhill. 4. Tully.

30. TYRONE.

1. Strabane. On the Foyle. Viscount. 101 m. NbW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.—2. Mountjoy. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Dungannon. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P. Remarkable for the cruelty of the papist rebels in 1641. They hung 18 infants on tenter-hooks, and ripped up the belly of a Scotch youth of about 19 years of age, and after having fastened the one end of his entrails to a tree they forced him round it, till they were all drawn out of his body.
4. Augher. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Clogher. A bishop's see. Sends 2 M. to P. 6. Omagh.

31. DONEGAL or TYRCONNEL.

1. Donegal. An earldom. 111 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Lough Dirgh in this county is famous for an island in the middle, where the papists believed was St. Patrick's purgatory, of which they relate many ridiculous stories.
2. Kellybeggs. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Lifford. On the Foyle. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Raphoe. A bishop's see, with a stately castle, and a noble free school.—5. St. John's-town. On the Foyle. Sends 2 M. to P.
6. Door. A small port. 7. Ray. On Lough Swilly.
8. Ballyshannon. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.

32. LONDONDERRY.

1. Londonderry. An earldom. A port of great trade. 114 m. NbW from Dublin. Famous for the brave defence it made in 1688 and 1689. The streets are broad and well paved, and the houses of free stone. Inhabitants about 18,000.—2. Limavady. Sends 2 M. to P.
3. Cregg. 4. Kilrea. 5. Colerain. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P. A strong town, and has a famous salmon fishery. Near here is that astonishing ridge of rocks called the giants causeway, 60 m. long.
6. Money more.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of Ireland is generally pure and serene, seldom in the extreme of heat or cold. To this purity of the air is to be attributed the cause that no venomous creatures can live in Ireland. The soil is very fertile in pastures, which feed a great number of cattle. The north produces abundance of hemp, flax, &c. which are the staple of the Irish manufactures.

COMMERCE.] The exports are beef, pork, leather, tallow, butter, cheese,

cheese, candles, hair, hides, lead, copper, rabbit skins, linen, yarn, and cambricks.

REVENUE.] About 1,060,000l.

		MONEY.	l.	s.	d.
	Farthing		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	D ^o	$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Halfpence	1 Penny (imaginary)	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pence	$\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling	0	0	6
12	D ^o	1 Shilling (imaginary)	0	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
13	D ^o	1 Shilling	0	1	0
65	D ^o	1 Crown	0	5	0
20	Shillings	1 Pound (imaginary)	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 $\frac{3}{4}$	D ^o	1 Guinea	1	1	0

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Dublin, Cork, Kinfale, Waterford, Wexford, Belfast, Londonderry, Limerick.

POPULATION.] About 3,000,000.

The Irish are well made, and of a strong constitution: they are generous and hospitable, but reckoned vindictive and proud: they possess more than a common share of assurance, and are fond of talking. The lower class (especially in the west) are very poor, and many of them are forced to seek a living in England, where they serve the bricklayers, &c. or to enter into foreign service. Amongst the lower class it is a custom, when a person dies, to expose the corpse in the coffin at the door to excite charity.

LANGUAGE.] The English is the only language cultivated in the seminaries, and spoken by the high and middle ranks. The native tongue is derived from the Celtic, and resembles the Erse and Welsh: it is chiefly spoken by the lower people. The paternoster runs thus: Air nather ataigh air nín nabz fer haminiti; tigiuh da riatiatche: deantur da hoilam hicoi'l air nimh agis air thalamhi. Air naran laid thuil tabhair dhuin a' niombh; agis math duin dair shiaca ammil agis mathum viddar fentchunnim; agis na trilaic astoch say anaufen; ac sarfino ole, Amen.

RELIGION.] The established church is the same as that of England; it is governed by 4 archbishops, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and 18 suffragan bishops. The papists however are at present more numerous than the protestants. In the north, the inhabitants are, in general, presbyterians.

HIBERNIA, or ancient IRELAND.

Was inhabited by the Melesiens, descended from the Scythians. These were divided into the Vennicnii, (who lived in Donegal,) Robogdii, (in Londonderry and Antrim,) Darnii (in Down), Voluntii (in Tyrone, Armagh, and Monaghan,) Caucii (in Cavan, Louth, Langford, and Westmeath,) Eblani (in Dublin and Kildare,) Coriondi (in King's and Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary,) Manapii (in Wexford and Carlow,) Brigantes (in Waterford,) Vodix (in Cork,) Velabori (in Kerry,) Iverni (in Limerick and Clare,) Nagnatæ (in Galway, Mayo, and Connaught,) Erdini (in Sligo and Leitrim.)

D E N.

DENMARK,

(Ancient CHERSONESUS CIMBRII.)

Length 240 miles.

Breadth from 50 to 114.

Lat. between 54° and 58° N.Long. between $7^{\circ} 50'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$ E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. The Scaggerac sea, which separates it from Norway.
 East. The Baltic sea and Sound, which separate it from Sweden.
 South. Germany.
 West. North sea, which separates it from Great Britain.

Longest day { in the north, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 in the south, about 17 hours.

Climates . the 11th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

DENMARK is composed of a peninsula called Jutland, and several islands. The ancient inhabitants were the Jutes and Cimbrii, who made a formidable resistance against the Roman empire. They were at last overthrown by the Romans under Marius. The first king we have any certain account of was Herold, who ascended the throne in 930. The crown was afterwards elective till 1660, when the states declared it hereditary to male and female.

KINGS OF DENMARK.

A.D.

930 Harold, a wise prince.
 980 Swain, son of Herold.
 1014 Canut, called the Great. Added to his dominions the kingdom of England, which he afterwards divided with his children.
 1036 Canut II.
 1045 Magne, a Norwegian.
 1048 Swain II.
 1074 Harold II.
 1076 Canut III.
 1088 Olaus, brother of Canut.
 1095 Eric.
 1108 Herold III.
 1140 Eric II.
 1144 Eric III.
 1152 Canut IV.
 1160 Swain III.
 1162 Valdemar, Great Duke of Jutland.
 1185 Canut V.

A.D.

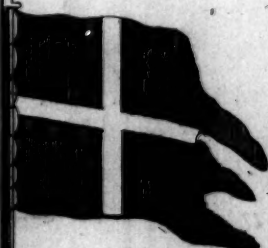
1202 Valdemar II. brother of Canut V.
 1241 Eric IV.
 1250 Abel, brother of Eric.
 1252 Christoffe, brother of Abel.
 1259 Eric V.
 1286 Eric VI.
 1321 Christoffe II.
 1333 Valdemar III.
 1376 Aquin, king of Norway, married Margueret of Denmark.
 1412 Eric VII. son of the Duke of Pomerania. Was deposed. Great confusion till 1444.
 1444 Christoffe III. elected king.
 1448 Christian I. son of Thierry, Earl of Oldenburg, elected king.
 1482 John.
 1513 Christian II.
 1523 Frederic.
 1533 Christian III.

1559 Frederic

D E N M A R K



DANISH FLAGS



ROYAL STANDARD



Common F. New Flag



Sleswick Flag

A.D.

- 1559 Frederic II.
 1588 Christian IV.
 1648 Frederic III. In this reign the crown was declared hereditary.
 1670 Christian V.
 1699 Frederic IV. son of Christian V. Was engaged in war with Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1730 Christian VI. son of Fre-

A.D.

- deric IV. Made war with Sweden.
 1746 Frederic V. son of Christian VI. Married Louisa, daughter of his Britannic majesty George II.
 1766 Christian VII. the present reigning monarch, son of Frederic V. Married Carolina-Matilda, sister to his Britannic majesty.

GOVERNMENT.] Hereditary, and absolute monarchy. The king takes upon himself the disposal of all heirs and heiresses, and alters, changes, annuls, and expounds the law at his own will.

ROYAL STYLE.] King of Denmark and Norway, and Count of Oldenburg.

ELDEST SON'S TITLE.] Prince Royal.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.] Elephant, instituted 1478. It consists of an elephant surmounted with a castle set in diamonds, suspended over the right shoulder by a sky blue ribband.—Danebourg, instituted in 1219. It consists of a cross and star set with diamonds, and a white ribband with red edges over the right shoulder.

SEAS.] North sea on the west, Scaggerac sea on the north, Baltic sea on the east.

BAY.] Lymfort a.

STRAITS.] Sound, Great Belt GB, Little Belt LB.

RIVERS.] Slie a, Eyder, Nipsaw c, Bre.

CAPES.] Schagen or Schaw g, at the north; Stevens-klink k, in the island of Zealand.

JUTLAND, or DENMARK PROPER,

Consists of two parts, north and south; the latter is the dukedom of Sleswick, which heretofore was divided between the kings of Denmark and the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1720 it was attached to the crown of Denmark.

NORTH JUTLAND contains 4 provinces, each bearing the name of its capital city, which is a bishop's see. (*Denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to IV.*)

I. ALBURG.

1. Alburg. On the gulf of Limford. 12 m. from the sea. So called on account of the great eel fishery near it. 2. Seeby. 3. Schagen.

II. WIBURG.

1. Wiburg. Was the chief town of the Cimbrii. 2. Schals.

III. ARNHUYSEN.

1. Arnhuyfen. A place of good trade. Here is a noble cathedral. 2. Fredericksfodde. 3. Rigarrd. 4. Soderingholm.

IV. RYPEN.

1. Rypen. A good port. On the North sea. Defended by a noble

ble castle. Here is a public library, and a cathedral, the steeple of which is remarkable. Several of the Danish kings lie entombed here.

2. Koldingen. A strong castle. At this place all cattle intended for exportation pay a toll of 5s. per head.

3. Ringkioping. A good trading port. On the North sea.

4. Tanderum.

V SOUTH JUTLAND, or DUTCHY of SLESWICK. Length 80 m. breadth 48 m.

1. Sleswick. A trading city, seated in a pleasant country.

2. Gottorp. With a noble castle and extensive gardens belonging to the Duke of that title.

3. Flensburg. This was the chief city of the Angles, who united with the Saxons, and came over to Britain to assist the British against the Picts. They afterwards took possession of all the southern parts of the country, and expelled the natives.

4. Appenrade. A good port. 5. Hederleben. 6. Tonderen.

7. Hufum. 8. Frederickstadt. On the Eider. A pleasant town, surrounded by a canal.

9. Toningen. A port of good trade.—10 Ekelenford. 11 Glucksburg.

ISLANDS.

	length.	breadth.	towns.	produce.
Z Zealand and Amach				
F Funen, or Funie	45	34		
A Alsen	15	7		
D Arroee	8	3	Koping.	
LL Langeland	24	6	Rudkoping, Franker.	
f Femeren, (near the coast of Germany.)	13	8	Borg.	
L Laland	23	10	{ 1 Nyftadt, 2 Maribo, 3 Naxkow. }	Corn.
E Falster, (E of Laland.)	17	12	{ 1 Nycoping, a strong town. 2 Stabbycoping. }	Corn.
m Mona	14	4		Pastures.
B Bornhom, (Boringia)	17	10	{ 1 Nex, 2 Battenby, and 3 Sandhamer, taken by the Swedes in 1660. }	Cattle and corn.
s Samfoe, (N of Funen.)	10	3		Cattle and corn.
h Aanhout, (N of Zealand.)				
Ls Lessow	13	4		
H Hertsholm.				
d Mors Island, in the gulf of Lymfort.				

There are several islands on the western coast of Jutland in the North sea, viz. 1 Tanoe. 2 Rom. 3 Jordland. 4 Sylt. 5 Fohr. 6 Noerdstrand. 7 Heilgeland.

Z ZEA-

Z, ZEALAND, (*Zéland*) 50 m. in circumference.

1. Kiopenhaben, or Copenhagen. Lat. $55^{\circ} 41'$ long. $12^{\circ} 50'$. Archbishop's see and university. 500 m. NE from London. The capital, and seat of government. A strong and trading city, with a commodious harbour. It stands on the two islands Zealand and Amach, which are united by a draw bridge. The streets are narrow and dirty: the houses are some of brick, but the greater number are of wood. The public buildings are, the exchange, 2 royal palaces, the royal library, and the round tower; over the library is the king's cabinet or museum, which is furnished with rare curiosities, artificial and natural; amongst which are:

A petrified child: its mother lived at Sens in France.

A perspective of the family of one of the kings of Denmark: the queen's portrait is in the center, and her eight children round her; the whole together makes a striking likeness of the king.

The thigh bone of a human body, which is 3 feet 3 inches long.

Two scollop shells, weighing each 220 pounds.

The veins and arteries of the human body, curiously represented by iron wire, all of them appearing in their natural situation, bigness, and colour.

A very beautiful cabinet of ivory and ebony, admirably well executed, and is remarkable for being the work of a blind man.

Machina Planetarium: by turning which, one may readily see at any time, either past, present, or to come, the situation of the heavenly bodies, with their apogee and perigee.

Machina Eclipsium: so contrived, that by turning it round one may see the year, day, and quantity of a solar or lunar eclipse for any time desired, either past, present, or to come. Both these were made by Olaus Rømer.

Another curious machine, moved by clock work, which having the sun immovable in the center, shews the true motion of the earth both diurnal and annual, as also the moon with her phases, &c.

A great number of ancient medals, Greek and Roman.

A mass of silver brought from a mine in Norway, which weighs 560 pounds.

The round tower was built in 1601, as an observatory, and was the residence of Ticho Brahe, the famous Danish astronomer. Its height is about 150 feet and its diameter 60. The passage is so broad, and the ascent so easy, that the nobility frequently take an airing in their carriages to the top. Longest day 17 h. 20 m. shortest day 6 h. 40 m.

2. Helsingore, or Elsinore. Remarkable for the strong castle of Cronenburg, built to guard the strait of the Sound. This is the port where the toll of the ships which pass through to the Baltic is collected. Charles XII. of Sweden landed here in 1701.

3. Fredricksburg. A noble royal castle, with an extensive park and fine gardens.

4. Roschild, or Roskild. An ancient town. Formerly the residence of the kings of Denmark. It contains 27 churches.

5. Koge, or Kioge. A small but populous town. 6. Strobby.

7. Presto,

7. Presto, or Praetoe. 8. Waringborg, or Wordingburg. 9. Nestwed. 10. Ringsted. 11. Alstrup. 12. Slagel. 13. Dragsholm.

14. Corfor, or Korsaw. Guarded by a strong castle. The Swedes landed here in 1658.

15. Hallumburg, or Kalimborg. A good port. Defended by a strong citadel.

F FUNEN, or FIONIE, (Island).

1. Odenfee. A bishop's see. 78 m. WSW from Copenhagen. Famous for good beer and linen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1658, but restored.

2. Nyburg. On the strait of the Great Belt. Famous for the victory obtained over the Swedes in 1659.—3. Schwinborg.

4. Fobourg. 5. Hagenschow. 6. Assens. 7. Middlevahrt, (pronounced Mittlefart.) 8. Sophiaodde.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Oldenburg, Delmenhurft, *in Germany*; Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, *in Asia*; St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, (islands), *in the West-Indies*; Christianburg Fort, *in Africa*.

PRINCIPAL SEA PORTS.] Copenhagen, Helsingore, Rypen.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] Denmark is a flat country. The air is very cold and foggy in winter. The soil produces good pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, of which great numbers are exported to Holland and Germany. Some of the islands are well cultivated, and produce corn enough to supply the rest of the state. The seas, lakes, and rivers abound in fish, and the country in general is well stocked with game.

COMMERCE.] Exports consist of timber, cattle, butter, stock or dried fish, tallow, hides, furs, train oil, tar, pitch, rosin, and iron. Imports silk, brandy, wine, salt, English cabinet work, clocks, watches, broad cloth, &c.

REVENUE OF ALL THE DANISH DOMINIONS.] Near 1,202,000*l.* sterling.

		MONEY.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	Skilling		0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
6	D ^o	1 Duggen	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	D ^o	1 Mark (imaginary)	0	0	9
20	D ^o	1 Rix Mark	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
24	D ^o	1 Rix Ort	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Marks	1 Crown	0	3	0
6	D ^o	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
11	D ^o	1 Ducat	0	8	3
14	D ^o	1 Hatt Ducat	0	10	6

STRENGTH.] 26,000 military, 36 ships.

POPULATION.] 2,444,000.

The Danes are strong bodied, of a robust constitution. The nobility are fond of learning; very polite, and affable to foreigners: but they value themselves too highly upon their titles and birth, and are excessively ostentatious and vain of their equipage. They imitate the French in dress, except in winter, when they wrap themselves up in furs, &c.

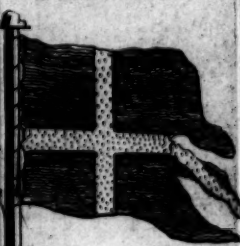
SWEDEN and NORWAY



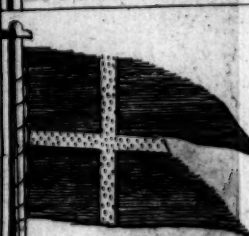
NORWAY



SWEDISH FLAGS



ROYAL STANDARD



Common

RELIGION.] Lutheran, governed by one archbishop, viz. Copenhagen and Funen, and 5 bishops.

LANGUAGE.] The Danish language is a dialect of the Teutonic, and is easily acquired by a person who is acquainted with the German. The paternoster runs thus: Fader vor du som est himmelin; helligt vorde dit naffa tilkomme dit rige vorderdin ville faa paa forden, som hander i himmelin. Gift ofz i agh vort dag lige bred; oc forlad ofz vor skyld, som wi forladi vore skylather; oc leed ofz ick-ndi fristeife; men freli ofz ofv free ont. Amen.

DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN,

Were the Germania Transmarina, or Scandinavia of the ancients.

Denmark consisted of the Chersonesus Cimbrica (now Jutland); inhabitants the Cimbrii and Anglii: Codanonia (now Zealand), and Emodes (Lesser Isles); inhabitants Teutones.

Norway, Sweden, and Feningia (Finland), contained the Sitonēs, Suiones, and the Seyrri.

NORWAY, including LAPLAND.

Length 1000 miles.

Breadth 200

| Lat. between 58° and 72°

| Long. between 5° and 30°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North and West. The Northern ocean.
East. The Dofrine, or Dofrefield mountains, which separate it from Sweden.
South. The Cagate, or Scaggerac sea.
Longest day { in the north, 2 months.
in the south, about 18 hours.
Climates, the 12th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 2nd of months.

NORWAY was the country of the ancient Sitonēs, and was united to the crown of Denmark in 1359 by the marriage of Aquin king of Norway to Margaret daughter of Waldemar king of Denmark. It is now governed by a sovereign council commissioned from the court of Denmark.

SEAS.] Northern ocean, at the north and west; Scaggerac sea, at the south.

BAYS.] Are numerous.

STRAITS.] None of note.

RIVER.] Glamor.

CAVES.] North Cape NC, at the north; Naze n, at the south.

MOUNTAINS.] Dofrefields, which divide it from Sweden.

L

ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.] Numerous. The chief are, Fielver *V*, Lofodon *L*, Saimen *i*, Surroy *S*, Maggoroe *m*.

This kingdom is divided into 4 provinces, viz. 1. Christiana, 2. Bergen, 3. Dröntheim, and 4. Lapland.

TOWNS.

1. Christiana. Bishop's see and port. Capital and seat of the sovereign council. It was built by Christian IV. on the ruins of the ancient town Ansloby.—2. Frederickstadt.

3. Frederickshal. On the Glamar. In 1718 King Charles XII. of Sweden invested this place, and was killed by a musket ball in reviewing his own entrenchments.—4. Tonsber.

5. Stavanger.—6. Bergen. A bishop's see and sea port. The most commercial town in Norway.—7. Sandwick. 8. Wisbode.

9. Eruksford. 10. Slanswick. 11. Romsdale.

12. Dröntheim. A bishopric. In 1719 seven thousand Swedes, in their march to attack this city, perished in the snow on the Dofre field mountains.—13. Frosten.

14. Saltern. At the north of this town is the famous Malestrom, or Moskoeftrom *M*, called the naval of the sea. It is a stream, which, at the flow of the tide, runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; at the ebb it returns to the sea with a greater violence and noise than those of the loudest cataract, and forms a dangerous vortex or whirlpool. If a ship come near it, it is irresistibly drawn into it and swallowed up with such force that it is in a moment dashed to pieces against the rocks at the bottom. In a storm it has reached vessels at the distance of near two leagues. Even whales have been known to struggle against it in vain.

15. Wardhuys. A castle and fort on an island at the NE extremity of Lapland.—16. Waranger.

Norway, the most mountainous country in Europe, is covered with rocks, precipices, and forests consisting of ash, elm, fir, and pine trees. The mines consist of gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. The amianthus, and many curious stones are found here. The animals are bears, wolves, black, red, and white foxes, hares, the elk, erven, ermine, lynx, marter, beaver, and reindeer. The Norwegian seas abound in herrings, and various kinds of fish; and sea monsters, not found in any other seas.

The amianthus, or asbestos, is a fossil stone or semimineral of an incombustible nature, and of a fibrous woolly texture, consisting of small filaments, which, when pounded, produce a kind of tow: this is fabricated into a coarse cloth: Sometimes, for the greater facility in manufacturing it, a little hemp or flax is spun with it. After it is woven, the cloth is put into a fire, which burns out the hemp, and leaves the cloth clean and fit for use. This is the usual method of cleaning it when it is dirty. In some countries the poor people make their cloaths of the filaments of common nettles.

Pitch,

Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, are the sap of the pine or fir tree.

The lynx is remarkable for its piercing eye: it is of the tyger kind, and the skin is very valuable.

The erven, or glutton, has a very long body, short thick legs, with very sharp teeth and claws. The skin, which is beautifully variegated, is so precious, that to preserve it from being injured the animal is shot with blunt arrows. It will devour a carcase twice as big as itself; and when full it squeezes itself between two close standing trees to disburden its stomach, and falls to eating again.

The beaver is an amphibious animal, of the size of a large spaniel: its head resembles that of a rat. This animal is perhaps the most sagacious, inoffensive, and industrious of the brute creation. Nature has furnished it with limbs, and given it sagacity to use them. Their fore feet serve as hands, their teeth as saws, and their tail, which is flat and scaly, as a trowel. They cut down trees, build houses, and form societies. In the month of July they assemble together to the number of 4 or 500 on the border of some deep river or lake in an unfrequented country. They cut down the trees which grow on or near the banks by gnawing them at the bottom, which they contrive so that they may fall into the water. Some are employed in cutting down, others in conducting the trees in the water to the destined place, where they are cut into piles; others descend to the bottom of the water and dig holes at a proper distance from the bank: they then raise the pile up, and force it into the hole, and bank it round with a stiff clay. The piles thus fixed, they place rafters on them, and plat them over with the branches, which they plaister with clay. Their habitations consist of 3, sometimes of 4 stories. The first story is nearly even with the surface of the water, the second at the height of the bank, and the third at a convenient height above. These are each divided into apartments of an oval form, from 4 to 6 feet diameter. The walls are platted and plaistered. There are two doors to each apartment, one on the water side, and the other on the land side. This seems to be a precaution in case of surprize, that they may evade their pursuers by either side. Each family has a separate place for a magazine. The range of buildings is sometimes more than 100 yards in length, and consists of at least 300 piles. The skin of this animal is very valuable; the fur is of great use in the manufacturing of hats, &c.

Of the birds, the most particular are the alks and thrushes, which consist of 30 different species. The cock of the wood is of a black or dark grey colour. His eye resembles that of a pheasant, and he is said to be the largest of all eatable birds. The Norwegian eagles are said to be so strong as to carry a child of two years old up into the air.

The seas and lakes abound in herrings and most fish common to all the coasts in Europe. The whale, the sea devil, the sea scorpion, the sea snake, mermen, and merwomen, and the kraken or korven, are found also in these seas. The whale resembles a cod, with small eyes, dark skin and white belly; they have two openings on the head,

through which they spout out the water that they take in by inspiration: they copulate like land animals, standing upright in the sea. A young whale when first produced is nine or ten feet long. The whale fishery is chiefly carried on on the coast of Greenland and Iceland; and is performed in boats constructed for the purpose: the men have harpoons fastened to ropes, to dart them; by a repetition of which the creature becomes exhausted. The sea devil (so called from its monstrous appearance) is about six or seven feet in length. The sea scorpion, which is about four or five feet in length, is a frightful creature, its head being larger than its whole body. Its bite is dangerous. The sea snake, or serpent of the ocean, has a head resembling that of a horse. It has a large mouth, black eyes, and a white mane hanging from its neck. Its length is more than 100 yards, and its body is as thick as a hoghead. His skin is variegated like a tortoise shell. Between the head and neck are seven large plaits or folds. It will sometimes rise itself out of the water as high as the main topmast of a ship. The kraken or korven, is a huge bulky monster, of more than a mile in circumference, and when it appears on the surface of the water it resembles a number of sand banks or small islands. Nature has furnished it with a number of pellucid tubes of about the height and size of a middling mast, by the action and reaction of which it gathers its food, consisting of small fish. When this creature emerges, it causes a dangerous swell of the sea. The merman is about five feet long, and resembles the human species as much as an ape; he has a high forehead, small eyes, large mouth, flat nose, but no chin nor ears; his arms are short, without joints or elbows, but the hand is very like that of a man. The females have breasts, at which they suckle their young.

COMMERCE.] The exports consist in masts, deal boards, pitch, tar, rosin, furs, and skins of beasts. Imports coarse cloths, cabinet work, clocks, &c.

PORTS OF TRADE.] Drontheim, Bergen, Christiana.

REVENUE.] About 274,000*l*.

STRENGTH.] 14,000 sailors, 30,000 soldiers.

POPULATION.] About 730,000.

The Norwegians are of a robust constitution, and so healthy, that they are 100 years of age before they are accounted past their labour. In the winter they cover themselves from head to foot with the skins of beasts, two being sewed the flesh sides together. Every man in Norway is an artizan, and fabricates whatever is necessary for himself or family; so that there are but few persons who exercise the trades of shoemaker, taylor, carpenter, &c. In 1733 four couples were married, and danced before his Danish majesty at Frederickshal, whose ages added together made 800 years.

RELIGION.] Protestant, governed by 3 bishops, viz. Christiana, Bergen, and Drontheim. In their funerals they have a peculiar custom. The corpse is carried with music playing to the grave, where the mourners ask the dead person why he died, and whether his wife

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or friends were good to him; then kneeling down, they ask his forgiveness if ever they had offended him.

ICELAND, (*island*, W of Norway). So called from the great masses of ice which float near it. Length 400 m. breadth 160 m. It contains 189 parishes, and about 50,000 inhabitants. This is a cold, inhospitable country. The buildings are miserable: the Icelanders are well made and hardy: fishing is their usual employment. The chief town is — 17. Skalholt. The next town is Hoolum.

m, Mount Heekla, a volcano, which, by its eruption, has several times laid the country round in ashes. Its height is about 5,000 feet above the sea.

In 1783 a new island rose up at about 8 miles from the coast. There was at the time a great noise and smok. It still continues to enlarge, and has a volcano, which constantly emits fire.

The trade consists in dried fish, salted mutton, tallow, train oil, woollen cloth, feathers, skins, raw wool, furs, &c.

FARO, or **FERRO ISLANDS**, SE from Iceland. In number 24. They lie in the space of 240 square miles. Inhabitants, about 4,000.

EAST GREENLAND, or **SPITSBERGEN**, at the NW of Iceland, between 76° and 81° N lat and 9° and 20° W long. Was discovered in 1553 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, an Englishman. It now belongs to the Danes. It is noted for its whale fishery, which is chiefly carried on by the English and Dutch.

SWEDEN.

Length 860 miles.

Breadth 500

| Lat. between 56° and 69°

| Long. between 10° and 30°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North and West. Norway, the Cattegat sea, and the Sound.
South. The Baltic sea.
{ East. Russia, and the Baltic:

Longest day { in the north, about 7 weeks.
{ in the south, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Consequently Sweden lies in the 11th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours and 2nd of months.

SWEDEN, a part of Scandinavia, was the country of the Suiones. The earliest reign we have any account of is that of Bornio in 714. from which time, till the reign of Eric X. in 1150, the succession to the throne was very irregular.

THE KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A.D.

- 1150 Eric X.
 1160 Charles VII. of Sweden and Denmark.
 1168 Canut, son of Eric.
 1192 Surcher III. son of Ch. VII.
 1210 Eric XI. son of Canut.
 1218 John.
 1222 Eric XII.
 1250 Valdemar, son of the Duke of Gothland. Built Stockholm.
 1276 Magnus II.
 1282 Birger. Dethroned.
 1326 Magnus III. Deposed by his sons Eric and Aquin.
 1336 Albert of Mekelburg.
 1361 Margaret, daughter of Valdemar king of Denmark, and wife of Aquin king of Norway. The three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark became united. After 35 years reign, she resigned the crown of Sweden, by the consent of the states, to her nephew Eric, and died in 1412.
 1412 Eric XIII. Now became king of Denmark and of Norway.
 1438 Christoffe, son of the Elector Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria.
 1448 Charles VIII. son of Canut, governor of Finland.
 1458 Christian, king of Denmark. Was elected.
 1470 Interregnum during 13 years, under the regency of Stenow Stuce, nephew to Charles VIII.
 1483 John II. son of Christian.
 1513 Christian II. Dethroned.
- THE VASA LINE.
- 1523 Gustavus, son of Eric Vasa. Was elected king of Sweden. In this reign the protestant religion was introduced in Sweden.
 1560 Eric XIV. son of Gustavus.
 1568 John III. brother of Eric.
 1592 Sigismund, a papist, king of

A.D.

- Poland: he, wishing to abolish Lutheranism, was deposed.
 1592 Charles IX. dethroned by his nephew, who caused himself to be crowned king in 1607.
 1611 Gustavus Adolphus, surnamed the Great, on account of the great conquests he made upon the Danes, the Muscovites, the Poles, and the Germans.
 1633 Christiana, a daughter, abdicated the throne, retired to Rome, and recanted the protestant religion.
 1654 Charles Gustavus X. son of Casimir, Earl Palatine of the Rhine, and of Catherine of Sweden.
 1660 Charles XI. son of Charles X.
 1697 Charles XII. son of Ch. XI. Carried on a continual war against Poland, Russia, and Denmark; and after displaying the most astonishing military skill and courage in various successes, he was entirely routed in a bloody battle in 1709 near Pultava in Russia: he with difficulty escaped to Bender in Turkey, where he remained several years. On his return to his own kingdom, he renewed the war with Denmark, and was killed by a cannon shot at the siege of Frederickshal 1718.
 1718 Ulrica Eleonora, sister of Charles XII. She married the Prince of Hesse, and was succeeded by the bishop of Lubec, who died 1751.
 1751 Adolphus Frederic II. brother in law to the king of Prussia.
 1771 Gustavus III. son to Adolphus II. A warlike and courageous prince. Was assassinated 1792.
 1792 Adolphus II. son of Gustavus III. the present reigning monarch born 1778.

ROYAL

ROYAL STYLE.] King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Schonen and Pomerania.

ELDEST SON'S TITLE.] Prince Royal.

TITLES.] Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Barons.

ORDERS.] Polar Star, instituted in 1748.—Seraphim, or Jesus, instituted in 1334.

SEAS.] The Scaggerac or Cattegat sea, on the west; the Baltic sea, on the east and south.

GULFS AND BAYS.] The gulfs of Bothnia B, and Finland F, in the Baltic.

STRAITS.] Straits of the Sound, between Sweden and Denmark.

RIVERS.] Kime d, Torno e, Luella h, Pitea r, Uhma s, Effinan a.

MOUNTAINS.] Dofrefield, which divide Sweden from Norway.

CAVES.] None of note.

LAKES.] Lapwesi p, Jende k, Meler at Stockholm, Ahs m, Werner n, Veter i; the last is upwards of 300 fathoms in depth, which is considerably more than any part of the Baltic.

ISLANDS.] Aland a, (capital, Hamerland); Gothland b, (town, Hasby, a port of great trade); Oeland e, (towns, Borkholm and Ottenby); Rugen q, (town, Bergen).

SWEDEN is divided into 5 provinces, viz.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
I. Sweden Proper.	Stockholm.
II. Gothland.	Gottenborg.
III. Nordland.	Gesle.
IV. Lapland.	Flangus.
V. Finland.	Ulaburg.

Which contain 104 towns, 8250 villages, and about 2538 parishes.

I. SWEDEN PROPER. Contains Uplandia, Westmania, Sudermania (a dukedom), Nericia.

TOWNS.

1. Stockholm. Situate on several isles in Lake Meler. Lat. 59° 30' long. 19° 15'. 760 m. NE from London. The seat of government and capital of Sweden. A large commercial city. The entrance to the port is dangerous on account of the many rocks which extend for some miles from the coast. The city makes a fine appearance from the sea, the buildings being covered with copper, and defended by several batteries and towers upon high rocks, which command the whole city. Here are two suburbs on the mainland. On the top of one of the towers are three large globes of gilt copper, to perpetuate the union of the three kingdoms, viz. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Here is a royal academy of sciences, established in 1739. Inhabitants, about 85,000. Longest day 18 h. shortest day 6 h.

2. Upsal. Archbishop's see and university. A very strong and ancient city, said to have been built anno mundi 1903. The kings are crowned here by the archbishop, who is primate of the whole kingdom. The university has good libraries, and 20 professors. The prime minister of state is always chancellor of the university. Lin-

neus, the famous botanist, and Puffendorf, the historian, were of this university.

3. Oregrund. A port.—4. Strangnæs. A bishop's see.
5. Nycoping. A port, which was bombarded by the Russians in 1709.
6. Wasteras. North of Lake Meler.—7. Oreboro. 8. Phillipstat.

II. GOTHLAND. Contains East and West Gothland, Smaland, Wermeland, Dalia, Schonen, Bleking, Halland.

TOWNS.

1. Gottenborg, or Gothenburg. A strong port on the Cattegat sea. 260 m. SW of Stockholm. In 1732, an East India company was established here.—2. Helmstad. i Helsingburg.

3. Landskroon. A strong port on the Sound.

4. Lund. 6 m. from the Sound. Was formerly a very famous city, having 22 churches. The cathedral is a noble gothic building, in the steeple of which is a clock of curious mechanism. Two images on horseback come out in a fighting posture to strike the hours; on striking the last stroke a door opens, which discovers the Virgin Mary sitting on a throne with Christ in her arms, and the wise men worshipping him by the sound of trumpets.

5. Ysted. A port at the south of Sweden.

6. Christianstad. Built by Christian IV. in 1614. A strong place, about 12 m. from the sea.

7. Carleskroon. Built by Charles XI. in 1679. A port and royal magazine for naval stores.

8. Christianople. Built by Christian IV. of Denmark. A strong and good port.

9. Calmar. One of the strongest cities in Sweden, remarkable for being the place where the union of the three kingdoms was concluded.

10. Westerwyk.—11. Nordkoping. One of the best built cities in Sweden. 12. Tonkioping. 13. Bahus.

III. NORDLAND. Contains Helsingia, Dalicarlia, Medelpedia, Angermania, Jemptia.

TOWNS.

1. Gefele. A port. N of Stockholm. Here is a royal military academy.

2. Fahlun, or Copperburg. Famous for the copper mines which are in the neighbourhood.

3. Soderham. 4. Grange. 5. Dalby. 6. Hudwickswald.

7. Sundwald. 8. Nurunda. 9. Holm. 10. Uhma (a port.)

11. Hallen. Near Lake Ahs. 12. Pitea (a port.) 13. Lulea.

14. Forna. A bishop's see and sea port. At the north of the gulph.

15. Kime. 16. Kangus. 17. Koulokrine.

IV. LAPLAND. The country of the Seyrri. Contains West Bothnia, the Lapmarks of Thorne, Kimi, Lula, Pithia, Uma.

V. FINLAND, (*Feningia*.) Contains Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Cajania, Savallonia, Nyland, Travastia.

TOWNS.

1. Ulaburg, or Ulex. 2. Cajenburg. A fortified town on lake Ula. 3. Gamla Carleby. 4. Nya Carleby. 5. Wafa. 6. Christan-
fand.

land. 7. Nyftad. 8. Abo. 9. Helsingfors. 10. Roseburg. 11. Perna.
12. Jenife.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN GERMANY.] Vimar, in Lower Saxony; West Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, the chief town of which is Stralsund.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is very cold in winter and excessively hot in summer. The north abounds in forests, which yield abundance of timber, wild beasts, and birds of prey, of the same species as those in Norway, the beaver in particular, owing to the great number of lakes interspersed throughout the whole country. Here are found chrystals, amethysts, topazes, porphery, agate, marble, &c. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. The great riches of Sweden consist in mines of iron, lead, copper, &c. which are wrought to great advantage. The Swedish copper is reckoned the most pure of any in the world. Gothland is the most fertile part of Sweden for agriculture: it produces wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. Here is a very large ant, found about the roots of the fir trees, which is reckoned a great dainty: it has an agreeable acid, and is eaten raw.

CHIEF PORTS OF TRADE.] Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Wisbey (in the island of Gothland).

COMMERCE.] The exports are copper, iron, pitch, tar, rosin, furs, deals, masts for ships, bark, pot ash, hides, cordage, &c. England takes thither hardware, tin, longells, &c. but pays a considerable balance in cash.

REVENUE.] About 1,300,000l. sterling.

MONEY.				l.	s.	d.
1 Runstick	.	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
2 D ^o	.	.	1 Stiver	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
8 D ^o	.	.	1 Copper Mark	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 Copper Marks	.	.	1 Silver Mark	0	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 D ^o	.	.	1 Copper Dollar	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{9}$
9 D ^o	.	.	1 Caroline	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars	.	.	1 Silver Dollar	0	1	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
3 Silver Dollars	.	.	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
2 Rix Dollars	.	.	1 Ducat	0	9	4

The copper pieces are exceedingly inconvenient, being as large as tiles, and so heavy, that a wheelbarrow or cart is required to convey a moderate sum from one place to another.

STRENGTH.] 50,000 military, 27 ships of the line, 60 lesser.

POPULATION.] About 3,000,000.

The Swedes, in their persons and manners, are much like their Danish neighbours: they are hardy, and make good soldiers. The nobility are brave, polite, hospitable, and lovers of literature. In their dress they imitate the French. Among the common people the women do all the laborious work, viz. go to plow, serve the bricklayers, thrash the corn, &c. The Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. shewed themselves possessed of real military spirit, and the present military character of the Swedes is no less emulative and intrepid.

RELI.

RELIGION.] Lutheran, governed by 1 archbishop and 4 bishops.

LANGUAGE.] Nearly the same as the Danish. The paternoster runs thus: Fadher war som est himmelin; helghat warde tiett namyn, till comme titt ricke, skee tin wilie sa comi himmelin, sa ock par jordenne. War dagligha brodiffoz i dagh; och for lat ofz wara skuld, sa som ock wi forlate them ofz skyldige aro; och in leedh ofz ickei frestelse utham frels ofzifa ondo, Amen.

RUSSIA, or MUSCOVIA,

(Ancient SARMATIA.)

Length 1500 miles.	Lat. between 47° and 72° N.
Breadth 1100	Long. between 23° and 65° E.

BOUNDARIES.

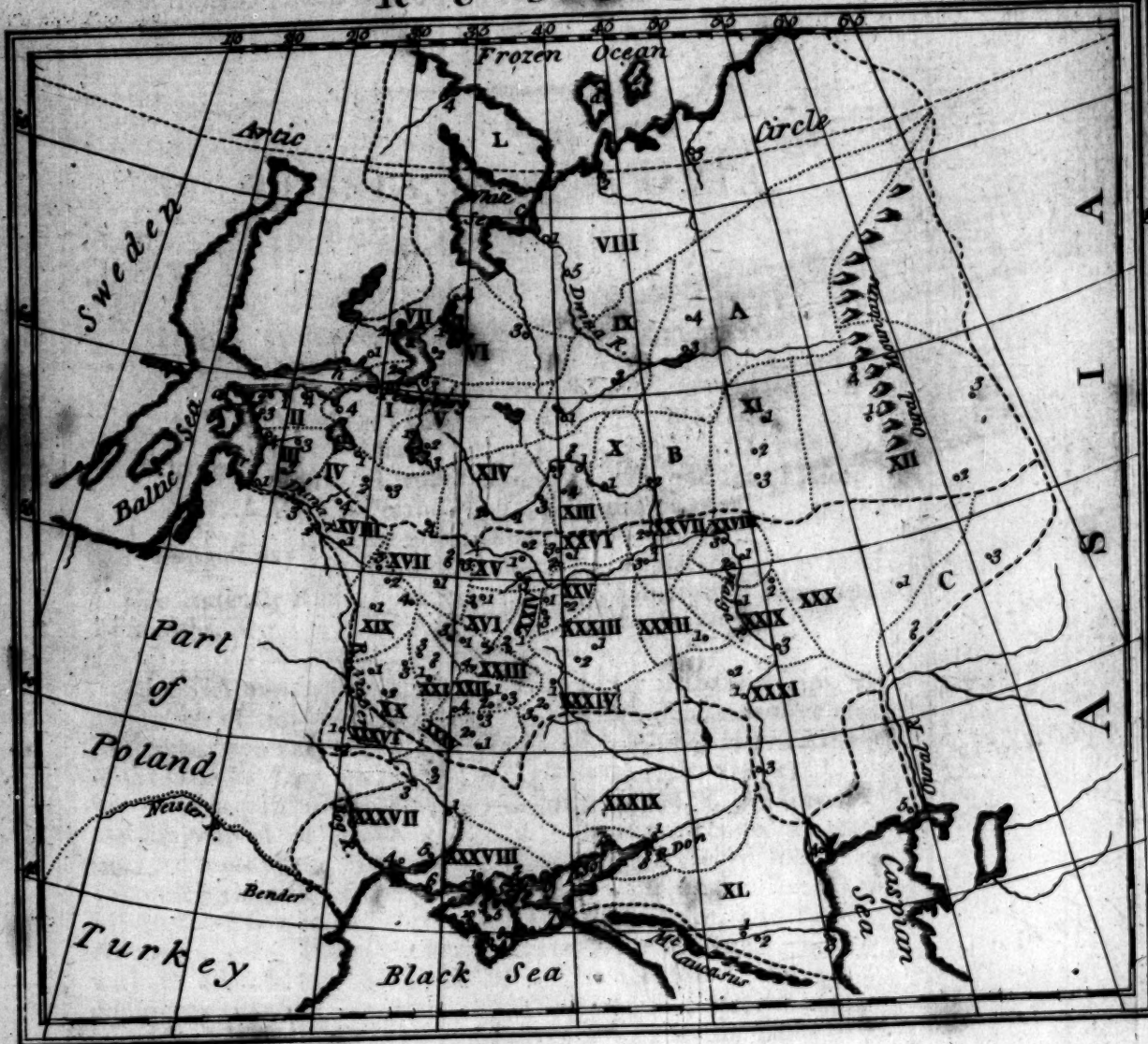
On the { North. The Frozen ocean and White sea.
East. Asia.
South. Little Tartary, Turkey, and sea of Asof.
West. Poland, Baltic sea, and Sweden.

Longest day { in the north, about 2 months.
in the south, about 14½ hours.

Consequently Russia lies between the 5th climate of ½ hours and 2nd of months.

RUSSIA was formerly divided into many petty lordships, which in process of time became united into the present extensive empire. Wolidmer was the first Duke of Russia; he, in 989, married the sister of the Grecian emperor, Basilus Porphyrogenitus, and was baptized by the then patriarch of Constantinople. In 1158, Andrey I. laid the foundation of Moscow. John, who next ascended the throne, subdued most of the petty states. Basilowitz succeeded John, and in 1490 took the title of Czar; he was succeeded by his son Alexyuis Michaelowitz, who had three sons, Theodore, John, and Peter. At Alexyia's death, Theodore was declared Duke of Russia, but, dying without issue, he was succeeded by his two brothers, who governed conjointly till 1696, when, by the death of John, Peter became sole master. This prince is most commonly known by the name of Peter the Great. His reign is an epocha in the history of this country. By his indefatigable industry he reformed and improved his country to an astonishing degree, and brought it to a state of grandeur somewhat alarming to the rest of Europe: he founded several towns, universities, academies, &c. In 1721 he assumed the title of emperor of the Russias, and died in 1725: he was succeeded by his wife Catherine. At her death the Duke of Holstein mounted the throne by her appointment,

R U S S I A



RUSSIAN FLAGS



IMPERIAL



(1) Czar

Vice Roi



(3) Czar

Czar (2)

Galley



(2)

(1)



(3)

Admiral



Merchant

Revel



D: 2

Riga (1)

pointment, and took the title of Peter II. The senate however set aside the order of succession, and called in a distant relation, and it continued irregular till the princess Elisabeth, daughter of Peter by Catharine, assumed the government: she restored the natural order of succession, and in 1762 named the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, her eldest sister's son, for her successor. He accordingly took the title of Peter III. and married the Princess of Anhalt Zerbs, the present reigning Czarina, who, six months afterwards, shut him up in Petershof castle, and caused herself to be crowned under the title of Catharine II. She was soon after acknowledged Empress of all the Russias, and has ever since discovered an unbounded ambition for empire and power.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute despotism. The Czar's will is the only law: the lives and properties of his subjects are in his power. Till the time of Peter the Great, the people in their petitions, addresses, &c. to the Czar, always subscribed themselves his slaves.

ROYAL STYLE.] Emperor or Empress of all the Russias.

ELDEST SON.] Grand Duke of Russia.

TITLES.] Dukes, Counts, &c.

ORDERS.] St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, St. Catherine, all of which were instituted by Peter I.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.] White sea, Icy sea, on the north; Baltic sea, on the west; gulf of Finland h, gulf of Riga r, (in the Baltic,) sea of Asof, at the south.

ISLANDS.] Dago a, Ofel b, *in the Baltic sea*; Solowozkoi c, Candenos d, Kolgoy or Kalguew e, *in the White sea*.

LAKES.] Ludago a, Onega b, Ilmen c, Peypas d.

MOUNTAINS.] Zimnopoias, (*Riphaei*); Carpathian, at the west; Caucasus, at the south; Oula, at the east.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Wolga or Volga (*Rba*), Don (*Tanais*), Nieper or Dnieper (*Boiſſhenes*), Bog (*Axiaces*), Duna, Dwina, Neva, Kama, Okka, Moscow.

RUSSIA contains three grand regions, viz. North, Middle, and South, which together are divided into 40 governments: these governments are subdivided into districts, which in general are named after the principal town in which the courts of judicature are established.

<i>governments.</i>	<i>districts.</i>	<i>governments.</i>	<i>districts.</i>
I. St. Petersburg	10	XII. Kostroma	15
II. Revel	5	XIII. Yaroslavl	12
III. Riga	9	XIV. Tver	13
IV. Pscou	9	XV. Moscow	15
V. Novgorod	10	XVI. Kalouga	12
VI. Olonetz	8	XVII. Smolensk	12
VII. Vyborg	6	XVIII. Polotsk	11
VIII. Archangel, L Lapland	7	XIX. Moghilev	12
IX. Vologda	12	XX. Tchernigov	11
X. Perme	15	XXI. Novogorod, Sieverskoy	11
XI. Viatka	13	XXII. Kowish	15
		XXIII. Orel	

<i>governments.</i>	<i>districts.</i>	<i>governments.</i>	<i>districts.</i>
XXIII. Orel . . .	13	XXXII. Penza . . .	13
XXIV. Toola . . .	12	XXXIII. Tambov . . .	12
XXV. Riazane . . .	12	XXXIV. Woronez . . .	15
XXVI. Vladimir . . .	14	XXXV. Kharkov . . .	15
XXVII. Nizney, Novgorod	13	XXXVI. Kiew, or Kiev .	11
XXVIII. Kazane . . .	13	XXXVII. Ekatherinossav	15
XXIX. Sinbirsk . . .	13	XXXVIII. Taurida . . .	7
XXX. Oufa.	13	XXXIX. Don-Kofaks .	
XXXI. Saratov. . . .	11	XL. Ecatherinogrod, or Cau-	
		casus	10

NORTHERN REGION.

I. The Government of St. PETERSBURG, formerly *Ingria*.
Conquered from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1702.

TOWNS.

1. Petersburg. Lat. 60° long. 31° Situated on an island formed by the river Neva, which joins lake Ladoga to the gulf of Finland. A bishop's see and seat of government. It was founded 1703 by Peter the Great, hence named St. Petersburg. It is a fine city, and sea port of great trade. The streets are neat: the houses in general of brick, plaistered over to resemble stone. The public buildings, beside the royal palaces, are a college, printing house, military school, and exchange. The summer palace has extensive gardens, laid out in taste, adorned with statues, fountains, and other rich ornaments. This city contains 20 Russian, and 4 Lutheran churches, besides several Calvinistic, Popish, &c. Here is a church which has been 20 years in building; when finished, it will be the largest and richest in Europe; it is entirely of marble inside and out, and is therefore called the marble church. Here are rope walks and iron foundaries. The port is defended by the fort and arsenal of Cronstadt, on Kotlin isle, 20 m. down the gulf. It contains about 500,000 inhabitants. Longest day 18½ hours, shortest day 5½ hours.

2. Shliofelburg. A fortress on the conflux of the river Neva with the Ladoga lake. 58 versts from St. Petersburg.

3. Novaya Ladago. On the canal of Ladago. 150 v.

4. Narva. A strong sea port, on the gulf of Finland. 145 v.

Trade consists in Russia leather, hides, hemp, flax, tar, wax, &c.

MORE TOWNS.] Oranienbaum, on the gulf of Finland; Sophia, on a canal; Rojestven; Yamburg, on the Loogo; Gdov 220 v. Looga 133 v.

II. The Government of REVEL, formerly *Esthonia*. This country is flat and damp. Produces corn and cattle.

TOWNS.

1. Revel. A good sea port and arsenal, on the gulf of Finland, strongly fortified. 340 versts from St. Petersburg and 1070 from Mosqua. The trade consists in corn, hemp, flax, linseed oil, wax, sail cloth, and hides.

2. Balice

2. Baltic Port, formerly *Rogherwik*. A port on the Baltic.

3. Gabsal. A port on the Baltic sea. 95 v.

4. Veyfenberg, or Vezenberg. 80 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Veyfsenfitien, on the Paida, 84 v. from Revel; Toleburg, on the gulf of Finland; Dager, Ort, and Paden, on the isle of Daga.

III. The Government of RIGA, formerly *Livonia*. Produces hay, hemp, linseed oil, wax, masts, deals, cloths, pot-ash, brandy, &c.

TOWNS.

1. Riga. Lat. $56^{\circ} 56'$. A strong sea port of good trade on the western Dwina or Duna 14 versts from the Baltic, 345 from St. Petersburg, and 957 from Mosqua. Trade consists in hemp, oil, masts, deals, pot-ash, &c.

2. Venden. On the Aa. 80 v. from Riga.—3. Volmar. 112 v.

4. Pernov. A fortress and harbour on the Parnova. 72 v. which falls into the Baltic sea.

MORE TOWNS.] Valk, on the Peddel, 149 v. Derpt or Yurievetz, Livonskoy, Fellu 240 v. Verro, Arensburg, on the island of Oczel, belongs to the government.

IV. The Government of PSCOU or PSCOV. Produces flax, pasturage, and corn.

TOWNS.

1. Pfcou. 346 versts from St. Petersburg and 717 from Mosqua. Has a good trade in Russia leather, hides, hemp, flax, tar, and wax.

2. Opotckka, or Opotckki. On an island in the river Vilekaya. 137 v.

3. Velikiya Looki. On the Lovate. 230 v.

4. Toropetz. On the Toropa. 347 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Ostror, on an island in the river Vilekaya, 50 v. from Pfcou; Novorjer, near the lake Padza, 132 v. Porkov 80 v. Petchora or Petcheri; Tzborisk, now a village, was formerly a considerable town.

V. The Government of NOVGOROD. Produces corn, hemp, flax, and linseed.

TOWNS.

1. Novgorod. Lat. $58^{\circ} 22'$. On the Volhov. 180 versts from St. Petersburg, and 548 from Mosqua.

2. Kreftzi. On the Kholva. 93 v. from Novgorod.

3. Borovitchi. On the Msta. 183 v. Near this town is a great cataract.

MORE TOWNS.] Staraya Russa, 120 v. noted for salt; Valday, 150 v. Tikhvin, 210 v. Oustiuзна or Jelizopolshaya, noted for iron works; Bielozerisk, 624 v. Icheripovetz, 476 v. Kirilov, 533 v.

VI. The Government of OLONETZ. Extremely barren and rocky, the rivers and lakes abound with fish: the woods are full of wild beasts.

TOWNS.

1. Petrozavodsk. On lake Onega. 430 versts from St. Petersburg, and 24 from Mosqua. Here are iron works for cannons and small arms. At a small distance from hence are medicinal springs.

2. Olonetz.

2. Olonetz. On the Megrega, Verkhooka, and Olónka. 151 v. from Petrozavodsk. — 3. Kargapole. On the Onega. 342 v.

4. Povienetz. On lake Onega. 136 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Vhytegra, a port and dock yard, on the Vhytegra, 217 v. Poodaga or Poodez, 240 v. Kem or Kemp, on the Kem, which falls into the White sea, 455 v. Ladeynoye-vale, a dock yard, 215 v.

VII. The Government of VYBORG, formerly *Carelia*. Taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1710. This country is very barren on account of the great number of bogs, lakes, and the severity of the climate. The inhabitants are poor and make their bread without separating the corn from the chaff, and sometimes they mix the bark of trees powdered with it.

TOWNS.

1. Vyborg or Wyburg. Lat. 60° 40'. A port and strong fortress on the gulf of Finland. 140 versts from St. Petersburg and 868 from Mosqua. Has a great trade in deals, tar, pitch, &c.

2. Keksholm. A strong town. On lake Saima. 50 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Velmanstrand, a strong town, 50 v. Fridricksham, a strong town, on the gulf of Finland, 138 v. from Vyborg; Neys-holt, a strong town, 350 v. Sterdobelev, on the Ladoga lake, 238 v.

The inhabitants of this government are Fins or Tchuklzi, Swedes, Germans, and Russians. The former speak a particular language which differs from all other known languages; they write in Gothic characters; and are of the Lutheran religion.

VIII. The Government of ARCHANGEL.

TOWNS.

1. Archangel or Archangelesk. A sea port town, a court of admiralty, and arsenal. On the Siernaya Dwina. 30 versts from the White sea, 114; from St. Petersburg, and 1238 from Mosqua. The trade consists in corn, hemp, flax, linseed oil, Russia leather, peltry, sea calves and skins, tar, pitch, train oil, and tallow from Onega.

2. Mezene. 517 v. Between this town and Enisseisk dwell the Semoyads, a wandering people, who are idolaters.

3. Poooslozerik. 4. Kola (in Lapland, L) 1021 v. from Archangel.

MORE TOWNS.] Kholmogori, Shenkowrsk, Penega, Onega, Kevrole, Poristozorsk; Solovki or Solovetskoy and New Dwina, inhabitants, Russians and Laplanders or Lopari. In the district of Kola, some are of the christian religion; they live in huts, have very large flocks of rein deer, the flesh and milk of which are their chief food.

Novaya Zimlia, or Nova Zembla, belongs to this government. It is a rocky barren island in the Northern ocean, and is divided from the mainland by the strait of Viagat; it is noted for white bears, foxes, and sea calves. The inhabitants of this place employ themselves in killing whales, fishing, hunting, and gathering of eider down.

IX. The Government of VOLOGDA. Is divided into two provinces, viz. VOLOGDA and VELIKOY-ousting A. Manufactures all sorts of wooden utensils, and candles, which are exported to St. Petersburg and Archangel. The inhabitants prepare here a particular sort of small mushrooms, famous for their delicate taste.

1. Vologda.

TOWNS.

1. Vologda. On the Vologda. Lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$. 689 versts from St. Petersburg and 420 from Mosqua. This town, on account of its central situation, is the general repository and magazine of the empire.

2. Totma. On the Soukhona. 200 v.

The province of VELIKOY-ousting A.

3. Ousting-Velikoy. On the Soukhona. 474 v. from Vologda.

4. Yarensk. On the Vhitchegda and Yarenga. 722 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Velsk, 280 v. from Vologda; Griazovitz, 240 v. Kadnihov, 42 v. Solvhitchegodsk, 558 v. from Ousting-Velikoy; Lalsk, Nikol'sk, Krasnobirsk, Oufte Sissol'sk, Yarensk.

X. The Government of KOSTROMA. It is divided into two provinces, viz. KOSTROMA and OUNJA.

TOWNS.

1. Kostroma. On the Volga and Kostroma. Lat. $57^{\circ} 25'$. 802 versts from St. Petersburg and 306 from Mosqua.

The province of OUNJA B.

2. Makarijer. On the Ounga. 192 v. from Kostroma.

MORE TOWNS.] Nerekhta, Plessa or Plifs, Loukh, Kineshma 81 v. Bouy 126 v. Sol Galitkaya 206 v. Yuryevetz Povlgskiy 121 v. Galitch 114 v. Kadhiy 148 v. Tchoukholma 167 v. Vetlooga 332 v. Kologriv 254 v. Varnairn 339 v.

XI. The Government of VIATKA. Produces corn, honey, wax, and linseed.

TOWNS.

1. Viatka, formerly called *Kblinov*. On the Viatka. Lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$. 1714 versts from Petersburg and 984 from Mosqua.

2. Yaransk. On the Yaran. 202 w.

3. Tzarevo-Santchoursk. On the Kokshaga and Slaritsa. 253 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Kay or Kaygorod, 246 v. from Viatka; Kotelnitch, 98 v. Slobodskiy, noted for iron works; Ourjoum, Glazoi, Malmhish, Sarapoole. Noli or Nolinsk.

Inhabitants, Russian, the Votiaka or Votti, the Ichouvafhi, and Icheumissi, descended from the Fins. Great number of them are christians, the rest idolaters.

XII. The Government of PERME. Contains 2 provinces, PERME and ECATHERINBURG. Produces gold, copper, iron, and marble.

The Province of PERME.

TOWNS.

1. Perme. On the Kama. Lat. $57^{\circ} 50'$. 1949 versts from St. Petersburg and 1219 from Mosqua.

2. Ecatherinburg. On the Issete. 358 v. Noted for copper works.

3. Irbit. On the Irbit. Noted for fur.—4. Soliskamsk.

MORE TOWNS.] Koungour, Obv or Obvinsk, Okhane or Okhansk, Ossa, Krasno Oufimsk 188 v. Tcherdyne, Shadrin, Dalmatov, Kamisholov, Verkhouriye, Alapayer.

Inhabitants, Russians, Permians, Zhiriani, and Vogoulitchi, who live about the Oural mountains. They subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and pay their tribute in elks skin.

XIII. The

XIII. The Government of YAROSLOVL. Produces fish, particularly the sterliave and bielaya ribitza, which last is a kind of white salmon.

TOWNS.

1. Yaroslovl. On the Volga and Kotrofle. Lat. $57^{\circ} 37' 36''$. 830 versts from St. Petersburg and 240 from Mosqua.—2. Romanev.

3. Ouglitch.—4. Rostov. On the lake Nero.

MORE TOWNS.] Petrovsk, Borisoglebsk, Mhyshkin, Poshekhoniyo, Rhybniy, Luibrin, Mologa, Danilov.

XIV. The Government of TVER. The soil of this country is rich and fruitful. Produces corn and hemp.

TOWNS.

1. Tver. On the Volga, Tver, Vza, and Tmak. Lat. $56^{\circ} 50'$. 568 versts from St. Petersburg and 162 from Mosqua.

2. Torjok. On the Ivertza. 63 v.

3. Kashin. On the Kashinka. 121 v.

TOWNS OF THE OTHER DISTRICTS.] Koliazin, 168 v. Vesiye gonsk, Krasnoy, Kholm, Vhishney, Volotchok, Brejetsk, Rjev Vladimirov, Oslashkov, Zoubtzov, Staritza, Kortcheva.

MIDDLE REGION.

XV. The Government of MOSCOV, Moscow, or Mosqua.

1. Moscov, the ancient capital of the empire. On the Mosqua, Yaouza, and Neglinanaya. Lat $55^{\circ} 45' 45''$. 728 versts from St. Petersburg. An archbishop's see. Formerly the residence of the Czar. Situated near the center of the empire. The Mosqua flows into the Oka, and thereby has communication with the Wolga. The city is about 14 miles in circumference, but not populous, as the buildings are straggling, and have large gardens and fields round them. The streets are dirty; the houses in general of wood. It contains upwards of 1000 churches, of which the patriarchal is magnificent, in the steeple of which was formerly a bell 64 feet in circumference, 23 feet in diameter, and 2 feet thick; its weight 320,000 lb. The city is divided into 4 parts, each surrounded by a wall. The royal palace is a noble stone building, flanked with bastions and defended by several towers and forts. This city is much fallen in consequence since the Czars have resided at Petersburg. Longest day 17 hours, shortest day 7 hours.

2. Bogoroask. On the Kleasma.—3. Kolima.

MORE TOWNS.] Voskresensk, 42 v. from Mosqua; Bronnitze, Rouza, Serpoukhov, Nikitsk, Podoll or Podolsk, Zevenigorod, Mojask, Klin, Dmitrov, here is a manufactory of China ware; Vereya, the imperial palaces of Selo, Preobrazenkoye, and Semenovikoye.

A monastery called the Holy Trinity, and St. Serguis, are situate in this government.

XVI. The Government of KALOUGA. This country is level. Produces barley and timber.

TOWNS.

1. Kalouga. On the Oka. Lat. $54^{\circ} 30'$. 888 versts from Petersburg,

burgh and 160 from Mosqua. Manufactures linen, woollen, silk, paper, and sail cloth.—2. Peremyshle. On the Oka. 29 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Kolesk, Maloy Yaroslavetz, Likhvlin, Mestchoufk, Mossalsk, Tarouffa, Medyne, Borovsk, Jesda.

XVII. The Government of SMOLENSK.

TOWNS.

1. Smolensk. Lat. $54^{\circ} 55'$. The capital of the government. On the Dnieper, Ratcheuka, Gourilovka, and Govodenka. 777 versts from St. Petersburg and 364 from Mosqua.

2. Dorogobouz. On the Dnieper.—3. Viajana.

MORE TOWNS.] Roslavle, Porietchye, Sitchersk, Bieloy, Elnay, Giate or Gjatsk, Doukhovstckina, Krafnoy, Yukhov, Androussovo, noted for a treaty of peace concluded here between Russia and Poland in the year 1667.

XVIII. The Government of POLOTSK. This country in general is level, and produces good corn, abundance of hemp and flax, honey, wax, pot ash, and cattle. There are large forests, chiefly of lime trees, in which there are great numbers of wild boars.

TOWNS.

1. Polotsk. Lat. $55^{\circ} 29'$. On the Western Dwina and Polota. 650 versts from St. Petersburg and 670 from Mosqua.

2. Driza or Drizin. On the Dwina and Driza. 71 v. from Polotsk.

3. Dinaburg. On the Dwina and Shounitza. 173 v.—4. Zawolaeze.

MORE TOWNS.] Sebez, Nevel, Vitebsk, Reifitzi, Luitzin, Veliz, Govodetz or Govodok, Souvaz.

This government, being a part of White Russia, was restored by Poland to Russia by a treaty of peace in 1772. The inhabitants are Poles and Luthianians, chiefly of the Roman Catholic religion; some few are of the Greek church, and some Jews.

XIX. The Government of MOGHIELU. This country in general is level. Produces corn, hemp, flax, fruits, tobacco, and fine timber for ship building, &c.

TOWNS.

1. Moghielu. Lat. $53^{\circ} 54'$. Situate on the Dnieper. 504 versts from Mosqua.

2. Orsha. On the Dnieper and Orshitza. 69 v.

3. Bielitzi. On the Bielitzi. 194 v. Here are iron and glass works.

4. Mstislavl.

MORE TOWNS.] Tchaouffi, Staroy Bhykhov, Babinovitchi, Hoyys, Siennoy, Tchericov, Klimovitchi, Rogatchev, Doubrovna, Kritchev, Tchet-chusk, Gomel, and Tolotchin.

XX. The Government of TCHERNIGOV.

TOWNS.

1. Tchernigov. On the Desna and Strijen. 1156 versts from Petersburg and 837 from Mosqua.

2. Prilooki. On the Ouday. 140 v. from Tchernigov.

3. Rosnen or Romny. On the Soula and Rosnen. 234 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Govodnia or Govodnitsk, Bereslin or Beresna, Borsna, Neijin, Glink, Lokhvitz and Soula, Gadiatch, Zienkov.

XXI. The Government of NOVGOROD SIEVERSKOY. Produces corn, grain, pasture and cattle, wood, tar, lime, hides, hemp, flax, honey, wax, pot ash, and fruits.

TOWNS.

1. Novgorod Sieverskoy. On the Desna. Lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$. 1150 versts from St. Peterburgh and 570 from Mosqua.

2. Starodoub. On the Babinetz. 73 v. from Novgorod Sieverskoy.—3. Sourajitchi or Souraz. 140 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Pogar, Mglin, Gloukhov, Krolevetz, Horop, Sosnitsa, Konotop, Vovomesto.

XXII. The Government of KOURSK. Produces abundance of hemp, flax, and different kinds of fruits and vegetables.

TOWNS.

1. Kursk. On the Seym, Houra, and Tousekore. Lat. $51^{\circ} 43' 30''$ long. $54^{\circ} 4'$. 494 versts from Mosqua.

2. Bielgorod. Between the Sievernoy Donetz and Viazelska. 132 v. from Kursk.—3. Stavoy Oskol. On the Oskol. 130 v.

4. Rhytsk. On the Seym and Rhylo. 116 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Oboyane, Poutivle, Novoy Oskol, Korotcha, Bogatye, Soudja, Fatez, Stchigry, Tim, Dmitriev, Lgov.

At the monastery called Korennaya Poustyne, is an annual fair, which is frequented by a great concourse of merchants.

XXIII. The Government of OREL. Produces grain, hemp, flax, tallow, bristles, honey, and wax.

TOWNS.

1. Orel. On the Oka and Orlick. Lat. $52^{\circ} 56' 40''$. 1095 versts from St. Peterburgh and 367 from Mosqua.

2. Eletz. On the Sosna. 148 v.

3. Briansk. On the Desna and Volva. 138 v. Noted for its iron works.—4. Sievsk. On the Seir and lake Moritz. 145 v. from Orel.

MORE TOWNS.] Karatchev, Kromy, Mtzenfk, Bolkhov, noted for leather; Troubitchevsk, Sivny, Dmitrovsk, Deskskin, Malkye, that is little Archangelsk, 70 v.

XXIV. The Government of TOOLA. Produces iron.

TOWNS.

1. Toola. Lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$. On the Oussa and Toolitsa. 912 versts from St. Peterburgh and 182 from Mosqua. Famous for iron works, which supply the whole of the Russian army.

2. Kropivna. On the Plava. 46 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Alexin, Kashira, Venev, Bogoroditzk, Ephvemov, Novofil, Tcherne, Odoyev, Bielev, Epiphane.

XXV. The Government of RIAZANE. The northern part of this country is full of wood and morafs; the southern produces corn, pastures, and apples.

TOWNS.

1. Riazane or Rezan, formerly *Pereaslavl Riazansky*. Lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$. On the Lebede and Troubez. 910 versts from St. Peterburgh and 184 from Mosqua.

2. Pronsk or Pronefk. On the Pronia. 58 v. Here are iron works.

3. Mik.

3. Mikhailov. On the Pronia. 70 v.
 MORE TOWNS.] Zaraisk, Skopin, Dankov, Riajask, Sapojok, Spassk, Kassimov, Raninburg, Egorievok.

XXVI. The Government of VLADIMIR. This country is level, the soil sandy and boggy. Produces abundance of cherries.

TOWNS.

1. Vladimir. On the Kliasma. Lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$. 902 versts from St. Petersburg.

2. Perellavl Zaleskiy. On the lake Plestcheyevot. 25 v.

3. Soufdale. On the Kamenka. 34 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Yuryer Polskiy, Shouya, Gorokhovetz, Mouron, Alexandrov, Kirjatch, Pocrov, Soudogdx, Kovrov, Viasniki, Melenky.

XXVII. The Government of NIZNEY NOVGOROD.

TOWNS.

1. Nizney Novgorod. On the Volga and Oka. Lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$. 1118 versts from St. Petersburg and 390 from Mosqua. Noted for rope making, &c.—2. Balakhna. On the Volga and Ouzola. 32 v.

3. Arzamas. On the Tefha and Shalka. 107 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Gorbator, Makariyer, Potchinki, Ardator, Loo-koyanov, Sergatch, Perovoz, Knaighinin, Vasil, Semenov.

XXVIII. The Government of KAZANE. Produces timber, &c. Inhabitants Russians, Tartars, Tchivemisi, Tchuvashi, and Mordia.

TOWNS.

1. Kazane. On the Kazanka. Lat. $50^{\circ} 43' 58''$. 1463 versts from St. Petersburg and 735 from Mosqua. Manufactures Russian and Morocco leather, soap, &c.—2. Tetuisli. On the Volga. 147 v.

3. Kusmodemiansk. On the Volga. 180 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Layshev, Spask, Tchistopoliye, Mamadyisk, Ursk, Tzarevokokshaisk, Tchebokfary, Yadrin, Tzyvilsk, Sviazsk.

XXIX. The Government of SINBIRSK.

TOWNS.

1. Sinbirsks. On the Volga. Lat. $54^{\circ} 24'$. 1492 versts from St. Petersburg and 764 from Mosqua.

2. Alalyre. On the Soura and Alatyre. 136 v.—3. Samara.

MORE TOWNS.] Senghileyka, Stavropole, Kanadey, Syzrane, Tagay, Karfoune, Kotiakov, Arotatov.

XXX. The Government of OUFA. Divided into two parts, viz. OUFA and ORIENBURG C. Produces iron and copper.

TOWNS.

1. Oufa. On the Bielaya, Oufa, and Soutoek. Lat. $54^{\circ} 52' 45''$. 1183 versts from Mosqua.

MORE TOWNS.] Birsks, Menzelinsk, Bougoulma, Bougouroullar, Tchelyabinsk, Bielebeye, Sterlitamak.

Province of ORIENBURG C.

2. Orienburg. A strong town. On the Oural. 319 v. from Oufa.

3. Troitzk. On the Ouy. 352 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Verkho-ouralsk, Bouzonlook, Serghiyersk.

In this government there are about 50 fortresses along the rivers, to prevent the inroad of the Kirghiskaisks.

Inhabitants, are Tartars, Mordva, Tcheremhisi, Tchouvasshi, Votiatka, Bashkirtzi, and Lepteri, Mestcheryaki, Kalmiki, and Kirghiskaifaki, who lead a wandering life, and are of the Mahometan religion.

XXXI. The Government of SARATOV. Produces hemp, oil, hides, tallow, liquorice, and mulberry trees, on which account here are established silk manufactories.

TOWNS.

1. Saratov. On the Volga. Lat. $51^{\circ}31'28''$. 1638 versts from St. Petersburg and 902 from Mosqua.

2. Petrovik. On the Medveditza. 100 v.

3. Tzaritzin. On the Volga and Tzaritza. 155 v. Near this place are mineral springs.

MORE TOWNS.] Khratynsk, Volk, Kouznetzk, Atkarsk, Serdob, Balatov, Kamyskin. Novo-khopersk, a fortress.

Doubovskoy Gorodok, in this government, gives name to the Doubovskie Kosaks, established in 1764. The inhabitants are Moravians; besides these are about 100 different nations.

XXXII. The Government of PENZA.

TOWNS.

1. Penza. Lat. $53^{\circ}30'$. On the Penza, Moika, and Sheleckhovka. 1394 versts from St. Petersburg and 660 from Mosqua.

Verkhney, Nizney, Herensk, Narovtchat, Troitzk, Krasnoslobodsk, Infara, Tchenbar or Tchembar, Mokshan, Gorodistche, Saransk, Sheshkeyer.

XXXIII. The Government of TAMBOV.

TOWNS.

1. Tambov. Lat. $52^{\circ}43'$. On the Tzna. 1306 versts from St. Petersburg and 576 from Mosqua.

2. Hoslov. On the Liefnoy Voronez. 72 v.

MORE TOWNS.] Shatsk, Temnikov, Lebedyan, Oussimane, Borisogliebsk, Elatma, Kirfanov, Morsha, Spassk, Lipetzsk; here is an iron foundery.

XXXIV. The Government of VORONEZ. This country is level, and the soil rich. Produces all kinds of grain in abundance, cattle, grapes, water melons, and vegetables.

TOWNS.

1. Voronez. Lat. $51^{\circ}40'$. On the Voronez. 1212 versts from St. Petersburg and 484 from Mosqua.

2. Ostrogosk. 3. Galiez.

MORE TOWNS.] Jadonsk, Bobrov, Jemljansk, Niznidievitzk, Bircutch, Livensk, Kalitva, Volouyki, Bietovodsk, Koupensk, Bougoutchar, Paulovsk or Novopauloskay, a fort, Ostrogosk, Horotoyak.

Besides these there are Tavrov, a fort and a dock, on the Voronez, and the villages Oshansk, Hostiansk, Ouryv, Guazda, Verkhofosensk, and the dockyard of Ykoretz.

XXXV. The Government of KHARKOV. The face of this country is level, and breeds abundance of cattle.

TOWNS

TOWNS.

1. Kharkov. Lat. 50° . On the Kharkov and Lopane. 1408 versts from St. Petersburg and 680 from Mosqua.

2. Vil Nikitovka. 3. Soumi.

MORE TOWNS.] Tchougouyev, Vols-chansk, Zolotchey, Valki, Akhtyrka, Krasnoyhout or Krasnokoutsk, Bohoudouklier, Somy, Miropolye, Bielopolye, Lebedin, Nedrigalov, Khotmhishsk, Yzium.

Inhabitants, Kosaks, which were formerly called Slobodskie, Polki, and Goufars.

XXXVI. The Government of KIEV. Produces corn, hemp, flax, pot ash, linseed oil, tobacco, honey, wax, tallow, wool, and cattle.

TOWNS.

1. Kiev or Kiew. Lat. $50^{\circ} 27'$. On the Dnieper. A strong place. 1307 versts from St. Petersburg and 852 from Mosqua.

2. Vosilkov. A considerable village, frontier, and custom-house.

MORE TOWNS.] Oster, Kozeletz, Pereyaslav, Piryatin, Loubny, Morgorod, Khorol, Zolotonosha, Gorodistche, Goltva.

Little Russia, which composes this, and the government of Tchernigor, was in the year 1320 ceded to Poland, but in 1654 was restored to Russia. It was formerly inhabited by the Kozaks, who are now formed into regular regiments of caribiners.

XXXVII. The Government of EKATHERINOSLAV. Produces corn, &c.

TOWNS.

1. Ekatherinoslav. Lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$. On the Dnieper.

2. Poltava. On the Vorskla and Poltavka. 171 v. SE from Kiew. This town is famous for two decisive battles fought near it, one in 1399, when Tamerlane overcame Vitold Duke of Lithuania; and the other in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. king of Sweden, in which the latter was entirely routed, his army taken prisoners, and he with difficulty fled to Bender in Turkey.

3. Kremenchoug Vitooka.

4. Oczakow. At the mouth of the Dnieper. A strong place. Taken from the Turks in 1788, and now retained with the whole district lying between the Dnieper and the Bog, which is the line of demarcation agreed upon between the two empires.

5. Kherfon. A port-town, fortress, and an-admiralty. On the Dnieper. 30 v. from the mouth of the said river and 290 from Ekatherinoslav.

6. Korpzaga. 7. Taganrog. 8. Asoph or Asov.

The inhabitants of this country are Bulgarians, Moldavians, Valakhians, Greeks, Albanians, Arnaouts, and Armenians.

MORE TOWNS.] k, Kirburn, formerly Atchtar, a strong fort, opposite to Oczakow. Cherson, on the Nieper: the best port for the Russian navy on the Black sea: has a considerable trade: population about 15,000, besides a very numerous garrison. Korpzaga, Gragdestheor Gradizsk, Slavyansk, formerly called Tor, Marioupoule, Pavlograd, Novomergorod, Elisabethgrad (formerly the fort of St. Elisabeth), Novomoskovsk (formerly the fort of Old Samaria), Konstantinograd

stantinograd (formerly Bielerskaya fort), Alexopole, Donetzsk, Alexandria. Other towns and forts, viz. Taganrog, St. Demetrius of Rostov, Perevolotchna, Nikopole, Olviopole, Berislav, Nakhitchevan.

XXXVIII. The Government of TAURIDA. The Crimea.

TOWNS.

1. Perekop: on the isthmus between the Black sea and the Putrid sea. 2. Grenieza. 3. Tuzla. On the isthmus. 4. Baczac.

5. Sympheropole, (formerly called Akhmetchet). The capital of the province. On the Salghir. Lat $45^{\circ} 12'$, long. $52^{\circ} 47'$. 2187 versts from St. Petersburg and 1459 from Mosqua.—6. Arabat.

7. Phanagoria, (formerly Taman). On the island of Taman, in the straits of Kefa or Yenicala. 240 v.

8. Theodosia, (formerly Kefa). On the Black sea.—9. Brachiscia.

10. Eupatoria, (formerly Koslove or Gelleve.) On the Black sea. 60 v. from Sympheropole.

MORE TOWNS.] Dneprousk, Melitopole.

In the times of the Argonauts, that is, about 1400 years before Christ, this peninsula was very famous: its inhabitants were called Cimmerici, of whom those in the mountains were called Tauri; these in process of time gave the name of Taurica (now Taurida) to the whole peninsula. The western and southern shores of it were peopled by Greek colonies from Miletus, who built the town of Kherfon. The inland parts of the peninsula were inhabited by the Scythians, who by their frequent inroads upon the Greek possessions obliged the Greeks to apply for assistance to Mithridates the king of Pontus; who having driven the Scythians out of the Chersonesus Taurica, laid the foundation of the kingdom of Bosphorus, which included the eastern parts of the peninsula and the territory opposite to it eastward as far as the mountains of Caucasus. In the reign of Dioclesian, it was successively possessed by the Samaritans, Alani, Goths, Grecians, Huns, Kozari, and lastly by the Genoese, who settled themselves in the Crimea; these were dispossessed by the Turks in 1475, who afterwards conquered the whole peninsula, and in 1783 it was ceded to Russia.

XXXIX. The Government of CASRO KOSACKS.

Town.] 1. Tcherkfaks.

XL. The Government of ECASHERINOGRAD.

TOWNS.

1. Ecasherinograd. 2. Mosdec. 3. Kisliar. On the Caspian sea.

4. Astracan. On the Caspian sea, at the mouth of the Volga.

5. Gouriev. On the Caspian sea.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] Russia is a flat country, interspersed with large rivers, lakes, forests, and marshes. In the north the winters are severe, the ground being covered with snow for several months. The cold is so intense sometimes at Petersburg, that a pint bottle of water will be frozen into a solid piece of ice in about an hour: when a person walks out in this season, the cold will make his eyes water, and the tears freezing, hang in icicles on his eye lashes. The produce

in

in the north is timber, hemp, flax, and tobacco. The southern parts are more fertile, better cultivated, and produce corn and almost all other necessaries, with which the inhabitants in the north are supplied. The animals are the same as those in Norway and Sweden, except the fables or black foxes, which are more numerous here. In the south of Russia is a famous large melon, supposed to be an animal plant; it devours all the grass, herbs, &c. round about it.

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Peterburgh, Cronstadt, Wyburg, Revel, Riga, *on the Baltic sea*; Archangel, *on the White sea*; Cherson and Oczakow, *on the Black sea*.

COMMERCE.] Consists in timber for ships, sail-cloths, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, isinglass, potash, soap, feathers, hogs bristles, red leather, linseed oil, tallow, wax, furs, skins of beasts, caviar, which is made of the roes of sturgeons, (with which the rivers abound, especially the Wolga;) the inhabitants eat it spread on bread like butter: honey, which is found in great abundance in the woods, and drugs brought from Persia and other parts of Asia. Their manufactures are few. The English take thither hardware, tin, lead, long-ells, woollen stuffs, and coarse cloth. The balance of trade is in favour of Russia.

REVENUE.] About 30,000,000 rubles, or about 6,000,000 sterling.

MONEY. Intrinsic value in sterling.

1 Polusca	0 0 0 $\frac{27}{100}$
2 Polusca	0 0 0 $\frac{54}{100}$
2 Denusca	0 0 0 $\frac{54}{100}$
3 Copecs	0 0 0 $\frac{81}{100}$
10 Copecs	0 0 0 $\frac{27}{10}$
25 Copecs	0 1 $\frac{13}{10}$
50 Copecs	0 2 $\frac{3}{10}$
100 Copecs	0 4 6
2 Rubles	0 9 0
1 Denusca	0 0 0 $\frac{27}{100}$
1 Copec	0 0 0 $\frac{27}{100}$
1 Altin	0 0 0 $\frac{13}{10}$
1 Grievener	0 0 0 $\frac{54}{100}$
1 Polpotin	0 1 $\frac{13}{10}$
1 Poltin	0 2 $\frac{3}{10}$
1 Ruble	0 4 6
1 Hervonitz	0 9 0

STRENGTH.] Military, 290,000; naval, 63 ships.

POPULATION.] 21,500,000.

The Russians in general are a personable people, hardy, patient of fatigue, and make good soldiers: they have distinguished themselves in their late wars with the Turks. The common people are much addicted to drinking spirits: they are uncivilized and wretched, altho' the nobility and the court are the most splendid in Europe. The usual mode of travelling in winter is on sledges drawn by rein deer and horses, which run on the snow with amazing swiftness.

PUNISHMENTS.] Are barbarous and inhuman: they bore and cut out the tongue of the criminals, and frequently fasten their hands behind them with a cord, and by raising them off the ground dislocate their shoulders: in this cruel state they are suffered to remain for several days. Peter III. caused gibbets to be erected across the rivers, whereon the criminals were suspended by iron hooks fixed in their sides, and thus left to expire.

RELIGION.] The Greek church, established in Russia in 989, though christian, retains many inconsistent, ridiculous, and superstitious ceremonies. They go to confession, make religious processions, have monasteries of nuns and friars, and make the sign of the cross;

and admit children of seven years old to the sacrament. Their bishops live in celibacy, but the other orders of clergy marry; the priests have no stipulated income, but depend on the benefactions of their flocks. The priests wear their beards to a great length, but the habit of shaving begins now to be introduced. When a person is afflicted in any part of the body, whether the finger, nose, &c. by wound or disease, such is their superstition that the model of the member is immediately made in gold or silver and taken to a church, where it is deposited as a present to St. Anthony (their patron), that he may intercede for their recovery. The present Czarina, Catharine, being aware of the great wealth thus accumulated in the churches, has seized the whole, and with it instituted the most benevolent act of her reign, viz. that of building alms houses. The church is governed by a patriarch, 5 metropolitans, (viz. Kiew, Mosqua, Rezan and Tobol, Kostow in Siberia,) and 14 archbishops.

MARRIAGE.] On the wedding day the woman is crowned with a garland of wormwood: when the ceremony is over, the clerk throws a handful of hops upon her head, wishing she may prove as fruitful as that plant: she is then led home with music playing; when arrived, she presents her husband with a whip of her own making as a token of her submission; and it is said that the Russian ladies think themselves neglected if at least once a year they be not reminded of their duty by the discipline of this instrument.

FUNERALS.] After the corpse is dressed, a priest comes to pray for the soul, purifies it with incense, and sprinkles it with holy water. This ceremony is repeated several days. When it is carried to the grave, the priest produces a ticket signed by a bishop and another priest: this is put into the hand of the corpse to serve as a passport to heaven. The company then return home, and most commonly drown their grief in intoxication.

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Slavon. The characters are the Greek, and the alphabet consists of 36 letters. The paternoster runs thus: Aisamtidhen joko oledh tainahissa: Pyhetta olkon siun wakekuta; si olkohon siun thasofi kwem tainahissa ayn man palla. Meidhen jokopaiwen leipa anna meillen tanapaiwana ja anna meidem syndia: kwin moe annama vastachan rickoillen, ja â a sata meita kin sauxen mutta paasta meista paasta, Amen.

SARMATIA, ancient RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and part of POLAND.

Inhabitants in general were called the Scythæ. Those in the north of Russia, the Hyperboræi and Riphæi. In the south, territory of Oczakow, and Crim Tartary, the Roxolani, Hamaxobi Georgi. In Prussia, the Ostiones and Sidones. And the Atmōnes, Peucini, Tyritæ, and Axiacæ, in Poland.

HOLLAND

DUTCH FLAGS



STATES GENERAL



HOLLAND, or BATAVIA,

(Commonly called the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES of the NETHERLANDS.)

Length 150 miles.	Lat. between $51^{\circ} 30'$ and $53^{\circ} 30'N$.
Breadth 100	Long. between $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 15'E$.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North and West. The North sea and Zuyderzee.
 { East. Germany.
 { South. Brabant and Flanders.

Longest day { in the north, 16 hours 45 m.
 { in the south, 16 hours 30 m.

Consequently Holland lies in the 8th and 9th north climates of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

HOLLAND, with the present states of Austrian Brabant and Flanders, were the ancient Belgia: the inhabitants of which were the Betavians and Frisons, who formerly were governed by their own princes, dukes, counts, lords, &c. Charles Quint, being heir of the house of Burgundy, was count of Holland and Zealand: in 1543 he became possessed of the whole of the seventeen provinces, which his son Philip II. king of Spain, held until 1559, when the oppressive conduct of the Spanish governor (the duke of Alva, who wished to establish a court of inquisition in the provinces,) excited the Hollanders to revolt. They chose William of Nassau, prince of Orange, for their general, and by the assistance of the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, they threw off the Spanish yoke and declared themselves free. After 70 years war they were acknowledged an independent republic. In 1674 the three charges of government, viz. high admiral, governor, and captain general of the republic, which constitute the dignity of the stadtholder, were declared hereditary in the family of Nassau. William married Mary daughter of James II. king of Great Britain; and on his father-in-law abdicating the crown, William and Mary were called to the throne of England in 1688. The other 10 provinces, which now compose the states of Brabant and Flanders, were kept in subjection under the Spanish government till 1700, when they were ceded to the house of Austria.

GOVERNMENT.] Holland is a mixed government, viz. aristocratical and democratical. Every province is as it were a distinct commonwealth, each city having within itself the power of judging causes civil and criminal: the executive government is however invested in three councils, viz. the Chamber of Accounts, which audits the public accounts; the Council of State, which is composed of twelve members, deputed from the different provinces, viz. Guelderland sends two members, Holland three, Zealand two, Utrecht two, Friesland one, Overijssel one, Groningen one. They take precedence of each other in the above order. This council deliberates upon matters previous to their coming before the assembly of the States General,

General, at which this council likewise assists. The assembly of the States General, which is held at the Hague, consists not only of deputies from every province, but also from the principal cities: it decides finally on all state affairs, appoints and gives audience to ambassadors, and has the sole power of making war or peace, of forming alliances, and regulating the value of coin. The officers of the army and navy take an oath of fidelity to them. They are styled High Mightinesses. The Stadtholder presides at this assembly. The prime minister is styled Grand Pensioner.

REIGNING PRINCE.] William V. Prince of Orange, born 1748. Style—Stadtholder, Prince of Orange and Nassau Dietz, Marquise of Flushing, Earl of Nianden, Striegelberg, and Bergen, Baron of Breda and Grave.

ELDEST SON.] Prince Royal.

ORDER.] Teutonic Knights, worn pendent round the neck on a broad dark ribbon.

SEAS.] North sea, Zuyderzee. The latter was formed by an inundation in 1225.

BAYS.] Dollart bay e, south of Embden.

STRAITS.] Are numerous in the Archipelago of Zealand.

CAPE.] Hey t, south of Holland.

RIVERS.] Rhine (*Rhenns*), Maese or Meuse (*Mosa*), Scheld, French, *Escaut*, (*Scaldis*), Dommel, Vahal (*Vahalis*), Yffel, Berche, Vecht, Horens (*Visurgis*).

LAKES.] Haerlem n, and y in Holland.

ISLANDS.

IN THE NORTH SEA, denoted by Italic letters.] Schiermonnikoog t, Ameland w, Schelling v, Vlieland x, Grind d, Texel e, Wieringen i.

IN THE ZUYDERZEE.] Urk u, Ens or Emmeloort h, Marken g.

ON THE WESTERN COAST.] Yffelmonde k, (town, Dort,) Voorn a, (towns, Helvoetsluys, Briel,) Overflakke n, (town, Somerdyck,) Gouree d, all which belong to the province of Holland; Williamstadt, east of Overflakke.

The province of Zealand consists of the following isles, viz. Walcheron, South Beveland, North Beveland, Schowen, Tolen. (See page 175).

The republic of HOLLAND consists of seven provinces, (denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to VII.) viz.

provinces.	chief cities.	provinces.	chief cities.
I. Holland,	Amsterdam.	V. Friesland,	Lewaerden.
II. Utrecht,	Utrecht.	VI. Groningen,	Groningen.
III. Guelderland,	Arnhem.	VII. Zealand,	Middleburg.
IV. Overysfel,	Deventer.	B, Dutch Brabant,	F, Flanders.

I. Province of HOLLAND. Is divided into North, called West Friesland W, and South Holland S.

TOWNS.

1. Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 22' long. 4° 50'. 180 m. EbN from London. The capital of the republic. Is situated on the river Amstel,

stel, which joins lake Y to the Zuyderzee, and is one of the most beautiful, rich, and commercial cities in the world. Its port is spacious; but on account of the sand bank called Pampus, near the mouth of the river, large vessels cannot enter it. Here is every convenience for trade, being provided with good quays, storehouses, and navigable canals in almost every street. The streets are neat and clean, paved with bricks laid edgewise, and ornamented with rows of trees planted on each side of the canals. The public buildings are, the Exchange, Admiralty, Town-house or Stadhous; the last of which is reckoned among the most elegant buildings in Europe, the lower part is appropriated for the Bank. The site on which this city stands is so marshy that to lay the foundation many thousand piles of oak and fir trees were driven or rammed down close by one another. This gave occasion to Erasmus to say that many people in Holland live on the tops of trees. The city is of a semicircular form: well fortified on the land side with bastions, redoubts, &c. The gates are richly adorned with sculptures and statues. The bridge over the Amstel, which consists of 35 arches, is 600 feet long and 70 broad. Here are 17 hospitals; one of which is remarkable for its humane and charitable institution: it is an asylum for the poor and distressed of all nations: they are gratuitously provided with board, lodging, and washing, for three days, then discharged, and they cannot present themselves again before the end of six weeks. Amsterdam contains 11 churches, 30,000 houses, and about 230,000 inhabitants. Longest day 16½ hours, shortest day 7½ hours.

2. Monikendam. A well fortified town on the Zuyderzee.

3. Edam. 4 m. NE. A considerable dock yard.—4. Purmerend.

5. Hoorn. The most considerable town north of the Amstel.

6. Enkuisen. A strong sea port. The church is remarkable for its high steeple. The Dutch East India company have a warehouse here.

7. Medenblik, or Medenbleca. The most ancient town in North Holland.—8. Winkel. 9. Patten. On the western coast.

10. Alkmaer. An ancient town, in a pleasant, fertile country. Famous for pasturage.

11. Beverwyck. A place of good trade, on lake Y.

12. Haarlem. A bishop's see. Near a lake of the same name. This is the birth place of Lawrence Coster, to whom the Hollanders attribute the invention of the art of printing. Here is still preserved an impression of Tully's Offices, said to be the first book published in Europe. Haarlem contains about 8000 houses. In the principal church is a very large and curious organ with 8000 pipes. Manufactures silk and linen.—h Hillingen. In the way to Leyden.

13. Lugdunum Batavorum, or Leyden. An university; founded in 1575. 22 m. SW from Amsterdam and 16 from Rotterdam. A neat, strong, and populous city. Here is a noble library, with several oriental manuscripts in good preservation, and a large sphere, which moves by clockwork. The castle is remarkable for an elegant flight of stairs to the top, where is a labyrinth, and a large reservoir in the center. The Spaniards invested this city in 1573, but

but at the end of 5 months the inhabitants contrived to cut the bank of the Maese, and thereby overflowed the country, which obliged them to raise the siege, with the loss of about 800 men drowned. This event is commemorated annually, on the 3d of October. Boats go every morning from hence to Amsterdam and the Hague. This city contains 180 streets. Here is a statue to the memory of Clusius, professor of botany, who died in 1609, with this inscription:

“ Non potuit plures hic quærere Clusius herbas,
“ Ergo novas campis quærit in Elysiis.”

“ Since no more herbs this world to Clusius yields,
“ He’s gone a simpling to the Elyfian fields.”

Boerhaave and Burmann were professors at this university.

14. St. Hage, Gravenhaag, or Hague, ancient *Haga Comitatus*, (*French La Haye*.) 9 m. SW from Leyden. Although a village, it surpasses most cities in magnificence, and in the beauty of its buildings. It is the seat of government, being the place where the assembly of the States General is holden. The Stadtholder has a palace, an ancient building, about a mile out of town. The streets are wide, and neatly paved with brick laid edgeways, with Dutch tiles before some of the principal houses. The squares are airy and pleasant; and the inhabitants are reckoned the most polite of any in the United States. The assembly house is an ancient large building, having in the center a spacious square yard. The number of houses is about 7000, inhabitants 40,000. Christian Huyghens, the celebrated astronomer, was born here.

15. Ryswik. A village and castle, in which was concluded, in 1697, the treaty of peace between England, Holland, Germany, and Spain, on one part, and France on the other.

16. Delft. About half way between the Hague and Rotterdam. A neat town. The birth place of Grotius, author of the treatise on peace and war. Here is an arsenal, &c. well furnished. Over the door of the town-hall are the following curious Latin verses:

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

17. Rotterdam. 14 m. SE from the Hague. On the Rote. Next to Amsterdam for commerce and wealth. The canals within the town are so deep as to admit the largest ships to the doors of the warehouses. The king of England keeps a chaplain here, whose salary is 100l. per annum. Erasmus was born here; to whose memory a statue is placed on the center of the bridge over the river. The country round about is ornamented with elegant seats and fine walks. Inhabitants, about 56,000.

18. Gouda, Goudæ, or Tergou. In a very pleasant, though flat, low country, which produces excellent pasturage. Here is a very large, fine church, with admirable windows, and an excellent organ.

19. Schoonhaven.—20. Gorcum, (*Gorichenum*). 17 m. EbS from Rotterdam. From the top of the steeple of one of the churches is an

extensive

extensive view; 22 walled towns, and a number of villages, are plainly distinguished.

21. Vyanen. An ancient town, well fortified. Its peculiar privileges make it an asylum for poor debtors.

22. Dort or Dortregt, (*Dordracum*). On the island Ysselmonde, which was separated from the mainland in 1421 by a dreadful inundation, which destroyed 70 villages and near 100,000 inhabitants. The trade of this town consists chiefly in wine and timber. Contains about 4,000 houses.

23. Briel, Briela. A strong sea port on the north coast of the island of Voorm. The inhabitants carry on a great herring fishery. The famous Admiral Van Tromp was born here.

24. Helvoetsluys. A sea port on the south coast of Voorm. Famous for the departure of the Prince of Orange when he was called to the English throne in 1688. The packet boats from England come to this port.—25. Woerden. On a branch of the Rhine.

26. Loenen. 27. Muiden. 28. Naarden.

FORTS.] Helder E, at the north; and Gertruydenberg r, and Moerdyck m; the two last were taken by the French 1793.

II. Province of UTRECHT.

TOWNS.

1. Utrecht, (*Ultrajectum*). An archbishop's see. 21 m. SSE from Amsterdam and 26 NE from Rotterdam. Famous for the conclusion of the union of the seven provinces in 1579. Pope Adrian VI. was born here. Louis XIV. took it in 1672. From hence to Amsterdam, along the canals, are a number of elegant country seats. The physic garden here is very curious.

2. Amersfort. In a fruitful country. It is divided into new and old. Contains 7 churches, several hospitals, and a public school.

3. Rhenen. On the Rhine. 4. Manfort. 5. Halkestein.

III. Province of GUELDERLAND. Is divided into Venlo R, Nimegen N, Zutphen Z.

TOWNS.

1. Arnhem, (*Arnoldi villa*). 51 m. SE from Amsterdam. On the Rhine. A strong place. The ramparts are planted with lime trees, which afford a delightful walk for the inhabitants. The French took this town in 1672, but restored it at the treaty of Nimegen.

2. Wageningen. On the Rhine. This is the Vado of Tacitus. Near this is a common 10 m. over.—3. Grint. 4. Scuren.

5. Loo. 17 m. N from Arnhem. A noble country seat belonging to the Stadtholder. It stands in a fertile, pleasant country. The gardens are elegantly laid out on a rising ground, and ornamented with curious fountains, cascades, &c.

6. Harderwick. A port on the Zuyderzee.—7. Elburg. A port.

8. Ermel. A port. 9. Steele. 10. Hatten. Near the Yssel.

11. Dieren.

N. 1. Nimegen, (*Noviogamus*). 9 m. SbW from Arnhem. On the Vahal. A very strong and important place, defended by several towers, and a noble, ancient castle on an eminence, which some think

was

was built by Charlemagne, others by Julius Cæsar. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1678. This town carries on a great trade in table beer.—2. Battenburg. On the Maese.—3. Tiel. On the Vahal.

4. Bommel. 5. Cullenbug.

Z. 1. Zutphen, (*Zutphania*). On the Yssel. A strong, rich, and populous city. It is divided into two parts, old and new. The principal church, (St. Peter's,) is remarkable for its brazen front, being of admirable workmanship. Sir Philip Sidney died of a wound he received at the siege of this place in 1586.—2. Lochem, or Lochim.

3. Doesburg. Taken by the French in 1672.—4. Dotchem.

5. Bronchorst. With a small jurisdiction.

6. Ztveneer. With a jurisdiction. Appanage to Cleves.

IV. Province of OVERYSSEL. Contains Sallunt S, Trent T, Vollenhoven V, Drent D.

TOWNS.

1. Deventer, or Deventria. A bishop's fee. 21 m. NbE from Arnhem, and 55 EbS from Amsterdam. On the Yssel. An ancient, neat town, well fortified. It contains 3 churches and 6 hospitals. Gronovius, author of the *Treasure of Grecian Antiquities*, was born here.

2. Zwol, or Zivol. In a delightful country. A strong town, having 10 bastions and 24 towers. Was a Hanse town, and the residence of Thomas à Kempis.

3. Campen. Formerly a Hanse town. Near the mouth of the Yssel. About 2 m. from the Zuyderzee.

4. Swartshuys. A strong place.—v Vollenhoven. On the Zuyderzee.

5. Blockzyl. On the coast.—6. Kuynder. On the Zuyderzee.

7. Stweenwicks. A small, but strong town.

8. Meppel. On the Vecht.—9. Ruynen. 10. Goes.

11. Coeverden. A very strong place, being defended on one side by impassable morasses, and on the other by narrow defiles.

12. Assens. 13. Goor. 14. Ommen. On the Vecht.

[PRINCIPAL FORTRESSES.] F¹ 1. Vatersehain. F² 2. Schanstinhole. F³ 3. Holle Fort. F⁴ 4. Gramsburg. Famous for holding out a siege in 1672, with a garrison of 36 men only, against 900, whom they repulsed twice with great slaughter, and at last made an honourable capitulation.

V. Province of FRIESLAND. Contains r Ostergoe, w Westergoe, n Srenwolden.

TOWNS.

1. Lewaerden, (*Leovardia*). A bishop's fee. 60 m. NE from Amsterdam. A strong, rich, and populous city. The buildings are magnificent. Canals run through the principal streets.

2. Dockum. A good port, with communication by canals through Lewaerden.

3. Franeker, (*Franquera*). An university. An ancient, well fortified town, with many country seats in the neighbourhood.

4. Harlingen. A sea port. A populous and strong town. Carries on a great trade in sails and timber. It is governed by its own magistrates.

5. Bolswert. A populous, well built town. It has 5 gates and 4 sluices, encompassed by a ditch and ramparts.

6. Sneek.

6. Sneek. An ancient, well fortified town: has a great trade in fresh fish, which are caught in the lakes.

7. Wôrcûm. Governed by its own magistrates.

8. Staveren. This was the principal city of the Frisons, and the third of the Hanse towns.

9. Sloten, or Slota.

FORTS.] Ft 1. Fort Swartedyke. Ft 2. Fort Breeberg. Ft 3. Fort Beckhof.

VI. Province of GRONINGEN.

TOWNS.

1. Groningen, (*Groninga*). A bishop's see and university. 80 m. NE from Amsterdam. A large and populous city, having 27 streets and 3 markets. Carries on a great trade by its canals. It is one of the strongest places in Holland. The bishop of Munster lost 10,000 men before it in 1672. The steeple of St. Martin's church here is remarkable for its height

2. Winchoten. Famous for the victory over the Spaniards in 1568, being the first battle the Dutch fought for their liberties.

3. Delfzyl. A port on Dollart's bay.

FORTS] 1. Langeaker Scans. 2. Booner Scans. 3. Bourlangf.

VII. Province of ZEALAND. This province consists of the following islands, and contains 11 cities and 100 villages, which send 4 deputies to the assembly of the States General.

<i>islands.</i>	<i>length.</i>	<i>breadth.</i>	<i>towns, &c.</i>
w Walcheren.	9 m.	8 m.	Middleburg, Flushing.
s South Beveland.	20	6	Goes, a strong and rich town.
t Walfartfdyk.	6	1	None of note.
e North Beveland.	5	2	Ditto.
C Schowen.	12	5	} Zierikzee 4, the most ancient town in the province.
i Tolen.	5	3	

1. Middleburg. A bishop's see. Near the center of Walcheren isle. The capital of the whole province. A handsome, strong town. It contains several beautiful squares, public buildings, and 7 churches. The commerce, which is carried on by means of a deep canal, consists chiefly in the importation and exportation of wines. This city, after a siege of two years, submitted to the Prince of Orange in 1574; since which time the island has formed a part of the republic. The harbour near the mouth of the river is called Arnmuysden.

2. Flushing, French, *Flessingue*, (ancient *Uleffinga*.) On the south coast of Walcheren. A very extensive harbour, sufficient to contain a fleet of 60 sail of the line. It is so commodious for trade, that the merchantmen can unload at almost every door. The town is strongly fortified, and considered as the key to the Scheldt, adjacent islands, &c. This town was given to Queen Elizabeth by the States, as a pledge of their fidelity to their engagements. It was restored by James I. It is the birth place of the famous Admiral Ruiter. — 4. Zierikzee.

DUTCH BRABANT B.

1. Bergen-op-zoom. A marquissate. A convenient and very strong port, 12 m. from fort Lillo. Contains about 1100 houses.

2. Steen-

2. Steenberg. — 3. Breda. On the Byloop. A very strong town; situate in a flat country, which in case of danger can be easily overflowed by opening the sluices. Here is a castle of great strength, surrounded by a moat. The city contains 1500 dwellings. This town is famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between Louis XIV. and the States General in 1667. It surrendered to the French in 1793.

4. Bois-le-duc. On the Dommel. Its situation renders it almost impregnable. Here are upwards of 50 bridges. This town was founded in 1184 by Godfrey Duke of Brabant.

5. Boxtel. Is a very important fort: it commands the sluices which can overflow the country. — 6. Eyndhoven. A strong town.

7. Helmen, or Helmont. 8. Dinther.

FORTS.] 1. Lillo, at the mouth of the Scheld; Williamstadt w, Klundert k, at the east of Overflakee D.

Maastricht, Dalem, and Valkenburg, (in Limburg,) belong to this government.

F, DUTCH FLANDERS.

1. Sluys. 19 m. from Ostend. Strongly fortified, with a good and spacious harbour. The Dutch keep a strong garrison here. — 2. Phillippe.

3. Cadfant, or Cassant island. An important place, strongly fortified. — 4. Hulst.

Terneuse and Liesfort, on the Scheld; two very strong places.

PRINCIPAL FORTS.] Isabella, Fredric, and Donas, near Sluys.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

IN ASIA.] Forts Victoria and Orange, (in the Mollucca or spice islands;) Lantor, and forts Revéngé and Nassau, (in Banda or the nutmeg islands;) the town of Jampoden, (in the Celebes or Macassar isles;) towns of Benjar and Massén, (in Borneo;); Palimban, (in Sumatra;); Batavia, (in Java;); Trincomale and Colombo, (in Ceylon;); Malacca, Pelicat, Porta-nova, Sadraspatan, Bimlipatan, (on the Coromandel coast;); Cranganor or Cochín, Coulan, Tegapatan, Couannore, (on the Malabar coast;);

IN AFRICA.] Cape of Good Hope.

IN AMERICA.] Curazoa and St. Eustatia (islands), and Surinam, at the north of South America.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of the United Provinces is foggy and gross, and the soil in general very unfit for tillage: but by the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants in draining the marshy lands, it is brought to produce excellent pasturage, which feeds a great number of cattle, and yields abundance of butter and cheese. The whole surface of the country is flat and swampy, interspersed with ditches and canals, which in hot weather smell very offensively.

COMMERCE.] The trade of the Dutch is so extensive and complex, that it is impossible to give a detail of it. There is scarcely a manufacture which they do not carry on, or a state with whom they do not traffic. Holland is indeed the magazine of Europe. The spice trade in the East Indies is entirely possessed by them.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.] 4,500,000. sterling.

	MONEY.	l.	s.	d.
1 Pening (imaginary)		0	0	$0\frac{21}{320}$
8 Penings	1 Grote (imaginary)	0	0	$0\frac{3}{40}$
2 Grottes	1 Stiver	0	0	$1\frac{1}{32}$
6 Stivers	1 Scalin	0	0	$6\frac{2}{10}$
20 Stivers	1 Guilder	0	1	9
2 Florins or 10 Stivers	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
60 Stivers	1 Dry Dollar	0	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$
3 Florins or 15 Stivers	1 Silver Ducat	0	5	$8\frac{2}{5}$
6 Guilders	1 Pound Flem. (imaginary)	0	10	6
20 Florins	1 Gold Ducat	1	16	0
15 Florins	1 Sovereign Ducat	1	7	0

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Helvoetfluyts.

STRENGTH.] Military 36,000, naval 95 ships.

UNIVERSITIES.] Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Harderwick, Franeker.

POPULATION.] 2,759,000.

The Dutch are industrious and laborious; but in their disposition they seem to be more phlegmatic, irascible, and less sensible of the delicate feelings of the soul, than most nations in Europe, except when pecuniary matters concern them. Smoaking is much practised by young and old of both sexes, which may in some measure account for the habit of drinking with which they are charged. In the common rank of life the men wear large breeches, and the women short petticoats. In their persons they are generally awkward and clumsy. Their diversions differ little from those of the English. The usual way of travelling is in covered boats called *trutsuits*, on the canals: it is cheap and commodious for people in trade, but not very agreeable for those who travel for pleasure: they count the journey by hours. The Dutch are expert scaters, and, in the winter, the canals being frozen, it is common to see men and women skate for several miles to market with a basket of eggs and butter on their head. Among the lower rank the funeral ceremonies are not altogether so solemn as in most countries. They frequently put the coffin into a boat, accompany it with a violin to the grave, where the clerk officiates as parson, and reads a psalm over the corpse: the company then return home, and regale themselves in smoaking, drinking, &c.

RELIGION.] Protestant: governed by 1 archbishop, viz. Utrecht; and 5 bishops, viz. Deventer, Groningen, Haarlem, Lewaerden, and Middleburg. None but presbyterians can hold any office under government.

LANGUAGE.] A corrupt dialect of the German or Teutonic. Their paternoster runs thus: *Onse Vader die in de hemelin, zyn uwen naam worde geheylicht: uw, koningryk kome: uwe wille geschiedse gelyck in den hemel zoo ook op den ardens ons dagelicks broot geef ons heeden ende vergeeft onse schulden ook wy vergeeven onse schuldenaaren: ende en laat ons neit in versoer kingemaer verlost on van der hoosen, Amen.*

States of BRABANT and FLANDERS,
OR AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.
 (Ancient GALLIA BELGIA.)

Length 200 miles. | Lat. between 49° and 52° N.
 Breadth 200 | Long. between 2° and 7° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Holland and North sea.
 { East. Germany.
 { South and West. France.

Longest day { in the north, 17 hours.
 { in the south, 16½ hours.

Climates . 9th and 10th of ½ hours.

This country, at the time it was ceded to the house of Austria, consisted of 10 provinces, viz. 1. Dutchy of Brabant. 2. Dutchy of Luxemburg. 3. Dutchy of Limburg. 4. Dutchy of Gueldres. 5. Earldom of Flanders. 6. Earldom of Hainault. 7. Earldom of Namur. 8. Earldom of Artois. 9. Marquisate of Antwerp. 10. Bishopric of Mechlin. The two last are now comprehended in the Dutchy of Brabant: Artois a part of Flanders and a part of Hainault, are annexed to and considered as a part of France, as is also Cambray: so that the low countries called the Austrian Netherlands, at present are comprehended in 7 provinces. In 1788 a restless spirit of liberty induced the Flemings to declare themselves free; but after two years phantom of independence, they returned to their allegiance under Leopold, who succeeded his brother Joseph 1790. In 1792 the states suffered all the horrors of war in being ravaged by the French army under General Dumourier, who in a few months drove the Austrians entirely from the provinces; but in their turn they were as suddenly obliged to retreat and abandon the states to the Austrians in March 1793.

GOVERNMENT.] Arbitrary. Under a Vice Roi or Governor General, appointed by the Emperor as Archduke of Austria. The assembly of the states is holden at Brussels: it consists of the nobility, clergy, and the people, deputed from the different towns.

SEA.] North sea.

RIVERS.] Scheld (*Scaldus*), Meuse or Mease (*Mosa*), Sambre (*Sambis*), Lys, Scarpe (*Scarpa*), Ruppel, Demer, Dyle, Deule, Nethe, Geet, Sanne, Dender.

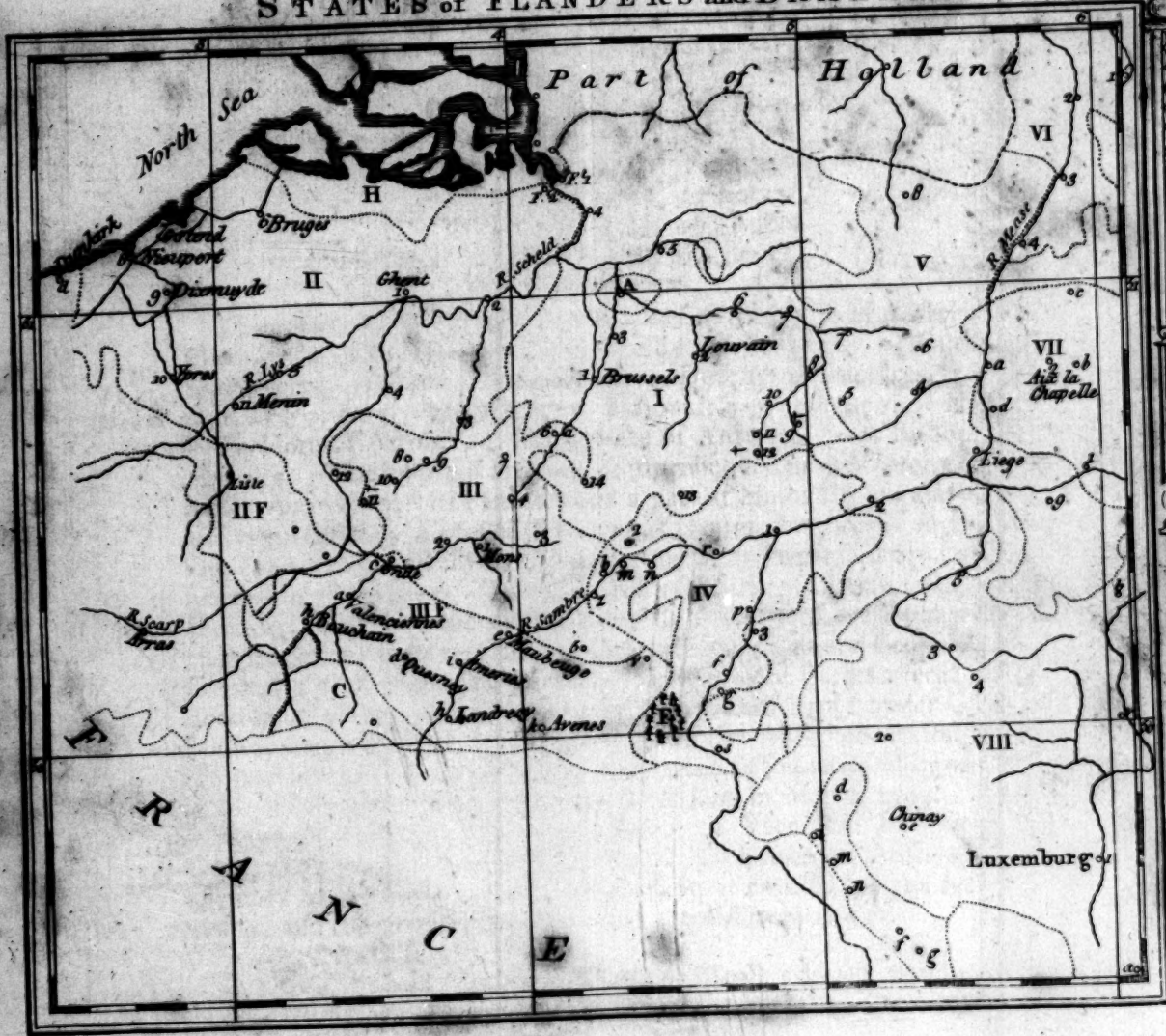
DIVISIONS.

I. Brabant, (dutchy)		Brussels.
II. Flanders, (earldom)		Ghent.
III. Hainault, (earldom)		Mons.
IV. Namur, (earldom)		Namur.
V. Liege, (bishopric), is a part of the empire,		Liege.
VI. Guelderland, (dutchy)		Gueldres.
VII. Limburg, (dutchy)		Limburg.
VIII. Luxemburg, (dutchy)		Luxemburg.

I. BRA-

STATES of FLANDERS and BRABANT.

FLEMISH FLAGS



FLANDERS



(1) Ostend



Flem. Jack



3



2



Brabant

I. BRABANT.

1. Brussels (*Bruxella*,) French *Bruxelles*. On the Seine. Lat. 50° 51' long. 4° 26'. 190 m. EbS from London, and 96 S from Amsterdam. In a pleasant, fruitful country. The capital and seat of government. It contains 7 fountains, 7 parish churches, 7 gates, and 7 principal streets, which center in the market place; and is encompassed by a double high wall, on which were formerly 70 towers, but many of them are now decayed. The public buildings are, the royal palace, with fine gardens, the college, 11 monasteries, 21 nunneries, and a *beguinage* or foundation for pious maids, and the church of St. Gedula, which is a noble, Gothic structure. It is an annual custom here on the 6th of January for the wives to undress and carry their husbands to bed: this is to commemorate a time, when the city being invested, the besiegers permitted the women to leave the place, and to carry their most valuable effects with them; accordingly they took their husbands on their backs and went out. Manufactures tapestry, camblets, and bonelace. Longest day 16 h. shortest day 8 h.

2. Louvain, (*Lovanium*.) An university. 12 m. EbN from Brussels. The most ancient city of Brabant, and has the precedence in the national council. It is divided into two parts by the river Dyle, over which are 16 bridges. It is encompassed by a deep and broad ditch, and a strong wall 7 m. round, on which were formerly 73 towers. Here are five churches besides the collegiate church St. Peter. Had formerly a great trade in linen and woollen stuffs. About 7 m. SE from hence is Bevacum, a village where the Duke of Marlborough rested his army the 24th of May 1706, after the battle of Ramillies.

3. Vilvorden. A strong place, with a good castle, in which the archives of the province were formerly kept. William Tindall, who first translated the New Testament into English, suffered martyrdom here, though contrary to the law of nations.

A. Mechelen or Mechlin, (*French, Malines*). An archbishop's see. 12 m. N from Brussels. Stands on two islands, and contains 7 parishes. Manufactures fine lace, blankets, and thread. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough the 26th of May 1706.

4. Antwerpen or Antwerp, (*Antwerpia*), French *Anvers*. On the Scheld. 24 m. N from Brussels. Was formerly one of the most commercial towns in Europe. The Dutch, after their separation from Spain, rendered the port almost useless by sinking vessels laden with stones at the mouth of the Scheld. It contains 212 streets, 22 squares, and had 13 gates, and 14 bridges. The cathedral (which contains 66 chapels), and the stadthouse, are noble structures. The principal street is so spacious that six coaches may drive abreast. The citadel, which consists of five bastions, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. Antwerp is the birth-place of Vandyk the famous painter. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough the 6th of June 1706.—5. Aggelpoel.

6. Arschot. A small but strong place, with a jurisdiction.

7. Dieft, (*Dieffa*). On the Demer. A barony. Noted for its linen manufactures.

8. Leue. Taken by the Duke of Marlborough 1705. A very strong town. Noted for beer.

9. Landen, (*Landirnum*). Noted for the victory of the Duke of Luxemburg over King William III. of England.

10. Tillemont, Tirlemont, or Tienen, (*Tillemontium*). The French army encamped here the night preceding the battle of Ramillies. It is noted for a severe battle between the Austrians and French, March 1793, when after three days fighting the latter were routed.

11. Judoigne (*Judonia*). Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

12. Ramillies (*Ramilie*). A village near the source of the Gheete. Famous for the signal victory over the French by the Duke of Marlborough, 23d of May 1706.—13. Gemblours, (*Geminacum*). On a hill.

14. Nivelles, (*Nivigella*). A strong town. Noted for fine linen. Here is a large iron image, which strikes the hours of the town clock. It is called John of Nivelles.

FORTS.] F^t 1. St. Phillip. F^t 2. St. Mary.

II. FLANDERS.

1. Ghent, (*Gandavum*), French, *Gand*. A bishop's see. 26 m. almost SW from Antwerpen, and 30 NW from Brussels. The largest city in Flanders, but not populous: the houses are straggling, with large gardens and fields about them. This city contains 7 churches, in which are some admirable paintings. It is famous for the birth of the Emperor Charles V. and the Duke of Lancaster, commonly called John of Ghent, pronounced Gaunt. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1708.

2. Dendermond or Tenremonde, (*Teneramunda*). Near the conflux of the Dender and Scheld. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.—3. Gramont, (*Gerardi-Mons*).

4. Oudenaerde, (*Alaenardum*). On the Scheld. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

5. Cortrich, or Courtray. On the Lys. A strong place. Famous for diaper and cloth. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

6. Bruges, (*Brugæ*). Bishop's see under Mechlin. 23 m. NW from Ghent. One of the Hanse towns. A city of great trade. Contains 7 churches: here are 6 streets, which center in the market place, and lead to the gates.

7. Ostend, (*Ostenda*). 11 m. W from Bruges. A port of good trade on the North sea, strongly fortified. The houses are uniform, the streets regular, straight, and well paved. It is famous for holding out a siege (at the commencement of the seventh century) during 3 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days, and 3 hours, in which time upwards of 100,000 men lost their lives. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.—8. Nieuport, (*Novus Portus*). On the coast.

9. Dixmuyde, (*Dicasmuta*). A very strong place. Was taken by the French in 1647, 58, 83, and 95.

10. Ypres, (*Ypras*). Bishop's see under Mechlin. A large and rich city.

11. Menin, (*Menina*), French, *Mene*. A very strong place, taken by the Duke of Marlborough 1706. The French took it in 1744, and demolished the fortifications. It is noted for beer.

12. Tournay,

12. Tournay, (*Tornacum*.) On the Scheld. Bishop's see. A strong and ancient city. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in 1709.

FRENCH FLANDERS. II. F.

Lille, Armentiers, Cassel, Dunkirk, Orchies, St. Amand, Douai, Cambrai, Creucoer, Chateau en Cambresis. (*See France*.)

III. HAINAULT.

1. Mons, (*Mons Hannonia*.) 24 m. SW from Brussels. On a rising ground, near a branch of the Scheld. A very strong place. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1705, and to the French, Nov. 9, 1792, after the famous battle of Jemappe, a village near Mons.

2. Ghillam or Guillain. On the Hain. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.—3. Binch. A small town east of Mons.

4. Soignes. 5. Beaumont. 6. Halle. 7. Enghein. 8. Ligne.

9. Ath. A very strong place, famous for linen, cambrics, &c.

10. Leuse. 8 m. E from Tournay. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

11. Fontenoy. A village, famous for a severe battle in 841 between the four grandsons of Charlemagne, when near 100,000 people were slain; and for a victory obtained by Louis XV. over the English under the Duke of Cumberland 1745.

FRENCH HAINAULT. III. F.

a Valenciennes, (*Valentiniani*). A strong place. On the Scheld. The French took it in 1677. Surrendered to the combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and England, July 1793.

c Conde, (*Condatis*). A strong town N from Valenciennes. Surrendered to ditto, July 1793.—Denain.

b Bouchain, (*Buccinum*). On the Scheld.

d Quefnoy, (*Casuetium* or *Quercetium*). Famous for cloth and silk manufactures.—e Maubeuge, (*Malbodium*).

h Landrecy, (*Landericiacum*).—i Ameries. k Avenes.

v Phillippeville, (*Plulippopolis*), E from Maubeuge.

C Cambria. (*See France*).

IV. NAMUR.

1. Namur, (*Namurum*). Among hills, near the conflux of the Sambre and Maese. 27 m. almost SE from Brussels. A very strong place.

2. Charleroy, (*Caroloregium*). A strong town.

FRENCH NAMUR.

r Iemeppe. W from Namur. On the Sambre.—p Bouvignes.

f Charlemont. g Givet. s Fumay. (*See France*).

V. LIEGE. Sovereign bishop's see, and part of the German empire. Submitted to France January 1793, and was re-taken by the Austrians in March following.

1. Liege, (*Leodium*). 29 m. NE from Namur. On the Maese. A populous city. The cathedral is remarkable, being built of red stone. Here is a very lofty bridge over the river, which can admit vessels with high masts, and is so wide that 5 or 6 waggons can pass abreast. Manufactures woollen, fire arms, and hardware. The emperor Henry IV. died here 1106.

2. Huy. SW from Liege. On the Meuse.

3. Dinant, (*Dinantium* or *Dionantium*.) On the Meuse. Noted for black marble, iron, and brass.

4. Tongeren or Tongres, (*Atuatucum*). Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1705.

5. Tron or St. Truyden, (*Trudonopolis*). The chief city of the Centrones in Cæsar.

6. Bilsen, (*Belisa*). A famous nunnery, where is an unicorn's horn 7 feet long.—7. Hasselt. On the Demer.

8. Homont. 20 m. N from Bilsen.

9. Spa, (*Spadanus Vicus*). 20 m. SW from Liege. Famous for its mineral springs, on which account it is much frequented by people of fashion and rank of all nations. These waters are said to cure the stone and third day ague.

The territories of Marchiennes M, Chatelet n, Fontain l'Eveque b, and Thuin z, situate between Namur and Hainault, belong to Liege.

VI. GUELDER.

1. Guelders. Subject to Prussia. Surrounded by marshes. A very strong place.

2. Venlo, (*Venloa*). Subject to Holland. On the east side of the Maese. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1702.

3. Ruremonde. A bishop's see. Strongly fortified. Belongs to Austria.

4. Stevens, or Stevens-Waert. Subject to Holland. A strong fortress.

VII. LIMBURG.

1. Limburg, (*Limburgum*). 20 m. nearly E from Liege. On a rock difficult of access. Strongly fortified.

2. Aken or Aix la Chapelle, (*Aquisgranum*). An imperial strong town, divided into old and new. The emperors were formerly crowned here. Charlemagne lies entombed in the collegial church, (Notre Dame,) where his sword, which is always worn by the emperors at their coronation, is still kept. In this church are shewn a coarse woollen gown, (which is said to be the one that the Virgin Mary wore at the birth of Christ,) and a piece of cord with which our Saviour was bound on the cross. These are exhibited annually on the top of the church steeple during a whole fortnight. Aix la Chapelle is famous for its mineral waters. A treaty of peace was concluded here between France, Spain, Hungary, and the allies, 1748.

a Maestricht, (*Mastrick Trajezum ad Mosani*). Subject to Holland. 11 m. N from Liege. A very strong town. On the Maese, which divides it into two parts. On the east side of the river is Wich. The sovereignty belongs to the Dutch and bishop of Liege conjointly. The garrison and ecclesiastical jurisdiction belong to the States General. Near this place is a hill called St. Peter's, where the Dutch have a strong fort: under this hill is a vast cave, the entrance to which is close to the river; within it are passages and apartments about 20 feet high, supported by thousands of square pillars, and it can contain 40,000 persons, &c. with their effects. It was bombarded by the French, in the beginning of 1793.

d Dalen. b Falkenburg, or Fauquemont. c Schunen.

VIII. LUX.

VIII. LUXEMBURG.

1. Luxemburg. A very strong place. On the Olzet. 25 m. from Treves and 49 S from Limburg.—2. Bastonge.

3. La Roche. Was formerly a royal hunting feat belonging to the French kings.—4. Honfalize 5. Derbuy.

DUTCH LUXEMBURG.

b St. Viet. v Vianden. With 50 villages under its government.

FRENCH LUXEMBURG.

a Thionville, (*Theodonis villa*). e Chinay.

i Rocroye. m Mezieres. n Sedan. d Bouillon. f La Fert.

g Montmedy, (*Mons Medius*). (*See France.*)

PORTS OF TRADE.] Antwerp, Ostend.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in general is settled, but the winter is commonly very severe. The soil produces excellent pasturage, corn, and flax, which is the staple of their manufactures.

COMMERCE.] Consists in lawns, linen cloth, cambrics, worsted stuffs, tapestry, wrought silks, toys, &c.

REVENUE.] 380,000*l*.

		MONEY.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	Pening	1	Urche	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{16}$
4	Peningens	1	Grote (imaginary)	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{16}$
8	D ^o	1	Petard	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{16}$
2	Grotes	1	Scalin (imaginary)	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{16}$
6	Petards	1	Scalin	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{16}$
7	D ^o	1	Florin (imaginary)	0	1	6
40	Grotes	1	Ducat	0	9	3
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scalins	1	Pound Flem.	0	9	0
240	Grotes					

POPULATION.] About 2,000,000.

The Flemings are an honest, plain, industrious people, expert in trade, but somewhat indelicate in their manners. The lower class are extremely ignorant and superstitious.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholic: under 1 archbishop, (*viz.* Mechlin,) and 6 bishops.

UNIVERSITIES.] Louvain, Tournay, and Liege.

LANGUAGE.] The Flemings speak both French and Dutch, but their native language, called Walloon, is a mixture of German, French, and Spanish. The *paternoster* runs thus: *Nos Pear qui et au cieus sanctifie soi te nom; adveen ton rejam; ta volonte je fait en terre comme es cieus; donne noy ajorhoy no pain quotidien; et pardonne no det comme no pardonnon à nos detteux; et ne no indu en tentation mais delivre nos des maux anse soit il, Amen.*

F R A N C E,

(Ancient GALLIA.)

Length 600 miles.

Breadth 500

| Lat. between 42° and 51°

| Long. between 5°W and 8°E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Flanders and English channel.
East. Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
South. Mediterranean sea and Spain.
West. Atlantic ocean and bay of Biscay.

Longest day { in the north, about 16 hours.

{ in the south, about 15 hours.

Climates . 7th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours N.

FRANCE, the most ancient nation in Europe, is said to have been peopled 600 years before Christ by the Gauls or Celtæ, descendants from Gomer: it was conquered, after a brave resistance, by Julius Cæsar about 47 years before Christ; and remained in the possession of the Romans till the fall of their empire, in the fifth century, when it became a prey to the Goths, Suevi, Alans, Vandals, and Burgundians; and last of all to the Franks and Sali, who inhabited the borders of Germany. These laid the foundation of monarchy about the year 420, in the person of Pharamond, who was descended from the Franks: hence the country derived the name of France. The Sali had a law which excluded all females from the inheritance of the throne: this law was known by the name of the Salic law, and has been the cause of long and bloody wars between the French and English nations.

The monarchy of FRANCE is divided into 3 branches, viz. 1 Merovingiens, 2 Carolingiens, 3 Capetiens.

A.D. MEROVINGIEN RACE.

418 Pharamond.

427 Clodion. Resided at Amiens.

448 Mérovée, cousin of Clodion.

456 Childeric I. son of Merovee.

481 Clovis I. son of Childeric.

The first prince who embraced christianity: hence the kings of France were styled the eldest sons of the church.

511 Childebert I.

558 Clotaire I. Burnt his son, with his wife and children, alive in a cottage.

561 Caribert, son of Clotaire: his daughter married Ethelbert, king of Kent, in England.

613 Clotaire II. son of Caribert.

628 Dagobert I. son of ditto.

638 Clovis II.

A.D.

660 Clotaire III. son of Clovis.

668 Childeric II. brother of Clotaire. In this reign the whole monarchy was united.

671 Thieri I.

690 Clovis III. son of Thieri.

695 Childebert II. brother of Clovis III.

711 Dagobert II.

718 Chilpéric, second son of Childebert.

719 Clotaire IV.

721 Thieri II. son of Dagobert. Under the regency of Charles Martel.

742 Childeric III.

CARLOVINGIEN RACE.

752 Pepin, son of Char^s Martel.

768 Charle-

A.D.

768 Charlemagne, son of Pepin. He was the first emperor of the west; was crowned in 800, and died at Aix la Chapelle. In this reign the university of Paris was founded.

814 Louis le Debonaire, son of Charlemagne.

840 Charles le Chauve, (or bald), brother of Louis.

877 Louis le Bègue, (or stammerer).

879 Louis et Carloman, (infants)

884 Charles II. le Gros, (or fat), son of Louis Debonaire.

887 Eudes, Duke of France.

898 Charles III. le Simple. Was bred up in England.

922 Robert.

923 Raoul.

935 Louis d'Outremer, son of Charles. Was bred up in England.

954 Lothaire.

986 Louis V. le Fainéant, (or idle), son of Lothaire. He reigned under the regency of his cousin, Hugh Capet.

CAPETIEN RACE.

987 Hugh Capet. Had 2 sons, Henry and Robert.

996 Robert, son of Hugh Capet.

1031 Henry I. ditto.

1060 Phillippe I. In this reign began the famous Crusades, when 300,000 men embarked for the holy land.

1108 Louis VI. le Gros, (or fat).

1137 Louis VII. le Jeune, (or young).

1183 Phillippe II. Augustus.

1223 Louis VIII. the Lion.

1226 Louis IX. the Saint.

1270 Phillippe III. the Hardi.

1285 Phillippe IV. the Bel.

1314 Louis X. Hutin.

1316 Phillippe V. the Long.

1322 Charles IV. the Bel. At the death of Charles, Edward, king of England, laid claim to the crown of France as the nearest

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male heir; but being descended from the female line, it was, by virtue of the Salic law, declared in favour of Philip of Valois.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328 Philippe VI. Valois. In this reign Dauphiny was annexed to the crown.

1350 Jean. who, with one of his sons, were taken prisoners near Poitiers by the English, and brought to England.

1369 Charles V. the Sage. In this reign the English were defeated in France.

1380 Charles VI. le bien-aimé.

1422 Charles VII. the victorieux. Henry V. of England was acknowledged king of France and his son Henry VI. was crowned at Paris; but in a short time after the siege of Orleans being raised by the famous Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, the English soon lost all footing in France, except Calais.

1461 Louis XI.

1483 Charles VIII.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1498 Louis XII. Pere du Peuple. Grandson of Charles V. In this reign the French discovered Canada in N. America.

VALOIS OF ANGOULEME.

1515 Francois I. In this reign Bretany was annexed to the crown.

1547 Henri II. In this reign Lorraine and Verdun were annexed to the crown.

1559 Francois II.

1560 Charles IX. Married Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian. In this reign upwards of 50,000 protestants in France, called Hugonots, were massacred.

1574 Henri III.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589 Henri IV. the Great, Duke of

A.D.

of Navarre. His daughter married Charles I. king of England. Henry was assassinated in the streets of Paris by Francis Ravallac 1610. In this reign Bearn and Comte de Foix were annexed to the crown.

1610 Louis XIII. son of Henri IV. Married Anne of Austria and Infanta of Spain. He left two sons, Louis, and Philip Duke of Orleans.

1643 Louis XIV. son of Louis XIII. and grandson of Philip of Spain. This monarch, by his ambition, embroiled all Europe in war, but was at last obliged to sue for peace.

1715 Louis XV. son of Louis XIV. In this reign Canada in North America was ceded to the English.

1774 Louis XVI. the last of the French kings, grandson of Louis XV. Married Antoinette of Austria in 1770, and was crowned at Rheims June 12, 1775. He assisted the Americans in the revolution against

A.D.

the British Government, which in 1783 acknowledged them independent states. In 1789 the present revolution in France commenced; and the government, from one of the most arbitrary, was changed into a mixed or limited monarchy. After a series of the most dreadful murders, assassinations, &c. the king was dethroned, and with his queen and 2 children imprisoned in September 1792. The nation was immediately declared a republic. January 21, 1793, this unfortunate monarch, after an extraordinary trial, lost his head on the scaffold for having betrayed the trust reposed in him by the nation. Thus ended the life of one of the most powerful monarchs on earth, after a period of 4 years detention, and 4 months of dreadful suspense of his impending fate, leaving his wife and children in momentary terror of experiencing the like catastrophe.—O human greatness, where is thy stability!

GOVERNMENT.] Republican or democratical, consisting of a national assembly and executive council elected annually by the people at large, according to the constitution formed in 1793 as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

1. The French Republic is one and indivisible.
2. The French people is distributed for the exercise of its sovereignty, into primary assemblies of cantons.
3. It is distributed, for administration and for justice, into departments, districts, and municipalities.
4. Every man born or domiciliated in France, of the age of twenty-one years complete; every foreigner of the age of twenty-one years complete, who, having domiciliated in France for one year, lives in it by his labour, or acquires a property, or marries a French woman, or adopts a child, or maintains an aged person; finally, every foreigner, who shall be judged by the legislative body to have deserved well of humanity; is admitted to the exercise of the rights of a French citizen.
5. The exercise of the rights of a citizen is lost, by naturalization in a foreign country; by the acceptance of functions or favours flowing from a government not popular; by condemnation to punishments infamous or afflictive, till recapacitation.
6. The exercise of the rights of a citizen is suspended, by the state of

of accusation; by a judgment of contumacy, as long as that judgment is not annulled.

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

7. The sovereign people is the universality of French citizens.
8. It nominates directly, its deputies.
9. It delegates to electors the choice of administrators, of public arbitrators, of criminal judges, and judges of appeal.
10. It deliberates on the laws.

OF THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

11. The primary assemblies are composed of the citizens domiciliated for six months in each canton.
12. They are composed of 200 citizens at the least, and 600 at the most, called to vote.
13. They are constituted by the nomination of a president, secretaries, and scrutineers.
14. Their police appertains to them.
15. No person can appear in them armed.
16. The elections are made by ballot, or open vote, at the option of each voter.
17. A primary assembly cannot, in any case, prescribe a uniform mode of voting.
18. The scrutineers ascertain the votes of citizens, who cannot write, and chuse to vote by ballot.
19. The suffrages upon laws are given by *yes* or *no*.
20. The will of a primary assembly is proclaimed thus: *The citizens met in primary assembly of ———, to the number of ——— voters, vote for, or vote against, by a majority of ———.*

OF THE NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

21. The population is the sole basis of the national representation.
22. There is one deputy for every 40,000 individuals.
23. Each re-union of primary assemblies resulting from a population of 39,000 to 41,000 souls, nominates directly one deputy.
24. The nomination is made by the absolute majority of suffrages.
25. Each assembly casts up the suffrages, and sends a commissioner for the general casting up to the place pointed out as the most central.
26. If the first casting up does not give an absolute majority, a second vote is proceeded to, and the votes are taken for the two citizens who had the most voices.
27. In case of equality of voices, the eldest has the preference, either to be on the ballot, or elected. In case of equality of age, lot decides.
28. Every Frenchman, exercising the rights of citizen, is eligible through the extent of the republic.
29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.
30. In case of the non-acceptance, resignation, forfeiture, or death of a deputy, he is replaced by the primary assemblies, who nominated him.
31. A deputy who has given in his resignation, cannot quit his post, until after the admission of his successor.
32. The French people assemble every year on the 1st of May for the elections.

33. They

33. They proceed in them, whatever be the number of citizens present having a right to vote.

34. Primary assemblies are formed on extraordinary occasions, on the demand of a fifth of the citizens, who have a right to vote in them.

35. The convocation is made, in this case, by the municipality of the ordinary place of meeting.

36. These extraordinary assemblies do not deliberate but when one more than the half of the citizens, who have a right to vote in them, are present.

OF ELECTORAL ASSEMBLIES.

37. The citizens met, in primary assemblies, nominate one elector for every 200 citizens, present or not, two from 201 to 400, and three from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of the electoral assemblies, and the mode of elections, are the same as in the primary assemblies.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

39. The legislative body is one, indivisible and permanent.

40. Its session is for a year.

41. It meets the 1st of July.

42. The national assembly cannot be constituted, if it do not consist of one more than the half of the deputies.

43. The deputies cannot be examined, accused, or tried at any time, for the opinions they have delivered in the legislative body.

44. They may, for a criminal act, be seized, *en flagrant delit*; but a warrant of arrest, or a warrant summoning to appear, cannot be granted against them, unless authorised by the legislative body.

HOLDING OF THE SITTINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

45. The sittings of the national assembly are public.

46. The minutes of its sittings are printed.

47. It cannot deliberate, if it be not composed of 200 members at the least.

48. It cannot refuse to hear its members speak in the order in which they have demanded to be heard.

49. It deliberates by the majority of the members present.

50. Fifty members have a right to require the *appel nominal*.

51. It has the right of censure on the conduct of its members in its bosom.

52. The police appertains to it in the place of its sittings, and in the external circuit which it has determined.

OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

53. The legislative body proposes laws and passes decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws, are comprehended, the acts of the legislative body, concerning the legislation civil and criminal; the general administration of the revenues, and of the ordinary expences of the republic; the national domains; the title, the weight, the impression, and the denomination of money; the nature, the amount, and the collections of contributions; the declaration of war; every new general distribution of the French territory; the public instruction; and the public honours to the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular name of decrees are included the acts of the

the

the legislative body, concerning, the annual establishment of the land and sea forces; the permission or the prohibition of the passage of foreign troops through the French territory; the introduction of foreign naval forces into the ports of the republic; the measures of general safety and tranquility; the annual and momentary distribution of public succours and works; the orders for the fabrication of money of every kind; the unforeseen and extraordinary expences; the measures local and particular to an administration, a commune, or a kind of public works; the defence of the territory; the ratification of treaties; the nomination and the removal of the commanders in chief of armies; the prosecution of the responsibility of members of the council, and the public functionaries; the accusation of persons charged with plots against the general safety of the republic; all change in the partial distribution of the French territory; and national recompences.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE LAW.

56. The plans of law are preceded by a report

57. The discussion cannot be opened, and the law cannot be provisionally resolved upon until 15 days after the report.

58. The plan is printed and sent to all the communes of the republic, under this title: *Law proposed*.

59. Forty days after the sending of the law proposed, if in more than one half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each, have not objected to it, the plan is accepted and becomes law.

60. If there be an objection, the legislative body convokes the primary assemblies.

OF THE ENTITLING OF LAWS AND DECREES.

61. Laws, decrees, judgments, and all public acts are entitled: *In the name of the French people*, the ——— year of the French Republic.

OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

62. There is one executive council composed of 24 members.

63. The electoral assembly of each department, nominates one candidate. The legislative body chooses the members of the council from the general list.

64. One half of it is renewed by each legislature, in the last month of the session.

65. The council is charged with the direction and superintendance of the general administration. It cannot act, but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legislative body.

66. It nominates, not of its own body, the agents in chief of the general administration of the republic.

67. The legislative body determines the number, and the functions of these agents.

68. These agents do not form a council. They are separated, without any immediate correspondence between them; they exercise no personal authority.

69. The council nominates, not of its own body, the external agents of the republic.

70. It negotiates treaties.

71. The members of the council, in case of malversation, are accused by the legislative body.

72. The

72. The council is responsible for the non-execution of laws and decrees, and for abuses which it does not denounce.

73. It recalls and replaces the agents in its nomination.

74. It is bound to denounce them, if there be occasion, before the judicial authorities.

OF THE CONNECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WITH THE
LEGISLATIVE BODY.

75. The executive council resides near the legislative body. It has admittance and a separate seat in the place of sittings.

76. It is heard as often as it has an account to give.

77. The legislative body calls it into the place of its sittings, in whole or in part, when it thinks fit.

OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MUNICIPAL BODIES.

78. There is a municipal administration in each commune of the republic; in each district an intermediate administration; in each department a central administration.

79. The municipal officers are elected by the assemblies of the commune.

80. The administrators are nominated by the electoral assemblies of department and district.

81. The municipalities and the administrations are renewed, one half, every year.

82. The administrators and municipal officers have no character of representation; they cannot, in any case, modify the acts of the legislative body, or suspend the execution of them.

83. The legislative body determines the functions of the municipal officers, and administrators, the rules of their subordination, and the penalties they may incur.

84. The sittings of municipalities and administrations are public.

OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

85. The code of civil and criminal laws is uniform for all the republic.

86. No infringement can be made of the right which citizens have to cause their difference to be pronounced upon by arbitrators of their choice.

87. The decision of these arbitrators is final, if the citizens have not reserved the right of objecting to them.

88. There are justices of peace, elected by the citizens in circuits determined by the law.

89. They conciliate and judge without expence.

90. Their number and their competence are regulated by the legislative body.

91. There are public arbitrators elected by the electoral assemblies.

92. Their number and their circuits are fixed by the legislative body.

93. They take recognizance of disputes which have not been finally terminated by the private arbitrators or the justices of peace.

94. They deliberate in public; they give their opinions aloud; they pronounce, in the last resort, on verbal defences, or simple memorials, without *procedures*, and without expence; and they assign the reasons of their decisions.

95. The justices of peace and the public arbitrators are elected every year.

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

96. In criminal cases, no citizen can be tried, but on an examination received by a jury, or decreed by the legislative body; the accused have counsel chosen by themselves, or nominated officially; the process is public; the fact and the intention are declared by a jury of judgment; the punishment is applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges are elected every year by the electoral assemblies.

OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

98. There is one tribunal of appeal for all the republic.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of the case; it pronounces on the violation of forms, and on express contravention of the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are nominated every year by the electoral assemblies.

OF PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

101. No citizen is exempted from the honourable obligation of contributing to the public charges.

OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

102. The national treasury is the central point of the receipts and expences of the republic.

103. It is administered by accountable agents, nominated by the executive council.

104. These agents are superintended by commissioners nominated by the legislative body, not of its own members, and responsible for abuses which they do not denounce.

OF ACCOUNTABILITY.

105. The accounts of the agents of the national treasury and the administrators of the public money, are given in annually to responsible commissioners nominated by the executive council.

106. These verifications are superintended by commissioners in the nomination of the legislative body, not of its own members, and responsible for errors and abuses which they do not denounce. The legislative body passes the accounts.

OF THE FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

107. The general force of the republic is composed of the whole people.

108. The republic maintains in its pay, even in time of peace, an armed force, by sea and land.

109. All the French are soldiers; they are all exercised in the use of arms.

110. There is no generalisme.

111. Difference of ranks, their distinctive marks and subordination, subsist only with relation to service, and during its continuance.

112. The public force employed for maintaining order and peace, in the interior, does not act but on the requisition in writing, of the constituted authorities.

113. The public force employed against enemies from without, acts under the orders of the executive council.

114. No armed body can deliberate.

OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

115. If in one more than the half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each, regularly formed, demand the revision of the constitutional act, or the change of some of its articles, the legislative body is bound to convoke all the primary assemblies of the republic, to know if there be ground for a national convention.

116. The national convention is formed in the same manner as the legislative assembly, and unites in itself its powers.

117. It employs itself with respect to the constitution, only on the objects which were the cause of its convocation.

OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

118. The French people is the friend and the natural ally of every free people.

119. It does not interfere in the government of other nations. It does not suffer other nations to interfere in its own.

120. It gives an asylum to foreigners, banished from their country for the cause of liberty. It refuses it to tyrants.

121. It does not make peace with an enemy, that occupies its territory.

OF THE GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.

122. The constitution guarantees to all the French, equality, liberty, safety, property, the public debt, the free exercise of worship, a common instruction, public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petition, the right of meeting in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the rights of man.

123. The French republic honours loyalty, courage, age, filial piety, misfortune. It puts the deposit of its constitution under the guard of all the virtues.

124. The declaration of rights and the constitutional act are engraven on tables, in the bosom of the legislative body, and in the public places.

SEAS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] English channel and straits of Dover, at the north; Mediterranean sea and gulf of Lyons GL, at the south; bay of Biscay, at the west.

ISLANDS.] Guernsey *a*, Jersey *b*, Sark *c*, Alderney *e*, (ancient *Ebodia*), belong to England, (*see page 118*). Ushant *d*, Belle isle *e*, Noirmoutier isle *f*, Rhe *g*, Oleron *h*. Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea.

CAPES.] Antifer A, La Hogue B, (in the English channel); Ferret C, (in the bay of Biscay); Sicie D, Faillat E, cape Corso F, at the north of Corsica isle, (in the Mediterranean).

RIVERS.] Seine (*Sequana*), Loire (*Liger*), Garonne or Gironde (*Garumna*), Rhone (*Rhodanus*), Soane (*Arar*), Meuse (*Mosa*), Moselle (*Mosella*), Somme (*Samara*), Var (*Varus*), Adour (*Aturus*), Charent (*Carantonus*), and the canal of Languedoc, which unites the river Garonne to the Mediterranean sea.

MOUNTAINS.] Vosges, Jura, and the Alps, on the west; Cevennes, Dor, and the Pyrenees, on the south.

FRANCE

FRANCE was, before the Revolution in 1789, divided into 28 provinces, exclusive of Roussillon, Compté de Foix, Bearn, and Aunis: it is now divided into 84 departments, besides *Savoye* and the county of *Nice** in Italy: each department is subdivided into districts. Some departments contain a part of several of the former provinces, and some of those provinces include several departments. Each department is distinguished by the name of some river, mountain, &c. bordering thereon, and contains about 324 leagues square.

DIVISIONS, denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to LXXXIV.

<i>departments.</i>	<i>heretofore.</i>	<i>districts.</i>	<i>chief cities.</i>
I. Paris.	Isle of France.	3	Paris.
II. Seine and Oise.	Isle of France.	9	Versailles.
III. Seine and Marne.	Isle of France.	5	Melun.
IV. Aube.	Champagne.	6	Troyes.
V. Yonne.	Burgundy.	7	Auxerre.
VI. Loiret.	Orleanois.	7	Orleans.
VII. Eure and Loire.	Bauce.	6	Chartres.
VIII. Orne.	Normandy and Perche.	6	Alençon.
IX. La Manche.	Normandy.	7	Coutances.
X. Calvados.	Normandy.	6	Caen.
XI. Eure.	Normandy.	6	Evreux.
XII. Lower Seine.	Normandy.	7	Rouen.
XIII. L'Oise.	Isles of France.	9	Beauvais.
XIV. Somme.	Picardi.	5	Amiens.
XV. Pas de Calais.	Artois and Boulonnois.	8	Arras.
XVI. Du Nord.	Fr. Flanders & Hannault.	8	Douay.
XVII. Aisne.	Soissonnois & Vermandois	6	Laon.
XVIII. Ardennes.	Champagne.	6	Mezieres.
XIX. Marne.	Champagne.	6	Chalons.
XX. Meuse.	Barrois.	8	Bar-le-Duc.
XXI. Moselle.	Lorraine.	9	Metz.
XXII. Meurte.	Lorraine.	9	Nancy.
XXIII. Vosges.	Lorraine.	9	Epinal.
XXIV. Lower Rhine.	Alsace.	4	Strasbourg.
XXV. Upper Rhine.	Alsace.	3	Colmar.
XXVI. Upper Soane.	Franche Compté.	6	Vesoul.
XXVII. Doubs.	Franche Compté.	6	Besançon.
XXVIII. Dura.	Franche Compté.	6	Dole.
XXIX. Cote d'Or.	Bourgogne.	7	Dijon.
XXX. Upper Marne.	Champagne.	6	Chaumont.
XXXI. Nièvre.	Nivernois.	9	Nevers.
XXXII. Cher.	Berry.	7	Bourges.
XXXIII. Allier.	Bourbonnois.	7	Moulins.
XXXIV. Creuse.	Marche.	7	Guerat.
XXXV. Indre.	Berry.	6	Chateauroux.

* Savoye and Nice being newly annexed to the republic, and not within the ancient boundaries of France, are not treated in the order of the departments. They are described in Italy.

<i>departments.</i>	<i>heretofore.</i>	<i>districts.</i>	<i>chief cities.</i>
XXXVI. Vienne.	Poitou.	6	Poitiers.
XXXVII. Indre & Loire	Touraine.	7	Tours.
XXXVIII. Loire and Cher.	Blaisois.	6	Blois.
XXXIX. Sarthe.	Maine.	9	Le Mans.
XL. Mayenne.	Maine.	7	Laval.
XLJ. Isle and Vilaine.	Bretagne.	9	Rheims.
XLII. Cote du Nord.	Bretagne.	9	St. Brieux.
XLIII. Finistere.	Bretagne.	9	Quimper.
XLIV. Morbihan.	Bretagne.	9	Vannes.
XLV. Lower Loire.	Bretagne.	9	Nantes.
XLVI. Maine and Loire.	Anjou.	8	Angers.
XLVII. Vendée.	Poitou.	6	Fontenay le Compté
XLVIII. The two Sevres.	Poitou.	6	Niort.
XLIX. Charente.	Angoumois.	6	Angoulême.
L. Lower Charente.	Aunis and Saintonge.	7	Saintes.
LI. Gironde.	Guienne.	7	Bordeaux.
LII. Landes.	Marais and Chalosse.	4	Mont-de-Marsan.
LIII. Lot and Garonne.	Guienne.	9	Agen.
LIV. Dordogne.	Perrigord.	9	Périgueux.
LV. Upper Vienne.	Limosin.	6	Limoges.
LVI. Correze.	Limosin.	4	Tulles.
LVII. Cantal.	Auvergne.	4	Saint Flour.
LVIII. Puy-de-Dôme.	Auvergne.	8	Clermont.
LIX. Upper Loire.	Velay.	3	Le Puy.
LX. Ardeche.	Dauphiny.	3	Privas.
LXI. Rhone and Loire.	Lyonois.	6	Lyon.
LXII. Saône and Loire.	Bourgogne.	7	Macon.
LXIII. Ain.	Bresse.	9	Bourg.
LXIV. Isere.	Dauphiny.	4	Grenoble.
LXV. Drome.	Dauphiny.	6	Valence.
LXVI. Upper Alps.	Dauphiny.	4	Embrun.
LXVII. Lower Alps.	Provence.	5	Digne.
LXVIII. Var.	Provence.	9	Toulon.
LXIX. Bouches du Rhone.	Provence.	6	Aix.
LXX. Vaucluse.	Comtat, Venaissin, and Carpentras.		Avignon.
LXXI. Gar.	Languedoc.	8	Nîmes.
LXXII. Herrault.	Languedoc.	4	Montpellier.
LXXIII. Lozere.	Gevaudan.	7	Mende.
LXXIV. Aveyron.	Rouergue.	9	Rhodes.
LXXV. Tarn.	Languedoc.	5	Castres.
LXXVI. Lot.	Querci.	6	Cahors.
LXXVII. Upper Garonne.	Languedoc.	8	Toulouse.
LXXVIII. Gers.	Gascogne.	6	Auch.
LXXIX. Lower Pyrenees.	Basques et Bearn.	6	Pau.
LXXX. Upper Pyrenees.	Bigorre.	5	Tarbes.
LXXXI. Arriege.	Couseran and Foix.	3	Tarascón.
LXXXII. Eastern Pyrenees.	Rousillon.	3	Perpignan.
LXXXIII. Aude.	Languedoc.	6	Carcaffonne.
LXXXIV. Corfica (island).			Bastia.

I. Department of PARIS. Population 949,530.

1. Paris, (*Lutetia*). Lat. 48° 50' N. long. 2° 25' E. Archbishop's see and university. On the Seine. 200 m. SE from London. A large and fine city, divided into 3 parts, viz. the town, the university, and the city. The houses are of hewn stone, from 5 to 8 stories high. The streets are narrow and dirty. The shops make a mean appearance compared with those in London, except those of the Palais Royal, which are very noble and elegant. The river Seine is not so broad as the Thames; nor has it the advantage of the tide to facilitate the navigation, which is here performed with barges drawn by horses. The quays on the river are wide and commodious. The public buildings are superb, the chief of which are the Louvre, Tuilleries, Luxembourg, the public library, military school, hospital of invalids, Hotel de Ville or Guildhall. The public gardens are extensive, and afford delightful walks. The principal churches are, Notre Dame (the cathedral), St. Genevieve, St. Germain, and Val de Grace. Paris is of a circular form, surrounded with ramparts called les boulevards; and has 12 gates, of which those of St. Antoine, St. Bernard, St. Denis, and St. Martin, are superb pieces of architecture; they resemble triumphal arches. Paris is divided for its police into 41 sections and 6 tribunals; contains 33 parishes, 50,000 houses, 10 colleges, 80 fountains, 20 theatres, and 21 bridges, the chief of which are, Pont Neuf, Pont de la Nation, and the Pont de la Liberté; the last was begun in 1787. Manufactures tapestry, (at the Gobelins), soap, and glass. Population 800,000. Longest day 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, shortest day 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

MORE TOWNS.] St. Denis, (*Sanctus Dionysius*). On the Croule, 2 leagues N from Paris. The church, which is very fine, was the sepulchre of the French kings.—Bourg la Reine. 1 l. S from Paris.

II. Department of SEINE and OISE. Produces corn, wood, and fruit. Population 426,557.

1. Versailles, (*Versaliæ*). A bishop's see. 4 leagues from Paris. Was formerly an insignificant village till about 1630; when Louis XIII. purchased the territory, and built a small castle for his country seat. The ambitious Louis XIV. founded the city, and converted the castle into the present magnificent palace. The gardens and parks alone are said to have cost upwards of 8,000,000 l. sterling.

2. Saint Germain, (*Sanctus Germanus*). 2 l. from Versailles and 4 from Paris. A fine and populous town, with a castle, in which Louis XIV. was born in 1638. It is likewise noted for the residence of King James of England after his abdication.

3. Mantes, (*Medunta*). On the Seine. 14 l. from Paris.

4. Pontoise, (*Pontifara*). On the Ouse. 7 l. The English took this town in 1435 in the following manner: there being a deep snow on the ground, the soldiers put on white coats, caps, &c. and with white ladders scaled the walls before they were discovered.

5. Gonesse, (*Gonessa*). On the Croule. 4 l.

6. Corbeil, (*Corbolium*). On the Seine.

7. Etampes,

7. Etampes, (*Stampæ*). On the Loet. 13 l. S from Paris.
 8. Dourdan, (*Dordingum*). On the Orge. 10 l. S from Paris.
 Noted for knit stockings.

9. Rambouillet, (*Rambolitus*). 11 l. SW from Paris. Remarkable for the castle, which was the favourite residence of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Montfort, (*Mons Fortis*). 6 l. E from Versailles and 10 from Paris.

III. Department of SEINE and MARNE. Produces rye, wine, cheese, vegetables, and saffron. Population 294,219.

1. Melun, (*Melodunum*). On the Seine. 12 leagues SE from Paris.

2. Nemours, (*Nemofium*). Between hills. 20 l. Here stood the town of Grex in the time of Cæsar.

3. Provins, (*Provinum*). 22 l. Noted for mineral waters and conserve of roses.—4. Rosoy, (*Rosetum*).

5. Meaux, (*Meldæ*). On the Marne. A bishop's see. 12 l. Four leagues SE from Meaux is Coulommiers.

IV. Department of AUBE. Produces corn, wine, fruits, and pastures. Population 228,659.

1. Troyes, (*Treca*). On the Seine. A bishop's see. 38 leagues SE from Paris. A large city. The houses are chiefly of wood, but neatly built. Manufactures coarse cloths, fustins, dimity, and white wax candles. Water is very scarce, and of a bad quality. The public library, and the principal church (St. Etienne, *Stephen*), are noble buildings.

2. Bar-sur-Seine, (*Barum ad Sequanam*). 45 l. from Paris and 6 SE from Troyes.—3. Mery-sur-Seine. 6 l. from Troyes.

4. Nogent-sur-Seine, (*Novigentum*). On the Seine. 12 l. NW. from Troyes.

5. Arcis-sur-Aube, (*Arciaca ad Albam*). On the Aube. 61. from Troyes. The trade consists in corn and stockings.

6. Bar-sur-Aube, (*Barum ad Albulam*). On a hill. 12 l. E from Troyes. A very ancient town. Famous for wines.

V. Department of YONNE. Produces corn, fruits, and wine. Population 281,879.

1. Auxerre, * (*Autisfodorum*). On a hill. 44 leagues SE from Paris. An ancient town. Here is an academy of sciences. Trade consists in wines and fruits. Population 16,000.

2. Tonnerre, (*Tornodorum*). On the Armançon. 8 l. E from Auxerre and 50 SE from Paris. This is the birth place of Mademoiselle D'Eon of Beaumont, royal censor, doctor of law, counsellor in parliament, captain of dragoons, knight of the order of St. Louis, secretary of ambassador, minister plenipotentiary at the court of Great Britain, and author of several tracts on administration and politics in 13 volumes, under the title of *Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon*. This lady is now at London in reduced circumstances.

3. St. Florentin, (*Sancti Florentini Castrum*). 6 l. NE from Auxerre and 33 SE from Paris.

4. Joigny

This mark (*) denotes the towns to have been heretofore bishops sees.

4. Joigny, (*Joviniacum*). On the Yonne. 6 l. N from Auxerre. The trade consists in wines.

5. Sens, (*Senones*). On the Yonne. A bishop's see. 30 l. SE from Paris. A very ancient city. Of the different councils which were held here, is distinguished that in 1140, when Abeilard was condemned by St. Bernard. The principal church, which is in the market place, is a precious monument of gothic architecture, with two large towers. In this church St. Stephen with several other figures are placed on a gold table enriched with precious stones.

6. St. Fargeau, (*Sancti Fereoli Oppidum*). 10 l. SW from Auxerre.

7. Avalon, (*Aballo*). On the Cousin. 10 l. SE. from Auxerre.

VI. Department of LOIRET. Produces wine, corn, fruits, and pastures. Population 285,775.

1. Orleans, (*Aurelianum*). On the Loire. A bishop's see. 28 leagues S from Paris. An ancient, large, rich, and fine city, formerly the capital of France. Orleans is remarkable for the siege in the reign of Charles VII. when the famous Jeanne D'Arc, called the pucelle D'Orleans, aged only 17 years, with a standard in her hand headed the French army, and compelled the English to raise the siege. The streets are spacious; those of the suburbs are very long. Its commerce consists in stockings, wine, brandy, corn, spices, and particularly in sugar. Here is a public library, and a bridge of 1000 feet in length, and 100 in breadth, with the inclination of 6 feet only at the middle arch. On this bridge is the statue of Jeanne D'Arc, booted and spurred like a trooper, upon her knees, before the Virgin Mary; on the side opposite to this is Charles VII. in the same posture. The country round is full of forests. Population 40,000.

2. Beaugency, (*Balgentiacum*). On a hill. 4 l. W. from Orleans. The trade consists in wines, brandy, leather, and serges.

3. Neuville, (*Aux Bois*).

4. Pethiviers or Pluviers, (*Pithuerium*). 9 l. N from Orleans.

5. Bois Commun, (*Commeranum*). With a castle.

6. Montargis Argimons, (*Montargium*). On the Loing. 29 l. S from Paris. The castle is a very extensive building. Here is a noted forest, 20 miles round. In 1527 a dreadful fire consumed this town except 4 houses. Manufactures paper, mustard, and cutlery wares.

7. Gien, (*Gienum*). On the Loire. 37 l. SE from Paris.

VII. Department of EURE and LOIRE. Produces corn and fine fruits. Population 256,656.

1. Chartres, (*Carnutum*). A bishop's see. On the Eure. 20 leagues SW from Paris. An ancient city. The principal church is very magnificent, and the steeple so very high and elegant, that the church of Amiens, the choir of Beauvais, the porch of Rheims, and the steeple of Chartres, are reckoned the wonders of France. In this church is a gold sun, shut up in a small gold box, supported by 4 English barons. The church of St. Andrew stands over the river, and is reckoned a great curiosity. The public walks are superb. Chartres is the birth place of Brissot, a celebrated member of the late convention.

2. Dreux, (*Durocasses*). On the Blaise: 6 l. NW from Chartres. Manufactures cloth for the army.

3. Chateau-neuf, (*Castrum novum*). 4 l. NW from Chartres. In the church yard of this town is the following epitaph, which one R. Florens had put on his wife's tomb-stone:

"Cy git ma femme—Oh! qu'elle est bien

"Pour son repos et pour le mien."

4. Nogent le Rotrou, (*Novigentum Retroci*). Manufactures flannels.

5. Chateaudun, (*Castellodunum*). On a rise. 32 l. SW from Paris. In the church is preserved a cross of gold, enriched with precious stones. The trade consists in wines.

6. Janville, (*Janvilla*). Famous for a battle between the French and the English in the reign of Charles VII. This is the birth place of Colardeau, translator of Heloise and Abeillard into French verse.

VIII. Department of ORNE. Produces corn and cyder. Population 356,181.

1. Alençon, (*Alenconium*). On the Sarthe 43 leagues from Paris and 25 from Rouen. A fine and strong city. Manufactures linen and lace, which last are called *Points d'Alençon*. Two leagues from hence is a mine of false diamonds.

2. Bellesme, (*Belesma*). 35 l. SW from Paris. With a castle.

3. Mortagne, (*Moritania*). 33 l. SW from Paris and 9 NE from Alençon. Manufactures serges and leather.

4. L'Aigle, (*Aquilla*). On the Rille. Near a forest. 12 l. W from Paris. Trade consists in corn, earthenware, and pins.

5. Argentan, (*Argentonium*, *Argentanum*). On a hill. 44 l. W from Paris. Trade consists in lace.

6. Domfront, (*Domfrontium*). On a rock, on the Varenne.

7. Seez, (*Sagium*). A bishop's see. 40 l. W from Paris and 5 N from Alençon. An ancient city. Population about 3,000.

IX. Department of La MANCHE, (English channel). Produces corn. Population 513,437.

1. Coutances, (*Constantia*). On the Soule. A bishop's see. 71 leagues from Paris. A large and ancient city. The principal church has two large towers.

2. Avranches, (*Abrincæ*). On a hill. 74 l. from Paris. Famous for the council held here by the legates of Pope Alexander III. to enquire into the murder of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

3. Mortain, (*Moretonium*). 8 l. E from Avranches.

4. St. Lo Briovera, (*Funum Sancti Laudi*). 6 l. E from Coutances.

5. Carentan, (*Corentonium*). 8 l. from Bayeux.

6. Valogne, Valoniæ, (*Grociatonum*). In a valley. 63 l. from Paris. This was the chief city of the Unelli of Cæsar. The trade consists in cloth and leather.

7. Cherbourg, (*Cæsaris Burgus*). 80 l. NW from Paris and 15 N from Coutances. A port strongly fortified. Louis XVI. had constructed

erected here a noble basin and pier, which renders it a place of the first consequence. The light-house contains 16 reverberes and 48 lamps, which are supplied with oil of olives. This port was nearly demolished by the English in 1758. Near here is a famous glass manufactory.—8. Barfleur.

m Mount St. Michael. A strong fort, on a rock in the sea.

X. Department of CALVADOS. Produces corn and cyder. Population 369,146.

1. Caen, (*Cadomus*). On the Orne. 53 leagues from Paris, and 26 SW from Rouen. A neat town of good trade. Here is a noble castle.

2. Bayeux, (*Bajocæ*). On the Aure. A bishop's see. 7 l. NW of Caen and 60 NW from Paris. Defended by a castle.

3. Vire, Vira, (*Viria*). On the Vire. 67 l. W from Paris and 13 SW from Caen. Manufactures coarse cloth.

4. Falaise, (*Falefia*). 47 l. W from Paris. A fine town, with an ancient castle, in which William the Conqueror was born. Here is an annual fair held in August, which continues 8 days. Manufactures serges, linen, and lace.

5. Lisieux, (*Lexovium*). 12 l. E from Caen.

6. Pont l'Eveque, (*Pons Episcopi*). 46 l. from Paris and 10 E from Caen.

7. Honfleur. 3 l. NE of Pont l'Eveque. A port at the mouth of the Seine. Noted for lace.

XI. Department of EURE. Produces good cyder and corn. Population 406,058.

1. Evreux, (*Ebroicæ*). On the Iton. A bishop's see. 25 leagues NW from Paris. An ancient city. Manufactures cloth, velvet, cotton, and ticking. Here is the superb castle of Navarre.

2. Louviers, (*Lupariæ*). On the Eure. 5 l. N from Evreux. A neat town, surrounded by a deep ditch. Manufactures fine cloth.

3. Andely, (*Andeliacum*). On the Seine. 8 l SE from Rouen and 20 NW from Paris. It is divided into Great and Little Andely, about half a mile distant from each other. Manufactures fine cloth.

4. Verneuil, (*Vernolium*). On the Eure. 9 l. S from Evreux. Manufactures leather for bookbinding.

5. Bernay, (*Bernacum*). On the Carantonne. 12 l. SbW from Rouen.

6. Ponteau de Mer, (*Pons Audomaris*). On the Rille.

7. Gisors. 15 l. E from Paris.

XII. Department of SEINE INFÉRIEURE, (Lower Seine).

1. Rouen, (*Rotbomagus*). On the Seine. Metropolitan see; of which Bayeux, Coutances, Seez, Evreux, Bauvais, Amiens, St. Omer, are suffragants. 30 leagues NW from Paris and 24 SW from Amiens. An ancient town. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses are in general of wood; it is notwithstanding one of the most opulent and commercial cities in France. The great hall of the palace, the old castle, and the principal church, are noble buildings; the last has

has three towers, in one of which is a famous bell, called George d'Amboise, which weighs 40,000lb. The mall on the side of the Seine is one of the finest walks in Europe. Rouen is noted for the death of William the Conqueror, and for the burning of Jeanne of Arc by the English in 1431. It is the birth place of Corneille, of Fontenelle, and of the Abbey des Fontaines. Manufactures cloth and oil of vitriol. Population 73,000.

2. Neufchatel. On the Argues. 8 l. SE from Dieppe.

3. Aumale, (*Alba Marla*). 14 l. E from Rouen. On the side of a hill. Manufactures serges.

4. Eu, (*Auga*). On the Brele. 6 l. E from Dieppe. In a valley, one league from the sea. Manufactures lace and serges.

5. Dieppe. 44 l. from Paris. A commercial town, on the English channel, with a good port, to which the packet boats go from Brighthelmstone. It is a well built town. Was bombarded by the English 1694. Trade consists in ivory.

6. Caudebec, (*Calidobecum*). 7 l. W from Rouen. A commercial city, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine. Manufactures hats.

7. Montevilliers, (*Monasterium vetus*). 16 l. NW from Rouen.

8. Fécamp, (*Fiscamnum*). 12 l. SW from Dieppe. An ancient city, with a good port on the English channel. Here James II. landed from England in 1688.

9. Le Havre de Grace, (*Franciscopolis* or *Portus Gratiae*). 50 l. NW from Paris. A well built town, consisting of about 40 streets. Was bombarded by the English in 1694.—10. Harfleur.

XIII. Department of OISE. Produces corn, wood, and fruits. Population 348,972.

1. Beauvais, (*Bellowacum*). A bishop's see. 16 leagues N from Paris. A strong city. The principal church is superb. Manufactures cloth, serges, and painted linens. This is the birth place of Langlet du Fresnoy, who was ten times confined in the bastile; and of Restaut, author of a well known French grammar and dictionary.

2. Chaumont, (*Calvus Mons*).—3. Senlis, (*Silvanectum*). On a hill, near a forest. 11 l. N from Paris. The steeple of the principal church is one of the highest in France. At the W of Sanlis lies Chantilly, a superb seat of the heretofore prince of Condé.

4. Crespy, (*Crispitiacum*).—5. Compiègne, (*Compendium*). At the conflux of the Aisne and Oise. 12 l. E from Beauvais and 19 from Paris. Defended by a castle. Louis II. named le Begue, and Louis V. were entombed here. At this town Jeanne of Arc was taken prisoner by the English in 1430.

6. Noyon, (*Noviodunum*). Near the Oise. 25 N. from Paris. This is the birth-place of the famous Calvin.—7. Clermont. 6 l. E from Beauvais.—8. Breteuil.—9. Granvilliers.

XIV. Department of SOMME. Produces corn, flax, and pastures. Population 380,196.

1. Amiens, (*Ambianum*). On the Somme. A bishop's see. 31 leagues N from Paris. A large city. It was the seat of the French empire under Clodion. In 1597 this town was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, viz. a party of soldiers, disguised in wagoners

goners frocks, conducted some carts laden with walnuts within the town; while the garrison were amused in peeling them, a detachment of the Spanish army seized the gates, and made themselves masters of the place. Population about 40,000.

2. Mondidier, (*Mons-desideria*). On a mountain. 9 l. SE from Amiens and 23 N from Paris. An ancient town. The author of the Arabian Nights, was born here.

3. Peronne, (*Perona*). On the Somme. 10 l. E from Amiens and 33 N from Paris. It is surnamed the Pucelle or Maid of Flanders, because it was never taken. The country round can be laid under water to the depth of 18 feet.

4. Doulens or Dourlens, (*Donincum*). On the Aulie. 6 l. N from Amiens. Defended by two citadels.

5. Abbeville, (*Abbatis-villa*). On the Somme. 10 l. from Amiens, 22 from Calais, and 41 N from Paris. A large and strong town. Here is a noted cloth manufacture known by the name of Vanrobais. Population about 20,000. Creci, near Abbeville, is famous for a signal victory obtained by the English under the Black Prince over Philip king of France, 1340. In this battle the blind king of Bohemia was taken prisoner, and his motto put in the prince's arms, viz. *Ich Dien*.

XV. Department of PAS DE CALAIS. Produces corn, hops, and flax. Population 949,530.

1. Arras,* (*Atrebatas*). On the Scarpe. 44 leagues N from Paris. An ancient and strong town, divided into two parts, the town and city. The cathedral is a superb building. The citadel is reckoned one of the strongest in Europe. Louis XIV. laid siege to this town in 1640. The garrison, consisting of Spaniards and Austrians, thinking the place impregnable, put upon one of the gates the following inscription:

Quand les fouris mangeront les Chats

Les Français prendront Arras.

After the town had surrendered, the French king ordered the p in prendront to be effaced; it then stood thus:

Quand les fouris mangeront les Chats

Les Français rendront Arras.

Population 22,000. Manufactures says and tapestry

2. Bapaume, (*Bapalma*). 5 l. from Arras and 38 N from Paris.

3. Bethune, (*Bethunia*). On a rock, near the Brette. 6 l. from Arras and 51 N from Paris. Strongly fortified, with a good castle. It is noted for cheese.

4. St. Pol. 6 l. from Arras. Noted for its mineral springs.

5. Hesden, (*Hesdinum*). 12 l. W from Arras and 49 N from Paris. A fortified town. On the Canche.

6. Aire, (*Aeria*). On the Lys. 13 l. from Arras and 57 N from Paris. A strong town, with a good castle.

7. St. Omer, (*Audomaropolis* and *Sithieu*). A bishop's see. 58 l. N from Paris. On the Aa. A well built town. With a good castle. About a league from hence is a fen where are several floating islands,

islands, which are moveable by cords fastened to them, some of them are inhabited.

8. Calais, (*Caleſſum*). 68 l. N from Paris. On the ſtrait of Dover or pas de Calais. Has a good citadel. This is the ſhortest and moſt general paſſage from England to France. Two packet boats go regularly twice a week from Dover to Calais. The 7th of January 1785, M. Blanchard, (a Frenchman) accompanied by Dr. Jefferies, (an Engliſhman) arrived here from Dover in a balloon. Calais was beſieged in 1347 by Edward III. of England, when, after 11 months, it was reduced to ſuch great extremities, that ſix of the principal citizens went out with cords about their necks, to entreat that the town might be ſpared. It was taken from the Engliſh in the reign of Queen Mary in 1558.

9. Boulogne, (*Boſonia*). 60 l. N from Paris and 8 S from Calais. It is divided into high and low towns. The high town is ſurrounded by a wall and ramparts, which command a fine proſpect of the ſea. This town was taken by the Engliſh in 1544. It is the birth place of the celebrated Captain Thurot. Population 12,000. The trade conſiſts in wine, brandy, and ſmuggled goods.

10. Montreuil, (*Monafteriolum*). On a hill. A ſtrong place. 10 l. S from Boulogne.

XVI. Department of the NORTH. Produces corn. Population 559,949.

1. Douay, (*Duacum*). Univerſity. On the Scarpe. 49 l. N from Paris. A large city, of an oval form. Here is a cannon foundery and a military ſchool. It is ſtrongly fortified, and is defended by fort Scarpe. Here are three colleges: the ſtudents are very numerous. On the new bridge is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV.

2. Valenciennes, (*Valentiniana*). 9 l. E from Douay and 50 NE from Paris. On the Scheld. A large, ancient, and trading town. It is divided by the river into two parts. Has a ſtrong citadel and other fortifications. Here are ſeveral woollen manufactories, viz. camelots and bouracans, cloth, and fine lace called batifte. The church of St. John is very fine. Population 20,000 It ſurrendered to the Auſtrian, Pruſſian and Engliſh forces, under the command of the Duke of York, July 24, 1793, after a ſiege of two months.

3. Cambray, (*Cameracum*). Biſhop's ſee: formerly an archbp. 43 l. N from Paris. A large and fine city, croſſed by the Scheld. The ancient citadel, which ſtands on an eminence, conſiſts of five baſtions and ſeveral half-moons. It is noted for its manufactures of fine linen called cambric. The ſtreets are wide and clean and concenter in a large ſquare. The pyramidal ſteeple of the principal church is conſidered as a maſterpiece of architecture. This is the birth place of the famous author of Telemachus and of the notorious general Dumourier.

4. Le Queſnoy, (*Cafuetum* or *Quercetum*.) 49 l. NE from Paris and 6 from Cambray. In a plain. Defended by an old caſtle.

5. Avesnes, (*Avenæ*). 46 l. NE from Paris. Strongly fortified. Near here are white ſtone quarries.

6. Condé. On the Scheld. A frontier town. A very ſtrong, though ſmall place. 4 l. N of Valenciennes. Surrendered July 1793 to the combined armies.

7. Lisle, (*Insula*). On the Deule. Near the Lys. 56 l. N from Paris. Founded in 1007. One of the finest towns in France. The streets are straight, and cross each other at right angles. The houses are of hewn stone and well built. It is one of the strongest places in Europe, and has a numerous garrison. The parade (between the citadel and the town) is planted with several rows of trees, which form an agreeable public walk. In this town is an hospital where the poor are served in silver; and also an office known by the name of Montede-Pieté. Lisle is noted for the invention of oil-painting and for the first manufacturing of camelots, which is the principal branch of trade. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in 1708, and was restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It was besieged in 1792 by the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege. Population about 65,000.—8. Baillent, (*Balliolum*).—9. Bergues, (*Bergæ*).

10. Mount Cassel. 12 l. from Lisle, and 6 from Dunkirk. On a high hill, which commands a fine prospect. Near here William III. of England was defeated by the French.

11. Hazebrouck. 5 l. from St. Omers. Has a good trade in cloth.

12. Dunkerque or Dunkirk. 74 l. N from Paris and 9 from Ostend. A sea port of good trade. This town surrendered to the united forces of England and France in 1658, and was put into the hands of the former; of whom Louis XIV. purchased it, and rendered it one of the most respectable ports in his kingdom. The fortifications, &c. were demolished under the inspection of an English engineer, in the reign of Louis XV. as stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht. The houses are of white brick. Trade, brandy, linen, &c.

XVII. Department of AISNE. Produces corn, wine and wood. Population 407,976.

1. Laon,* (*Laudunum*). On a hill. 23 l. NE from Paris. Defended by a strong castle. Noted for artichokes. Trade consists in corn and wine.

2. Vervins, (*Verbinum*). On the Serre.

3. Guise, (*Guifia*). 41 l. NE from Paris. On the Oise. With a strong castle. It is noted for basketmaking.

4. St. Quentin, (*Oppidum Sancti Quintini*). 33 l. NbE from Paris. A strong place. The streets are well planned and the houses neat. The principal church is superb; in which is an admirable representation of the Resurrection in bas relief. The artist has introduced a bishop and a woman to express *erunt duo in carne una*. The trade consists in lawn, lace and cotton. The Spaniards took this town in 1557, after a memorable battle; in commemoration whereof Philippe II. king of Spain built the superb palace of the Escorial.

5. La Fere, (*Fara*). At the conflux of the Serre and Oise. 32 l. NE from Paris. Here is an artillery school. Manufactures glass.

6. Chauny, (*Calniacum*). 29 l. NE from Paris. On the Oise.

7. Soissons, (*Suessones*). Bishop's see. A very considerable town. 25 l. NE from Paris. An ancient city. The streets in general are narrow and the houses mean, but the country round is very delightful. Saint Louis, Philippe le Hardi, and Louis XIV. were crowned here.

8. Chateau-Thierry, (*Castrum Theodorici*). On the Main. 9 l. SE from

from Soissons. With a castle. On a hill. This is the birth place of the famous author, La Fontaine.

XVIII. Department of ARDENNES. Produces rye, wines and sheep. Population 247,712.

1. Mezieres, (*Maceria*). 56 l. NE from Paris. A strong place. On a rise. With a good citadel and an artillery school.

2. Charleville, (*Carolopolis*). 56 l. NE from Paris. A fine neat town. It is separated from Mezieres by a bridge over the Meuse. The streets are straight and the houses are covered with slate.

3. Rocroy, (*Rupes-regia*). 63 l. NE from Paris. A strong town. Among woods.

4. Rethel, (*Regiteffe*). On a hill. 47 l. NE from Paris.

5. Grand Pré.

6. Sedan, (*Sedanum*). A bishop's see. On the Meuse. 7 l. E from Mezieres and 61 NE from Paris. A very strong place. Here is a cannon foundery; also manufactures black cloth called *Pagnon* and *Rouffseau*. The famous Marshall Turenne was born in the castle of this town.

XIX. Department of MARNE. Produces wine, corn, and pastures. Population 296,013.

1. Chalons, (*Catalaunum*). A fine town. On the Marne. 41 l. E from Paris. Manufactures shalloons. *Pinchinatts Espagnolettes*. Here is a fine public walk. On the north is the field of battle, where Attila, with 500,000 men, was defeated by the Franks under Atticus the Roman General. Population about 15,000

2. Vitri-le-François, (*Vitriacum Francicum*). On the Marne. 6 l. SE from Chalons and 40 E from Paris. A strong town. The houses are of wood, but neat and well built.

3. St. Menehould, (*Sancte Menechildis Fanum*). 51 l. from Paris. With a castle. The houses are of wood. It is noted for the encampment of the French army under General Dumourier in 1792.

4. Rheims, (*Remé*). Metropolitan see; of which Verdun, Nancy, Metz, Sedan, Soissons, and Cambrai, are suffragants. 34 l. NE from Paris. A large and ancient city, in a very extensive plain. Noted for the encampment of the Duke of Brunswick with the Prussian army in 1792. It is surrounded by hills, which produce excellent wines. The streets are narrow, and the houses low and mean. The principal church is superb. The steeple is remarkable: in it are 4 bells; when the least bell is rung the whole steeple shakes very much; when they all ring, it does not shake at all. In the church of St. Nicaise is preserved the famous St. Ampoule: this is a little phiol, containing a congealed red liquor, which the superstitious believe was brought down from heaven, and that whoever touches it are anointed. The poor are numerous in this city, they are employed in the various manufactures, viz. counterpanes, other woollen stuffs, and flannel. Rheims is noted for gingerbread.

5. Epernay, (*Epernacum*). 7 l. NW from Chalons and 29 NW from Paris.

6. Sezanne, (*Seianna*). In a plain. 27 l. SE from Paris.

XX. Depart-

XX. Department of MEUSE. Produces corn, wine, fruits, wood, &c. Population 268,113.

1. Bar-le-Duc, (*Barum Ducis*). On a hill. 62 l. E from Paris. A neat town, with a castle. It is divided into high and low towns, in such a manner that the high town commands the castle, and the castle commands the low town. It is noted for fine wines. Manufactures hardware.

2. Vaucouleurs, (*Vallis Color*). On a hill. 72 l. E from Paris. Near here are several large stones, which the emperor Albert and Philippe-le-bel caused to be placed as the boundary mark of their respective dominions. This is the birth place of Claudius Lisle, a noted geographer. At Domremy, a village near here, was born Jeanne d'Arc.

3. Commercy, (*Commerciacum*). On the Meuse. 6 l. E from Bar-le-Duc and 69 E from Paris. With a noble castle.

4. Saint Michel, (*Sancti Michaelis Fanum*). On the Meuse. 70 l.

5. Clermont, (*Claramuntium*). 55 l. from Paris.

6. Verdun, (*Verdonum*). On the Meuse. A bishop's see. 61 l. E from Paris. An ancient and strong city, divided into two parts by the river. It was taken by the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick in August 1792, and evacuated in October following. The trade consists in sweetmeats. Verdun is the birth-place of Marshal Vauuban, the famous engineer. Population 20,000. To the east of Verdun is Varene, a village famous for the arrest of Louis XVI. in his flight from Paris June 22 1792.—7. Etain, (*Stagnum*).

8. Gondrecourt, (*Gundulscuria*). On the Orney.

9. Mont-medi, (*Mons-medius*). On the Chier. 68 l. NE from Paris. A strong town. It is divided into high and low towns.

10. Stenay, (*Stenacum*). On the Meuse. 18 l. NW from Verdun. A strong town.

XXI. Department of MOZELLE. Produces corn, wines, flax, iron, copper, and pastures. Population, 309,250

1. Metz, (*Metæ*). A bishop's see. On the Moselle and Seille, 76 l. NbE from Paris. An ancient, large and strong city, and has a noble citadel with a numerous garrison. Population about 40,000; of whom 3000 are Jews. In the principal church is a font of phophyre stone 9 feet long. Metz was formerly an imperial city, but was confirmed to France by the treaty of Westphalia. This city is noted for confectionary and white strawberries.

2. Thionville, (*Theodonis villa*). On the Moselle. 83 l. E from Paris. Strongly fortified. Over the river is a fortified bridge.

3. Longuyon 4. Longwy, (*Longus-vicus*). On a hill. 75 l. NE from Paris. With a castle. It is divided into new and old towns.

5. Sar Louis, (*Sarus Ludovici*). On the Sare.

6. Boulay, or Bolshem. 4 l. SW from Sar Louis.

7. Morhange or Merkingen, (*Moranticum*). 89 l. E from Paris.

8. Sarguemines. On the Sare.

9. Bitch or Biche, (*Bidiscum*). Near a hill.

XXII. Department of MEURTHE. Produces corn, wines, iron, copper, wood, and pastures. Population 321,161.

1. Nancy, (*Nancinum*). On the Meurte. A bishop's see. 83 l. E from

E from Paris. A large and fine city. It is divided into two parts, old and new. Here is a noble palace. The new town was beautified by Stanislaus, (father in law to Louis XV.) whom Charles XII. of Sweden placed on the throne of Poland. This city was ceded to France in 1737, to be enjoyed at the death of the king of Poland, which happened in 1766. Here is an academy of sciences and a public library. Population 34,000.

2. Toul,* Tullum, (*Leucorum*). On the Moselle. In a plain. 6 l. W from Nancy and 77 SE from Paris. A large and ancient town. The country round produces abundance of excellent wines. The principal church and the heretofore episcopal palace are very superb.

3. Veselize, (*Veseliatum*). On the Bremen. 6 l. E from Nancy.

4. Luneville, (*Lunæ-villa*). On the Vezouze and Meurte. 88 l. E from Paris. A large town, with a noble castle. Here is an academy of sciences, a military school, a library, and a fine hospital.

5. Blamont, (*Albus-mons*).

6. Sarbourg or Sarbruck, (*Sarræ Pontum*). Near a hill. On the Sare. 86 l. from Paris. An ancient town.

7. Vic Vicus. On the Salle. 5 l. NE from Nancy.

8. Pont-a-Mousson, (*Musipontum*). 5 l. NW from Nancy and 80 E from Paris. A large and fine town, divided into two parts by the Moselle. Here are mineral waters, a fine college, &c.

9. Dieuze, (*Decempagi*). On the Seille. 9 l. NW from Nancy.

XXIII. Department of VOSGES. Produces corn, wine and flax. Population 279,698.

1. Epinal Spinalium. On the Moselle. Near mounts of Vosges. 14 l. SE from Nancy. Manufactures paper.

2. Remiremont, (*Romarci-mons*). On the Moselle. Near mount Vosges. 4 l. SE from Epinal and 101 SE from Paris. 3. Bruyeres.

4. Saint-Diez, (*Sanctus-Deodatus*). A bishop's see. 10 l. S from Luneville.

5. Rambervilliers, (*Rambervilleriæ*). 6 l. E from Epinal.

6. Mirecourt, (*Mirecurtium*). On the Mosun. 7 l. NE from Epinal and 88 E from Paris. Noted for violins and lace.

7. D'arney. 8 l. SW from Remiremont.—8. La Marche.

9. Neufchateau, (*Neucastrum*). 78 l. S from Paris. Noted for wines.

XXIV. Department of BAS RHIN, (Lower Rhine). Produces corn, wines, pastures, lead, silver and copper. Population 412,194.

1. Strasburg, (*Argentoratum*). Bishop's see. Formerly an archbishop's see. 115 l. E from Paris. A large and very strong town. The streets, except two or three, are narrow and dirty. It has 6 gates and 6 bridges. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, the tower of which is 574 feet high. The clock is an admirable piece of mechanism: it shews a celestial globe, with the motion of the earth and planets; the increase and decrease of the moon, with the course of the sun; a perpetual almanack, in which the day of the month is pointed out by a statue. The hours are announced by a golden cock and

and struck on the bell by an angel; near which stands another with an hour glass in his hand, which he turns as soon as the last blow is struck. The first quarter is struck by a child, with an apple; the second by a youth, with an arrow; the third by a man, with a tipstaff; and the fourth by an old man, with a cane. Inhabitants about 50,000.

2. Benfeld, (*Benfeldia*). 5 l. from Strasburg.

3. Haguenau, (*Hagenovia*). On the Moller. 5 l. from Strasburg and 144 from Paris. A strong place.—4. Weisembourg.—5. Landau. 20 l. NE from Strasburg. A very strong frontier town.

XXV. Department of HAUT RHIN, (Upper Rhine.) Produces lead, silver, copper, corn and wine. Population 283,152.

1. Colmar, (*Columbaria*). Bishop's see. Near the Ill. 116 l. E from Paris. A large and fine city.—2. Altkirch. 5 l. W from Basle.

3. Befort, (*Befontium*). Near a hill. 100 l. SE from Paris. A very strong town, with a good castle.

XXVI. Department of the UPPER SAONE. Produces corn, wine, fruits, iron, copper and lead. Population 247,016.

1. Vesoul, (*Vesulium*). On the Durgeon. 85 l. SE from Paris. Near here is Leugne, a village, where is a cavern 35 feet deep and 60 wide. It is a natural ice house, and serves as a barometer for the country people. A fog at the entrance is a sure sign of rain the next day. On the vault, which is 50 feet high, are suspended large columns of ice. The rivulet which runs through it, freezes in summer but not in winter.—2. Lure, (*Ludera*).

3. Luxeul, (*Luxovium*). At the foot of mount Vosge. 6 l. N from Vesoul. Noted for mineral waters. 4. Jussey. 7 l. NW from Vesoul.—5. Champlitte.

6. Gray, (*Graium*). 81 l. SE from Paris. Noted for iron works.

XXVII. Department of DOUBS. Produces corn, wine, fruits, copper, lead and iron. Population 218,673.

1. Befançon, (*Vesuntio*). Metropolitan see; of which Colmar, Strasburg, Saint Diez, Vesoul, Langres, Dijon, Saint Claude, are suffragants. A large, ancient, and well built city. On the Doubs. 91 l. SE from Paris. Has a fine citadel, upon a high rock. Here is a triumphal arch, built by the emperor Aurelius. It has 5 gates, a noble college, several hospitals, and 4 public fountains ornamented with statues, most of which are of brass: the statue of Jupiter in the garden of Versailles was taken from hence. Population 25,000.

2. Baume, (*Les Nones*). Balma. 5 l. from Befançon. Here was a noble abbey. 3. Saint Hyppolite. 4. Ornans. 3 l. from Befançon.

5. Poutarlies, (*Pons Elaveris*). On the Doubs. Near mount Jura.

6. Quingey, (*Quingium*). On the Louve. 5 l. S from Befançon.

XXVIII. Department of JURA. Produces corn, wine, fruits, lead, copper, black marble, jasper, and alabaster. Population 280,200.

1. Dole, (*Dola Sequanorum*). On the Doubs. 90 l. SE from Paris. A large and fine town.

2. Salins, (*Sequanorum Salinae*). In a valley. 8 l. E from Dole. Defended by fort St. Andrew and Belin. It is noted for salt.

3. Poligny,

3. Poligny, (*Polinianum*). 5 l. SW from Salins. Noted for good wines.

4. Lons-le-Saulnier, (*Ledo-Salinarius*). On the Solvan. 8 l. S from Dole.—5. Orgelet. Near the Valoufe.

6. St. Claude, (*Sancti Claudii Fanum*). Bishop's see. 114 l. SbE from Paris. Among hills. In the principal church it is said St. Claude is preserved intire, although he has been dead above 700 years. The principal ornaments of this town are, the public fountains, which are numerous, the walks, and the public library, where is a Bible 800 years old and a very ancient manuscript of St. Eucher. From mount Claude, which is a part of Jura, there is a fine view of Switzerland, Savoie, the lake and city of Geneva, and the country of Vaud.

XXIX. Department of COTE D'OR. Produces corn, vegetables, fruits, and excellent wines.

1. Dijon (*Divio*). Bishop's see. 70 l. SE from Paris. An ancient and rich city, of an oval form. The public edifices are very superb, particularly the churches. The avenues leading to the city are delightful. Population 20,000.

2. Arnay-le-Duc, (*Arnetum*). In a valley.

3. Beaune, (*Belna*). 10 l. S from Dijon. An ancient town, famous for wine.

4. St. Jean-de-Lone, (*Ladona*). On the Soane. 6 l from Dijon.

5. Auxonne (*Auffonia*). On the Soane. 7 l. E from Dijon and 79 SE from Paris. With a castle and arsenal, a cannon foundery and an artillery school. Inhabitants 6,000.

6. If-sur-Tille. On the Ignon. 5 l. N from Dijon.

7. Semur, (*Sinemurum*). On the Armanfon. 13 l. NW from Dijon and 54 SE from Paris. An ancient town.

8. Chatillon-sur-Seine (*Castellio*). 11 l. NW from Dijon. Manufactures iron, &c.

XXX. Department of UPPER MARNE. Produces corn and wine. Population 296,013.

1. Chaumont, (*Calvus Mons*). On a hill. Near the Marne. 59 l. SE from Paris.

2. Joinville, (*Joanvilla*). On the Marne. 62 l. SE from Paris. An ancient town, with a large and magnificent castle, in which the famous Cardinal of Lorraine was born.

3. St Dizier, (*Sancti Disiderii Fanum*.) On the Marne. 56 l. E from Paris. The road from hence to Vitry le Francois is planted with several rows of trees for six leagues.

4. Bourmont, (*Bunonis-mons*). 9 l. from Chaumont.

5. Bourbonne-les-Bains. 10 l. SE from Chaumont and 72 SE from Paris. Noted for its hot mineral springs.

6. Langres, (*Lingones*). On a mountain. 67 l. SE from Paris. An ancient town. Manufactures cutlery.

XXXI. Department of NIEVRE. Produces iron, wood, and stone. Population 231,871.

1. Nevers, (*Nivernum*). 58 l. SE from Paris. An ancient town, with a castle, in which John Casimer, king of Poland, died in 1672. Population about 14,000.

2. St. Pierre-le Moutier, (*Sancti Petri Monasterium*). Among hills. 61. S from Nevers and 64 S from Paris.

3. Décise, (*Decetia*). 8 l. from Nevers and 66 SE from Paris. On an island formed by the Loire. With a castle.

4. Moulins-Engilbert, (*Molinum Engilbertorum*). At the foot of the mountains of Morvam.

5. Château-Chinon, (*Cainoneuse Castrum*). On the Yonne. 12 l. from Nevers. Manufactures fine cloth.

6. Corbigny, (*Corbiniacum*).—7. Clamcy, (*Clementiacum*). On the Yonne.

8. Cosne, (*Conium*). On the Loire. 44 l. S from Paris. Manufactures cutlery, gloves, and iron.

9. La Charité, (*Charitas*). On the Loire. 5 l. N from Nevers. Here are iron forges and a manufactory of hardware, viz. arms, buttons, and buckles for the army. The public walks are very fine. Pouges, 2 l. NW from Nevers, is noted for mineral waters.

XXXII. Department of CHER. Produces corn, fruits, hemp, and wine. Population 207,541.

1. Bourges, (*Biturix*). On the Yevre and Auron. Metropolitan see; of which Blois, Tours, Poitiers, Chateauroux, Gueret, Moulins, and Nevers, are suffragants. 58 S from Paris. A large and ancient city, in a boggy country, near the center of France. Manufactures painted cloth and handkerchiefs. The principal church has two towers; one of a prodigious height, and surrounded with a balustrade of stone; under this is another church, vaulted and always well lighted. Population 25,000.

2. Mehun sur Yevre, (*Magdunum*). Among woods. Defended by a castle.

3. Vierzon, (*Vierzo*). On the Cher. 8 l. NW from Bourges and 50 SW from Paris. Manufactures iron and cloth.

4. Aubigni, (*Albiniacum*). 9 l. N from Bourges and 38 S from Paris. With a castle. This town, till the revolution, gave title of duke to the family of Lenox (the present Duke of Richmond) in England.

5. Sancerre, (*Sancirra*). On a hill near the Loire. 10 l. NE from Bourges and 48 S from Paris. In 1573 this town endured a siege of 8 months, during which time the inhabitants were reduced to eat old leather shoes, parchment, rats and mice; mother and father often partook of their own children, who fell victims to the horrors of famine.—6. Sancoins, (*Tincontium*). 6 l. SW from Nevers,

7. St. Amand Oppidum, (*Sancti Amandi*). On the Cher. 8 l. S from Bourges.

8. Chateau-Meillant, (*Castrum Mediolani*). With an ancient castle, built by Julius Cæsar.

MORE TOWNS.] Chateaufeuf, 4 l. from Bourges; St. Moranges, 6 l. Signieres, Dun-le Roi (*Dunum Regis*); Henrichemont, 5 l. formerly called Bois Beile, and was ceded to France in 1767.

XXXIII. Department of ALLIER. Produces corn, fruits, pastures, timber, and wine. Population 224,956.

1. Moulins, (*Molinum*). On the Allier. A bishop's see. 69 l. from

from Paris. Here are several public walks, planted with large trees in the form of a cross near the borders of the river. The principal church is very fine. The Marechal of Berwick was born here, Manufactures cutlery wares. Population 12,000.

2. Le Danjon. 9 l. SE from Moulins.—3. Cusset, (*Cussetum*).

4. Gannat, (*Gannatum*). 10 l. S. from Moulins—5. Mont Maraut,

6. Mont Luçon, (*Mons Luxzones*). On a hill. 17 l. SW from Moulins and 80 S from Paris.—7. Cerilly. On the Allier. 7 l. W.

8. Bourbon l'Archambaud, (*Bourbo Archembaldi*). 6 l. W from Moulins and 74 S from Paris. Remarkable for its hot baths, and for having given name to the late reigning family in France. In some rocks near here are found small stones resembling diamonds, which have the property of cutting glass.

Vichi, (*Vichium*). 87 l. SE from Paris. Much frequented for its hot mineral waters.

XXXIV. Department of CREUSE. Produces corn, fruits, and wine. Population 238,352.

1. Guerat, (*Garaetum*). Near the Creuse. A bishop's see. 79 l. S from Paris.—2. La Souterraine. 10 l. N from Limoges.

3. Bourgneuf, (*Burgus-novus*). On the Taurion. Here is a tower of a prodigious size and elevation, of free stone.

4. Felletin. Manufactures tapestry.

5. Aubusson, (*Albusonum*). On the Creuse. 7 l. E from Bourgneuf.

6. Evaux. 5 l. S from Mont Luçon.

7. Chambon. On the Oise. 4 l. SW from Mont Luçon.—Bouffac.

XXXV. Department of INDRE. Produces corn, fruits, hemp, and wine. Population 234,768.

1. Chateauroux, (*Rodulphi Castrum*). A bishop's see. On the Indre. In an extensive plain, 63 l. SW from Paris. Manufactures coarse cloth.

2. Issoudun, (*Exfoldunum*). In a plain. Has a noble castle. The trade consists in wood, cattle, cloth, stockings, and hats.

3. La Chartre. On the Indre. 11 l. SW from Bourges.

4. Argenton, (*Argentonum*). On the Creuse. 70 l. SW from Paris.

5. Le Blanc, (*Oblincum*). On the Creuse. 12 l. SW from Chateauroux. Noted for good wines.—6. Chatillon-sur-Indre, (*Castillio*).

[MORE TOWNS.] Vatan (*Vatanium*), Valency, Buzançois (*Busentiacum*), Levroux (*Leprosium*), St. Benoit-du-Saut (*Sanctus Benedictus de Saltu*), St. Gauthier, Aigurande.

XXXVI. Department of VIENNE. Produces corn, fruits, wine, and cattle. Population 258,094.

1. Poitiers, (*Pictavium*). On a hill near the Clain. 87 l. SW from Paris. Founded by Augustus. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities. Charles VII. resided here in the time of the war with the English. In the middle of the square is a brass statue of Louis XIV. The public walks are planted with four rows of trees. This is the birth-place of Berenger, pupil of Abeillard, who wrote the apology for his master against St. Bernard. The country round is noted for vipers, which are in such great numbers, that vast quantities

tities of them are transported to Venice to make treacle. This city is famous for a battle in 1356 between the black prince of Wales and John king of France, in which the latter was taken prisoner, and brought to England, where he lived four years. The village of Vouille, to the west of Poitiers, is noted for a battle gained by Clovis, in 507, over Alaric the king of the Visigoths; by this victory he acquired all that extent of dominions from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

2. Lusignam, (*Lusignanum*). On the Vonne. 4 l. SW from Poitiers.
3. Civray, (*Severiacum*). 10 l. S. from Poitiers
4. Mont Morillon, (*Mons Maurilionis*.) On the Gartempe. 9 l. SE.
5. Chatelleraut, (*Eraldi Castrum*). On the Vienne. 9 l. NE from Poitiers and 75 SW from Paris. Manufactures cutlery, clock making, and false diamonds.
6. Loudun, (*Laudunum*). This is the birth-place of Renaudos, who in 1631 published a newspaper for the first time under the name of gazette.

XXXVII. Department of INDRE and LOIRE. Produces every necessary in abundance, particularly fine fruits. Population 282,924.

1. Tours, (*Turones*). On the Loire. A bishop's see, formerly archbishoprick. 57 l. SW from Paris. A large and ancient city, in a fine plain, on the Loire, over which is a noble bridge 1335 feet in length and 42 in breadth. The public walk in the center of the city is a mile long. The principal church is superb. Tours is the birth-place of P. Rapin the historian. On the borders of the Loire is the heretofore abbey of Marmoutier (*Majus Monasterium*) reputed the most ancient of the west: it is an immense edifice, having five terraces, from the highest of which is a very extensive prospect. In a corner of the church is a grotto cut out of a rock; the stairs which lead to it are of a spiral form, and so constructed that one person can go up and another come down at the same time without meeting. Manufactures silk, stuff, &c.

2. Amboise, (*Ambacia*). On the Loire and Mosse. 5 l. E from Tours. Here Louis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael. Charles VIII. was born and died in the castle of this town. Manufactures druggets and stammas. Population about 5,000.

3. Chateau Renaud, (*Castrum-Reinaldi*.) 4 l. NW from Amboise.

4. Langeais, (*Langesium*). On the Loure. 4 l. NE from Saumur. Noted for melons.

5. Chinon, (*Caino*). On the Vienne. 9 l. SW from Tours and 66 SW from Paris. This town was besieged by the English in 1188, when Jeanne of Arc came in a military habit to Charles VII. Deviniere, a village near this town, was the birth-place of Rabelais.

6. Preuilly, (*Pruillacum*). On the Claise. 16 l. S from Tours. Near here are iron mines. La Haye, a small town SW from Preuilly, is the birth-place of Descartes, a famous astronomer.

7. Loches, (*Luccæ*). On the Indre. 10 l. SE from Tours and 58 SW from Paris. Near a forest. In the dungeon of this town, built by Louis XI, are two of those infamous cachots, of which the walls, the floors, and the doors are of cast iron: the unfortunate

Indovic duke of Milan, who was taken prisoner by Louis XII. in 1500, ended his days in one of them.

MORE TOWNS.] Pliffs les Tours, (*Plexiacum*). A royal palace, in which Louis XI. died.—Porgueil. With a castle. It is noted for red wines.—Richelieu, (*Ricobocus*). 10 l. S from Tours and 67 SW from Paris. Here is a fine square and noble castle, built by the famous Cardinal Richelieu.

XXXVIII. Department of LOIRE and CHER. Produces corn, pastures, and wine. Population 200,277.

1. Blois, (*Blesæ*). On the Loire. A bishop's see. 42 l. SW from Paris. A fine, ancient, and commercial city. The principal church is large, and stands on an eminence, as also does the castle, in which Louis XII. was born, and where Henry III. caused the duke of Guise to be massacred in 1588. The inhabitants of this city are said to speak the French language in greater purity than any in France.—2. Mer. 4 l NE from Blois.

3. Roinorentin, (*Rivus Morentimi*). 12 l. from Blois and 25 SW from Paris. Has a castle. Upon one of the gates is written *Roma Minor*. Manufactures serges and cloth.

4. St. Aignan Fanum, (*Sancti Agnani*).—On the Cher.

5. Vendome, (*Vendocinum*). On the Loire. 42 l. SW from Paris. The superstitious believe, that in the church of this town the tear which Jesus shed upon Lazarus is still preserved in a vessel that appears to have no folder: this vessel is shut up in a gold box. Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, contributed much to the grandeur of this town.

6. Mondoubleau, (*Mons Dubelli*). 5 l. N from Vendome.

XXXIX. Department of SARTE. Produces corn, wine, and hemp. Population 385,155.

1. Le Mans, (*Cenomanum*). On a hill. A bishop's see. 50 l. SW from Paris. A large city. The trade consists in sail cloth, stammas, and wax candles; it is very famous for poultry. Population 14,000.

2. La Ferte Bernard, (*Firmitas Bernardi*). 6 l. from Mans. Manufactures stammas.—3. Mamers, (*Mamercia*). On the Dive.

4. Sille le Guillaume. 8 l. NW from Mans.

5. Sable, (*Sabolium*). On the Sarthe. 11 l. SW from Mans. With a fine castle. Near here are quarries of black marble.

6. La Fleche, (*Flexia*). On the Loire. 55 l. SW from Paris. The streets are long and wide; the houses well built, but in general flat roofed. The college, which was founded by Henry IV. is the largest in France.

7. Chateau du Loir, (*Castrum Lidi*). 81. SE from Mans.

8. St. Calais, (*Cerilefi Oppidum*).

XL. Department of MAYENNE. Produces timber and fir trees. Population 257,805.

1. Laval, (*Lavallium*). On the Mayenne. A bishop's see. 64 l. SW from Paris. Here are two castles. Manufactures all sorts of cloth. Near here are quarries of black marble and jasper. Population 24,000.—2. Evron, (*Aurio*). 4 l. from Laval.

3. Mayenne;

3. Mayenne, (*Meduana*). 57 l. from Paris and 7 N from Laval. A neat town. It was taken by the English in 1424. Near here are considerable iron works.—4. Laffay. 5 l. NE from Mayenne.

5. Ernée, (*Ernacum*). On the Ernée. 5 l. W from Mayenne.

6. Chateau Gontier, (*Casterum Gonteru*). On the Mayenne. 57 l. SW from Paris. Manufactures cloth.—7. Craon. On the Oudon.

XLI. Department of ISLE and VILAINE. Produces corn and cyder. Population 519,169.

1. Rennes, (*Rhedones*). Metropolitan see; of which St. Brieux, Quimper, Vannes, Nantes, Angers, Le Mans, and Laval, are suffragants. On the Vilaine. 83 l. SW from Paris. An ancient city, divided into two parts by the river, over which are three bridges. In 1720 a dreadful fire consumed 850 houses; it is since rebuilt and enlarged; the streets are wide and handsome. The town-hall is superb. Population 35,000. Manufactures sail cloth. Prevalaye, about one league from Rennes, is noted for the best butter in France.

2. Montfort, (*Monsfortis*). 5 l. W from Rennes.

3. Redon, (*Rots*). On the Vilaine. 97 l. SW from Paris.

4. La Guerche. 7 l. E from Rennes.

5. Vitré, (*Vitreium*). On the Vilaine. 9 l. E from Rennes and 74 SW from Paris. The trade consists in cloths, stockings, and thread gloves.

6. Fougères, (*Feliceriæ*). On the Cæsnom. 10 l. NE from Rennes and 73 W from Paris.

7. Dol, (*Dola*). In a plain. 12 l. NW from Rennes, 83 W from Paris, and 2 from the sea.

8. St. Malo, (*Maclouviopolis*). 17 l. NW from Rennes and 89 W from Paris. On the peninsula of Sillon, formerly Daron, joined to the mainland by an isthmus $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The port is defended by a very large and strong castle, which is in the form of a coach, standing as it were on four wheels. The streets are very narrow and the houses high, which makes it so dark, that the inhabitants are obliged to light candles in several parts of the town at noon.

XLII. Department of the NORTH COAST. Produces hemp, pastures, and cattle. Population 523,887.

1. St. Brieux, (*Briocum*). A bishop's see. 108 l. W from Paris. A considerable town and port.

2. Lambale, (*Lambalium*). 7 l. SE from St. Brieux. The trade consists in cattle, cloth, and parchment.

3. Dinant, (*Dinanrium*). On a hill. 83 l. W from Paris. A strong town. The walls are so thick as to admit coaches upon the top. Here are mineral waters. About 2 leagues from Dinant, towards the west, was the town of Curiosolites, mentioned in Cæsar.

4. Broon.—5. Guingamp. 5 l. W from St. Brieux.—6. Pontrieu.

7. Treguier.—8. Lanion. 5 l. W from Treguier. The trade consists in wines, hemp, and mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion and Guingamp speak the ancient Celtic language, similar to that spoken by the Welch.

XLIII. Department of FINISTERE. Produces corn and cider. Population 451,401.

1. Quimper, (*Corisipotium*). On the Oder. A bishop's see. 133 l. W from Paris.

2. Quimperley, (*Quimperleum*). On the Ifotte. 8 l. NE from Quimper.

3. Caxhaix. On the Aufen. NE from Quimper. The neighbourhood is noted for partridges,

4. Châteaulin. On the Auzon, 6 l. N from Quimper.

5. Morlaix, (*Mons Relaxus*). 126 l. W from Paris. A considerable port, defended by a strong castle called Taureau. Commerce consists in hemp and snuffs.—6. Lesneven.—7. Landernau, (*Landernacum*).

8. Brest, (*Briwates*). On the ocean. 121. NW from Quimper, and 141 from Paris. A strong and good sea port. The citadel stands upon a steep rock near the sea; 500 men of war may ride in the harbour; it is narrow and difficult of access. Here is a flying bridge, suspended by pulleys and cables. The English endeavoured to take this port in 1694. Near here the English fleet, under admiral Hawk, gained a complete victory over the French in 1753. Louis XV. established here a maritime academy. Here is an hospital where criminals are lodged.—9. Audiern.

XLIV. Department of MORBIHAN. Produces hemp, pastures, and butter. Population 414,940.

1. Vannes, (*Veneti*). A bishop's see. 108 l. SW from Paris, and 1 from the ocean. An ancient and populous city. Its chief trade consists in corn, rye, &c.

2. La Roche-Bernard, (*Rupes Bernardi*). 9 l. SE from Vannes.

3. Rochefort. 10 l. W from Vannes.

4. Josselin, (*Goselium*). 8 l. N from Vannes.

5. Ploermel. On the Oneft. 10 l. NE from Vannes.

6. Pontivy. On the Blavet.—7. Hennebon, (*Hannebonum*). On the Blavet. 117 l. SW from Paris. This is the birth-place of P. Pezeron, author of the antiquity of Nations and of the Researches into the language of the Celtæ, &c.—8. Le Faouet.

9. L'Orient, or Staple Port. The only mart for the French East India trade. A regular and handsome town. The port is small, but well furnished. At the entrance of this bay is Port Louis, where is a strong citadel. The English attempted to take Orient in 1746. Population 17,000.

10. Auray, (*Auraicum*). On the Morbihan. 166 l. SW from Paris

XLV. Department of LOWER LOIRE. Produces pastures, cattle, hemp, &c. Population 431,303.

1. Nantes, (*Nannetes*). On the Loire. A bishop's see. 86 l. SW from Paris. An ancient fine city, the modern part consisting of about 20 streets is superb beyond comparison, the houses are of fine hewn stone from 6 to 8 stories. The theatre is next to that of Bourdeaux for magnificence. The trade employs more than 120 ships. The castle of St. Mermite, the residence of the ancient dukes of Bretagne, still subsists. It was at Nantes that Henry IV. published in 1598 the famous edict for the liberty of the Calvinists, which was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. Manufactures fustians, cotton, &c. Population 60,000.—2. Ancenis, (*Ancensum*). On the Loire. 9 l. E of Nantes.

3. Clifton, (*Cliffonium*). 5 l. SE from Nantes.
4. Machecou, (*Machicolium*). On the Tinu. 8 l. SW from Nantes.
5. Paimbœuf. On the Loire. 7 l. W from Nantes. The chief port for Nantes.
6. Guérande, (*Gueranda*). 16 l. SW from Nantes and 104 SW from Paris. Noted for salt.—7. Savenay.—8. Blin.
9. Chateau Briant, (*Castrum Brientii*). With an ancient castle.

XLVI. Department of MAIN and LOIRE. Produces corn, hemp, fruits, wine, and marble. Population 456,509.

1. Angers, (*Andegavum*). On a hill. A bishop's see. 67 l. SW from Paris. An ancient and large city, divided by the Maine into two parts: the least part is called la Doutre ultra Meduana. In the time of Cæsar it was a place of importance. Here still remain some marks of Roman antiquities. The houses are all covered with slate, on which account Angers is frequently called the black town. The castle is flanked with 18 large round towers, situated on a rock. Here are three hospitals, and an iron cage called the queen of Sicily's cage. At the Fête Dieu, which is here celebrated with great splendour, and at St. Martin's, are holden a fair for eight days. The square is spacious, and the walks are very pleasant. Manufactures handkerchiefs, and sail cloths. Population 30,000.

2. Chateaufort, (*Castrum novum*). On the Sarthe. 4 l. from Angers.
3. Segré, (*Segredum*). On the Oudon. 8 l. NW from Angers.
4. St. Florent. On the Loire. 9 l. from Angers and 76 SW from Paris. Has a fine castle. Manufactures handkerchiefs.
5. Baugé, (*Balgium*). On the Coesnon. 7 l. from Angers. The English were defeated here in 1421 by Charles VII.
6. Saumur, (*Salmurium*). On the Loire. 9 l. SE from Angers and 75 SW from Paris. A large town. Here is a noble bridge, 852 feet in length and entirely flat.
7. Fontevault, (*Fons Ebraldi*). 3 l. from Saumur. Noted for a tabernacle founded in 1100.
8. Vihiers, (*Vierium*). 8 l. S from Angers and 75 SW from Paris. The trade consists in cattle.
9. Cholet. On the Loire. 9 l. S from Angers. Has a fine castle. Manufactures handkerchiefs.

Doue, (*Dovæum*). Here is a superb amphitheatre cut out of a rock. The public fountain is the finest in France. Near this place are coal mines.

XLVII. Department of VENDEE. Produces corn, fruits, wine, and cattle. Population 305,381.

1. Fontenay-le-Comte, (*Fonteniacum*). On the Vendée. 108 l. Manufactures cloth and woollen stuffs.
2. Luçon, (*Lucio*). A bishop's see. 110 l. SW from Paris and 20 S from Nantes. The cardinal of Richelieu was bishop of this see.
3. Les Sables d'Olonne. 119 l. SW from Paris. Trade in fish.
4. Challans. 8 l. N from Sable d'Olonne.
5. La Roche-sur-Yon, (*Rupas ad Yonem*). 105 l. NW from Paris.
6. La Chataigneraye.—7. Poufanges.
8. Montaigne.

XLVIII. Department of the TWO SEVRES. Produces corn, wine, and cattle. Population 275,229.

1. Niort, (*Niortum*). On the Sevre. 105 l. SW from Paris. A considerable town. Manufactures druggets, ferges, and confectionary much esteemed.

2. Melle, (*Mellusum*). 5 l. S from St. Maixant.

3. St. Maixant. On the Sevres. A bishop's see. 100 l. SW from Paris. Manufactures stockings and woollen stuffs.

9. Parthenay, (*Partbenæum*). On the Tone. 95 l. SW from Paris. Has a good trade in corn and cattle.

5. Thouars, (*Toarcum*). On a hill. 73 l. SW from Paris. An ancient town.

6. Chatillon-sur-Sevre, (*Manlion Castellio ad Separum*). 21 l. NW from Poitiers. — 7. Bressuire, (*Bersuiria*). 3 l. SE from Chatillon.

XLIX. Department of CHARENTE. Produces corn, saffron, wine, and brandy. Population 342,764.

1. Angoulême, (*Engolisma*). Near the Charente. A bishop's see. 128 l. SW from Paris. On one side are immense forests. Manufactures fine paper. Population about 11,000.

2. Barbesieux, (*Barbesillum*). 9 l. SE from Saintes and 6 SW from Angoulême. Manufactures cloth.

3. Cognac, (*Connacum*). 7 l. W from Angoulême and 120 SW from Paris. The castle, wherein Francois I. was born, has an extensive park. This town is much noted for brandy called Cognac.

4. La Rochefoucault, (*Rupiscaldum*). 5 l. NW from Angoulême and 114 SW from Paris.

5. Confolens, (*Confluentes*). On the Vienne. 12 l. NE from Angoulême. — 6. Ruffec, (*Ruffetum*). 10 l. N from Angoulême.

L. Department of LOWER CHARENTE. Produces corn, wine, and salt. Population 438,042.

1. Saintes, (*Santona*). A bishop's see. 122 l. SW from Paris. A large and ancient city. Near the Charente. Here is a fine bridge built by the Emperor Julien, and the remains of some triumphal arcs, aqueducts, and an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow; the houses mean and low.

2. St. Jean d'Angely, (*Angeriacum*). 6 l. NE from Saintes and 116 SW from Paris. Noted for brandy. Near this town are powder mills. — 3. Marennes, (*Marina*). 10 l. NW from Saintes.

4. La Rochelle, (*Rupella*). 120 l. SW from Paris. A large, rich, and fine town, and a good sea port. The streets are narrow, and the houses well built on arches. The castle is large and strong. The harbour is defended by two towers. This town was possessed by the Calvinists, who took it in 1557. After a siege of 18 months Louis XIII. rendered himself master of it in 1628. Of 16,000 inhabitants 4,000 only survived: to prevent succour being sent by the English, Cardinal Richelieu, after the example of Alexander before Tyre, constructed a bank of 747 fathoms, and fastened 59 ships together with chains sunk full of stones. The trade consists in wine, which is chiefly carried on with the English, Danes, Hamburgers, and Dutch.

5. Rochefort,

5. Rochefort, (*Rupisfortium*.) 127 l. SW from Paris. A good port. On the Charente. The harbour is defended by several forts; the streets are wide; the houses low, but regular. There is a superb hospital, large barracks, the finest armory in France, an arsenal, a rope yard, a cannon foundry, and naval magazines of all forts. Population 10,000.

6. Pons, (*Pontes*). On a hill. 4 l. S from Saintes. Here are mineral waters.

g. L'Isle-de-Rhe, (*Rhe Insula*). Length 4 l. breadth two. 3 l. from Rochelle. Defended by 4 forts. Chief town, St. Martin.

h. L'Isle d'Oleron, (*Uliaries*). Length 5 l. breadth 2. Fertile in corn and wine. Population about 12,000. The small island Aix lies 3 l. S from Rochelle.

LI. Department of GIRONDE. Produces corn, wine, and brandy. Population 528,285.

1. Bourdeaux, (*Burdigala*). Metropolitan see; of which Lucan, Saintes, Dax, Agen, Perigueux, Tullies, Limoges, Angouleme, St. Maixant, are suffragants. On the Garonne. 148 l. SW from Paris. One of the largest, most ancient and most commercial cities in France. The English possessed it from 1152 till 1351. It was the residence of the black prince of Wales. The principal church has two high and noble towers. Here are three hospitals, an academy of sciences and belles lettres, a public library, a museum, and a most superb theatre. Here are the ruins of a noble amphitheatre. The town is defended by three strong forts; the castle of Ha, the castle la Trompette, on the Garonne; and fort St. Louis. The port is very spacious and deep. Manufactures glass, earthen wares, &c. The chief branches of commerce consist in sugar, wine, and brandy: of the last, upwards of 2000 tuns are yearly exported. There are two annual fairs, in March and October. The ships from the French colonies and the united states of America come to this port. The Wines consist of white and red, which are gathered on a gravelly soil, and are called vins de grave. Montesquieu, author of the Spirit of Laws, was born here. Population 100,000.

2. Libourne, (*Liburnia*). On the Dordogne. 9 l. from Bourdeaux. Famous for wine.

3. Bourg, (*Burgius*). On the Garonne and Dardogne.

4. Blaye, (*Blavia*). On the Gironde. 7 l. N from Bourdeaux. Defended by a good citadel. Has a great trade in wine. 5 Lestare.

6. Cadillac (*Cadiliacum*). On the Garonne. 7 l. SE from Bourdeaux. Has a noble castle.

7. Langon (*Aligonis Portus*). On the Garonne. 5 l. N from Bazas.

8. Bazas (*Vasatium*). 14 l. SE from Bourdeaux.

9 La Réole, (*Regabla*). 12 l. SE from Bourdeaux.

Cartelmoron. 7 l. NE from Bazas.

LII. Department of LANDES. Produces pastures, millet, and rye. Population 240,321.

1. Mont-de-Marsan. On the Midoufe. 10 l. NE from Dax.

2. Tartas, (*Tartassium*). On a hill.

3. Dax Aqua, (*Augustæ*). A bishop's see. 188 l. SW from Paris.

On

On the Adour. A large and well built city. Has a castle, with several large round towers. Famous for its mineral waters.

4. St. Sever, (*Severopolis*). 4 l. S from Mont de Marsan. A fine town.

5. Aire, * (*Atura*). 156 l. SW from Paris.

LIII. Department of LOT and GARONNE. Produces wine and brandy. Population 411,808.

1. Agen, (*Aginnum*). On the Garonne. A bishop's see. 36 l. from Bourdeaux and 156 SW from Paris. An ancient, large, and fine city. Manufactures camelots and ferges.

2. Valence, On the Garonne. 5 l. from Agen.

3. Nerac, (*Neracum*). 4 l. SW from Agen. In this town in 1359 Catherine of Medicis held a conference with the king of Navarre, and conducted the treaty with the Huguenots.

4. Castel Jaloux, (*Castrum Gelosum*).

5. Marmande, (*Marmanda*). 6 l. NW from Agen. The trade consists in wines and brandy.—6. Lauzum. 6 l. NE from Marmande.

7. Tonniens, (*Tonesum*).—8. Villeneuve. 7 l. N from Agen. Mezin, at the south of Nerac.

LIV. Department of DORDOGNE. Produces corn, fruits, and iron. Population 483,527.

1. Perigueux, (*Petrocora*). A bishop's see. On the Lille. 116 l. SW from Paris. An ancient town. Noted for wine and partridges. Near here is a fountain which ebbs and flows every day about six o'clock in the morning and evening. This is the birth-place of the unfortunate Aimar de Rançonner, who died in the bastille; his son was hanged, his daughter died on a dunghill, and his wife was killed by lightning.—2. Exideuil.—3. Nontron. 6 l. N from Perigueux.

4. Ribérac.—5. Mucidan, (*Mulcedonum*). 7 l. SW from Perigueux.

6. Bergerac, (*Bergeracum*). 8 l. SW from Perigueux. On the Dordogne.—7. Mont pazier. 8. Belvies.

9. Sarlat, * (*Sarlatum*). 11 l. SE from Perigueux. Surrounded by mountains.

MORE TOWNS.] Terrafon (*Teraffo*), 8 l. N from Sarlat. Mont-pazier, Monpont.

LV. Department of UPPER VIENNE. Produces tin, lead, iron, copper, oranges and chefnuts. Population 266,910.

1. Limoges, (*Lemavicum*). On a hill. A bishop's see. 93 l. SW from Paris. A large and ancient city. The streets are narrow, and the houses mean. The principal church, which is Gothic and Arabic, is fine. Here are several fine squares with fountains. The English, under the black prince of Wales, took this city sword in hand in 1371. The common people are very miserable. The country round produces rye.

2. St. Leonard le Noblet, (*Nobiliacum*). On the Vienne. Manufactures paper.

3. Le Dorat, (*Oratorium*). On the Abran. 10 l. N from Limoges.

4. Bellac, (*Bellacum*). 8 l. NW from Limoges.

5. St. Julien. On the Vienne. 7 l. W from Limoges.

6. Rochechouart, (*Rupes Gavardi*). On a hill, 86 l. SW from Paris. Defended by a castle.

7. St. Yrieux, (*Sanctus Aredius Altanum*). 81. S from Limoges.

LVI. Department of CORREZE. Produces tin, lead, iron, copper, chefnuts, and large forests. Population 269,767.

1. Tulle, (*Tutela*). A bishop's see. 113 l. from Paris. At the conflux of the Correze and Salone. Surrounded by mountains.

2. Brives, (*Briwa*). 117 l. S from Paris. Manufactures silk handkerchiefs, muslins, cottons, silver embroidery, wax tapers, &c.

3. Uzerche, (*Ufarcha*). 15 l. SE from Limoges, and 108 S from Paris.

4. Ussel, (*Uffellis*). 2 l. NE from the castle of Ventadour.

LVII. Department of CANTAL. Produces corn, wine, fruits, and pastures. Population 186,639.

1. St. Flour, (*Floris Polis*). A bishop's see. On a mountain. 18 l. S from Clermont, and 115 S from Paris. Manufactures knives.

2. Aurillac, (*Auriliacum*). 12 l. W from St. Flour and 127 S from Paris. A trading town. Noted for lace. It is the birth-place of the famous Marshal de Noailles.

3. Mauriac, (*Mauriacum*). 6 l. N from Aurillac.

4. Salers, (*Salertum*).—5. Murat, (*Muratum*). 51. N from St. Flour.

LVIII. Department of PUY DE DOME. Produces corn, wine, hemp, fruits, and pastures. Population 546,603.

1. Clermont, (*Clermontium*). A bishop's see. 93 l. S from Paris. On an eminence, called Clermont Ferrand, 2 miles distant is Mont Ferrand. The streets are narrow and badly paved. There are many ancient monuments, and an aqueduct which conveys water from a mountain at a great distance. Here has been held several councils; the most remarkable was that in 1095, under Urban, when the first crusade was resolved upon. It was composed of 600,000 men: their chief was Godfroi of Bouillon. Manufactures sail cloth, druggets, serge, silk stockings and ribbands. Clermont is the birth-place of the Abbey Girard, author of the Synonymous Dictionary and a much esteemed French Grammar.

2. Riom, (*Ricomagum*). 86 l. S from Paris. An ancient town.

3. Mountaigu, (*les Combrailles*). 80 l. S from Paris.

4. La Tour. 10 l. SW from Clermont. 5. Besse.

6. Billom (*Billiomagus*). 8 l. from Clermont.

7. Thiers, (*Thierrium*). 9 l. E from Clermont. On the side of a hill. Noted for cutlery and paper manufactures.

8. Issoire, (*Iffiodorum*). 7 l. from Clermont and 95 from Paris. An ancient town.

9. Ambert. 100 l. S from Paris. The trade consists in lace, camelots, ribbands called padoux, cotton, garters and ribbands. Here are upwards of 60 paper mills.

MORE TOWNS.] Aigue Perse Aqua Sparfa. 61 N from Clermont and 87 S from Paris. Noted for a boiling fountain.

LIX. Department of HAUTE (UPPER) LOIRE. Mountainous. Produces pastures and cattle. Population 210,250.

1. Le Puy, (*Podium Ancium*). On a hill, near the Loire. A bishop's see. 140 l. SE from Paris. In the principal church is preserved

served a manuscript bible of vellum; the psalms and evangelists are written in gold and silver. Manufactures stuffs, silks, and lace.

2. Yssengeaux, 4 l. NE from Puy.

3. Monistrol, (*Monasteriolum*). 7 l. N from Puy. Between hills.

4. Brioude, (*Brivas*). On the Allier. 10 l. NW from Le Puy. Consists of two towns, half a league distant. Here is a stone bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter, built by Julius Cæsar. Population 17,000.

LX. Department of ARDECHE. Produces corn, fruits, wine, and marble. Population 250,349.

1. Privas, (*Privatium*). On a hill. 56 l. SE from Paris.

2. Aubenas, (*Albenatium*). On the Ardecche, near the Cevennes. Manufactures cloth, and handkerchiefs of red cotton after the Indian fashion. It is noted for corn, wines, truffle, oranges, figs, olives, mulberries, &c.—3. L'Argentiere, (*Argentaria*).

4. Villeneuve-de-Berg.—5. Viviers, (*Vivarium*). On the Rhone. A bishop's see. 157 l. SE from Paris. Manufactures cloth.

6. Turnon, (*Turnonium*). On the side of a hill. 140 l. SE from Paris. With a college and castle.

7. Annonay, (*Annoniacum*). 2 l. from the Rhone and 9 SW from Vienne. The trade consists chiefly in leather, woollen caps, stockings, and paper.

MORE TOWNS.] Venoux, St. Peray-la-Voute, Montpozat, Joyeuse, Guadiofa.

LXI. Department of RHONE and LOIRE. Produces corn, wine, fruits, especially chefnuts. Population 478,532.

1. Lyon, (*Lugdunum*). At the conflux of the Saone and Rhone, Metropolitan see; of which Clermont, St. Flour, Le Puy, Viviers, Grenoble, Belley, and Autun, are suffragants. 111 l. SE from Paris. The second city in France for beauty, commerce, and riches. It was founded about 42 years before Christ, soon after the assassination of Julius Cæsar. Here are four gates, leading to the four great roads traced by Agrippa. The oration of the emperor Claudius, made in this city, is engraved on two pewter tables in the town-hall. Here are aqueducts and reservoirs to distribute the water from the Rhone to the houses. The streets are narrow and dirty; the squares spacious; and the public buildings superb, especially the town-hall, which in magnificence is disputed with that of Amsterdam. In the cathedral church, which is the most ancient of the Gauls, is a curious clock: previous to its striking the hour, a cock on the top claps his wings, and crows twice: there are several hands; one points to the hours, another to the days, another to the weeks, another to the months of the year, and another to the planets. Manufactures stuffs, gold and silver velvets, silks, figured sattins, taffetas, damask, chinces, gold and silver galons, ribbons, laces, and hats, which employ near 40,000 hands. The commerce produces annually more than 500,000l. sterling. Population 160,000.

2. Ville Franche, (*Villa Franca*). On the Morgan. 7 l. NW from Lyon and 10 SE from Paris. A fine town, surrounded with good walls. Here is an academy of sciences and belles lettres.

3. Roanne,

3. Roanne, (*Rodumna*). On the Loire. 92 l. SE from Paris. A very commercial town.—4. Amplepuius. Noted for wine.
5. Mount Brison, (*Mons Brijonis*). 15 l. SW from Lyon.
6. St Etienne, (*Fanum Stephani Sancti*). 12 l. from Lyon. Population 18,000.—7. St. Chamond.

MORE TOWNS.] La Champagne de Lyon.

LXII. Department of SAONE and LOIRE. Produces corn, wine, and fruits. Population 442,600.

1. Macon*, (*Matisco*). On a hill, near the Saone. 97 l. SE from Paris. An ancient town. In a council held here in 585, it was enacted, that if a layman on horseback should chance to meet a priest on foot, the former must descend to reverence him. Four leagues NW from Macon, upon the river Grosne, is the monastery of St. Cluny, founded in 910. The church of this monastery is 600 feet long and 120 feet wide. In 1245 Innocent IV. with 2 patriarchs, 12 cardinals, 3 archbishops, 15 bishops, many abbeys, the emperor of Constantinople, the king of France, with his mother, sister, and brother, the sons of the kings of Castile and Arragon, and a multitude of nobility, with their numerous attendants, were accommodated without incommoding the resident abbeys. Population 8,000.

2. Charolles, (*Caroliæ*). On the Reconce. 11 l. W from Macon. With an ancient castle.

3. Bourbon-Lanci, (*Borbonum Anselmum*). On the Loire. 80 l. SE from Paris.

4. Autun, (*Augustodunum*). A bishop's see. On the Avorux. Among hills. 73 l. SE from Paris. An ancient city. Here are the temple of Janus, that of Cybele, two magnificent gates, a kind of triumphal arch, mount Dru (the seat of the Druids,) the Champ-de-Mars, Mount Jupiter. Here is an annual feast called the king of the fools. This is the birth-place of Damnorix and Divitiæ his brother, mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries.

5. Semur-en-Briennois, (*Semorium*). 84 l. S from Paris. Near the Loire.

6. Chalons-sur-Saone*, (*Cabillo*). 84 l. SE from Paris. Trade consists in wines. Cæsar had a magazine here.

7. Louans, (*Lovincum*). Between the Salle and Salnan. 6 l. SE from Chalons-sur-Saone.

MORE TOWNS.] Tournus, Marcigny.

LXIII. Department of AIN. Produces corn and wine. Population 289,208.

1. Bourg, (*Burgus*). In a plain. 105 l. SE from Paris. In 1601 Henry IV. by the treaty of Lyon received this town in exchange for the marquisate of Saluces in Piedmont. Near Bourg is the heretofore monastery of the barefoot Augustines, where is a magnificent church enriched with statues of the ancient patriarchs, prophets, &c. in fine marble.

2. Pont-de-Vaux, (*Pons Vallenfis*). Near the Saone. 6 l. NW from Bourg.—3. Chatillon-les-Dombes, (*Castellio*). 4 l. from Bourg.

4. Trevoux,

4. Trevoux, (*Trevoltium*). On the side of a hill. 11 l. SW from Bourg. This town was the capital of the independent sovereignty of Dombes about 9 leagues square, which was ceded to Louis XV. in 1762 for Gisors and other lands. Here are several marble edifices.

5. Mont Luet, (*Mons Lupelli*). On the Seraine. 116 l. SE from Paris.

6. Belley, (*Bellicum*). A bishop's see. 100 l. SE from Paris and 2 from the Rhone.

7. St. Rambert le Joug, (*Sanctus Ragnbertus*). 7 l. NW from Belley.

8. Nantua, (*Nantuacum*). On a lake. 7 l. SE from Bourg.

9. Gex, (*Gesium*). At the foot of mont St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake Geneva, and Switzerland. 10 l. NE from Nantua. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyon in 1601. It is noted for excellent cheese.

MORE TOWNS.] Ambieux. Pont-de-Vesle, (*Pons Velius*). 5 l. W from Bourg. Manufactures stuffs called Augustines and tapestry for sofas.—St. Trevier, (*Seyfel*). 6 l. NE from Belley. Divided by the Rhone into two parts.

LXIV. Department of ISERE. Produces corn, pastures, wine, and olives. Population 324,768.

1. Grenoble, (*Gratianopolis*, *Accusum* by Ptolemy.) On the Isere. A bishop's see. 138 l. SE from Paris. A very ancient city. The public walks are very fine. It is noted for ratifias. Manufactures cloth and gloves. About three leagues from hence is a fountain, which issues flames of fire, of a red and blue colour: it will burn paper, straw, and wood, but will not set gunpowder on fire. To the south of this place is an inaccessible mountain, in the form of a sugar loaf reversed: the circumference of it is twice as great at the top as at the base. At about the same distance on the north, is the grand Chartreuse, founded in 1084, where strangers of whatever denomination may go and reside during three days. Near here is les *Cuves de Sassenage*, famous for cheese; also the grotto of Notre Dame de la Balme, which is about 100 yards long and 60 deep.

2. Moirans. 4 l. N from Grenoble.

3. La Tour du Pin. 12 l. from Grenoble.

4. Vienne, Vienna, (*Allobrogum*). On the Rhone. 16 l. NW from Grenoble and 117 SW from Paris. The trade consists in silks, sword blades, and wine. viz. those called Cotes Rotie and Hermitage. The principal church is superb. In the plain near the town is an ancient stone pyramid, 42 feet high.

5. St. Mercellin, (*Sanctus Mercellinus*). At the foot of a hill. 11 l. SE from Vienne. Noted for good wine.

LXV. Department of DROME. Produces corn, pastures, wine, and olives. Population 246,687.

1. Valence, (*Valentia*). On the Rhone. A bishop's see. 138 l. E from Paris. A large and ancient town. Has a strong citadel and a military school. The country round produces abundance of mulberries.

2. Romans,

2. Romans, (*Romanum*). On the Isere. 20 l. S from Vienne and 138 SE from Paris.—3. Dia*, (*Dic*).

4. Le Crest, (*Crista*). On the Drôme. 144 l. SE from Paris.

5. Montelimar, (*Audomari Mons*). On the Rhone. 130 l. SE from Paris.

6. Nyons. A borough. Among mountains. Here is a remarkable bridge, consisting only of one arch exceeding high and large, and a mineral spring. Manufactures soap and woollen stuffs.—7. Le Buis.

8. Orange, (*Arausca*). On the Aigues. 164 l. SE from Paris. It was built by the Phœnicians, who founded Marseilles. Here is a curious triumphal arch, which was erected by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catullus, after the victory they gained over the Cimbri and Teutons; also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, aqueducts, and other precious vestiges. Orange is the capital of an ancient principality, the territory of which was about 7 leagues in length and 5 in breadth. It was given by Charlemagne, in 793, as a recompense to one William au Cornet, from whose family it passed in 1531 to that of Nassau of Germany. In the reign of William III. king of England, the last prince of Nassau, it was ceded to the French crown by the treaty of Reswick, on condition of Louis XIV. giving up the territory of Gueldres in the low countries to the king of Prussia, and promising an equivalent to the next succeeding Stadtholder.

LXVI. Department of UPPER ALPS. This department is mountainous. Produces corn, wine, olives, some wild beasts, timber, gold, and other metals. Population 120,485.

1. Embrum, (*Ebrodunum*). A bishop's see, formerly an archbishop's see. 160 l. SE from Paris. An ancient and strong city, one of the most elevated in Europe. The principal church and episcopal palace are fine.

2. Briançon, (*Brigantium*). On the Durance, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle of difficult access. 7 l. NE from Embrum. An ancient town. Near here is a superb bridge.

3. Chorges, (*Caturige*). 4 l. W from Embrum.

4. Gap, (*Vapincum*). 8 l. W from Embrum and 152 SE from Paris. At the foot of a mountain, where are mineral waters.

5. Serres, (*Serra*). 7 l. from Gap.

Humbert II. in the excess of grief because he had lost an only son, (by letting him fall out of a high window in his palace at Grenoble) made himself a Jacobine, and ceded this country by an act signed in 1349, to Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold, on condition that the eldest sons of the king of France should be called Dauphin. Charles V. called the Wise, the youngest son of Philip of Valois, bore this title the first, and the eldest sons of the kings of France were ever after so stiled.

LXVII. Department of LOWER ALPS. Produces wine, fruit, olives (of which the best oil is made), and silk. Population 168,937.

1. Digne, (*Dinia*). On the Bleone. A bishop's see. 13 l. SW from Embrum and 174 S from Paris. A neat town; divided into

two

two parts, the city and the borough. It is noted for its salt waters, which have the reputation to be salutary for the rheumatism, palsy, disorders of the skin, and ulcers. The territory of Digne is famous for excellent plumbs.

2. Sisteron,* (*Segustero*). 7 l. NW from Digne and 163 SE from Paris. A regular built town. On the Durance, at the foot of a rock. With a good citadel.

3. Forcalquier, (*Forcalquerium*). 12 l. NE from Aix and 178 SE from Paris. An ancient town.

4. Manosque, (*Manosca*). 180 l. SE from Paris. On the Durance. In a fine country, watered by many springs, and crowned by beautiful hills. In the chapel of the castle is a bust by the famous Puget, representing Gerard Tumm, founder of the order of Malta.

5. Riez,* (*Raius*). At the east of Manosque, in a plain, which produces excellent wines and fruits. Here is a pantheon sustained by 8 pillars of granate of 24 feet in height. It is now a church. On the borders of the town are several columns of a prodigious height.

6. Moustiers. 2 l. from Riez. Manufactures fine porcelaine.

7. Castellane, (*Castellana*). 9 l. SE from Digne. About half a mile from here is a salt spring.

8. Colmars, (*Collis Martius*). 8 l. NE from Digne. In the neighbourhood is an intermitting fountain, which runs 4 times in an hour, during 7 minutes each time; after which there is an absolute intermission during 6 or 7 minutes: the mechanism of this fountain is the same as that of a Siphon.

9. Barcelonnette, (*Barcelona*). 22 N from Nice.

LXVIII. Department of VAR. Produces wines, fruits, and fine oil of olives. Population 275,472.

1. Toulon. A strong sea port and arsenal. 207 l. SE from Paris. It is divided into old and new. The city hotel, the gate of which is surmounted with a balcony, is very fine. The fortifications consist of nine bastions. The environs of Toulon furnish excellent muscadines, and fine flowers.

2. Hiers, (*Olbia Aræ*). 4 l. E from Toulon. On a hill covered with orange, citron, lemon, and pomegranate trees. It is defended by three forts. Near here are four small islands on the coasts, viz. Porquerolles, Porteros, Bagneau, and the isle of Titan or Levant.

3. Brignolles, (*Brinolium*). Between mountains. 6 l. N from Toulon and 203 SE from Paris. Noted for prunes.

4. St. Maximin, (*Santi Maximini Fanum*). 11 l. N from Toulon and 196 SE from Paris.

5. Barjols, (*Barjolium*). 3 l. NE from Maximin.

6. Draguignan, (*Draguinianum*). 15 l. NE from Toulon.

7. Grasse, (*Grafia*). The trade consists in silk, wax, honey, perfumery, and the bark of the bergamote used in sweetmeats, &c. wine, and oil. The neighbourhood produces all sorts of delicious flowers. Population 10,000. NW from Grasse is the town of Antibes (*Antipolis*), founded about 340 years before Christ by the Marseillois.

8. St. Paul-les-Vence. 183 l. SE from Paris.

9. Frejus,

9. Frejus, (*Forum Julii*). Bishop's see. 218 l. SE from Paris. About half a mile from here are the remains of an ancient temple. Frejus is the birth place of Agricola, and of Cornelius Gallus, to whom Virgil addressed his tenth Eclogue.

10. Vence,* (*Vincia*). Population 1,500.

LXIX. Department of BOUCHES DU RHONE. Produces pastures, wine, fruits, olives and silks. Population 392,104.

1. Aix, (*Aiqua-Sextia*). Metropolitan see; of which Bastia, Frejus, Digne, Embrum, Valence, Mende, Nismes and Montpellier are suffragants. A neat town, founded in the year 630 of Rome (124 before Christ) by Sextius Calvinus, a Roman proconsul. 190 l. S from Paris, and 6 from the Mediterranean sea. The streets are straight. The principal public walk is near a mile in length, and 120 yards in breadth, having 4 rows of trees, surrounded with magnificent hotels, two of which are for foot walks and the inward one for carriages: at each extremity is a cold fountain, and two hot ones in the middle. The trade consists in oils, brandy, almonds, silks, raisins, figs, prunes, capers, filberts, see-truffles, walnuts, macaroons, cloths, calicoes, iron ware, velvet, gauzes, cotton, olives, and various other fruits. Here is the foundation of a triumphal arch, erected by Marius in memory of a battle which he gained over the Ambrous and the Teutons, in which, according to Titus Livy, 200,000 men were slain.

2. Marseille,* (*Maffilia*). 8 l. S from Aix, and 198 from Paris. The most ancient city of the Gauls; founded by the Greeks about 600 years before Christ. It is said that after the death of Christ, Mary Magdalen, Martha, Lazarus, and Maxaminus, were driven here in an old vessel, and that Lazarus was made the first bishop of this church. The neighbouring country abounds with olives, figs, capers, juniper trees, pistachio nuts, pomegranates, &c. Here are still several curious remains of antiquity. The streets are dirty and crooked, except the principal one (called the Cours), which is very wide and superb, with two rows of trees in the middle. The houses are uniform and well built. Marseilles is the chief port of trade to the Levant. Manufactures cloth. Population about 130,000.

3. Martiques, (*Marritima*). On the borders of lake Berre. 5 l. in length and 2 in breadth. 6 l. SE from Aix, and 8 NW from Marseilles.

4. Arles, Arelate, (*Arelas*). On the Rhone. 168 l. SE from Paris. The streets are crooked, and paved with small flints. Amongst the remains of antique curiosities, is that of an amphitheatre, built by Julius Cæsar: it was so spacious as to contain 30,000 spectators. The most curious, however, is the pyramidal obelisk, consisting of only one piece of granite: it is 61 feet in height: and was erected by Constantine the Great.

5. Tarascon, (*Tarasco*). On the Rhone. 177 l. SE from Paris. A small ancient town. It is separated from Beaucaire by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, stuffs fabricated in silk only.

6. Apt.* 8 l. N from Aix and 182 SE from Paris. An ancient town:

town: founded by Julius Cæsar. The commerce consists in prunes, wax-candles and serge. Near here is the Roman way called Camin Roumion. About a league from Apt is the Pont-Julien, built by Cæsar, 210 feet in length and 31 in height, and consists of 3 arches.

LXX. Department of VAUCLUSE, heretofore Avignon, Venaissin and Carpentras; which were sold to Pope Clement VI. in 1348 by Jeanne Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence. They were held by the papal see till Sept. 1791, when they were re-annexed to France.

1. Avignon, (*Avenio*). On the Rhone. Univ. 60 l. S from Lyons and 183 SbE from Paris. The seat of the Popes from 1308 till 1376. The town is well built, surrounded by a good stone wall, on which are several towers and bastions. Here are 7 monasteries, 7 hospitals, 7 colleges, 7 palaces, 7 markets, and 7 gates. The churches are very stately. The canons of the cathedral dress in scarlet, the chaplains in purple. The avenues about the city are delightful.—2. Carpentras.

LXXI. Department of GARD. Produces corn, fruit, wine, mineral waters, marble, and vermillion. Population 314,464.

1. Nîmes, (*Nemausus*). Bishop's see. 8 l. SW from Avignon, and 175 SbE from Paris. A large and ancient city. The trade consists in wine, olives, leather and silk. Here is an amphitheatre of an oval form, the temple of Diana, and the tower of Charlemagne. In the environs is a kind of hollyhoak, which produces a red grain, of which vermillion is made. At 3 l. NE from Nîmes is Le Pont de Gard, (*Pons Gardo*), a Roman bridge, 160 feet high.

2. Beaucaire (*Vindomagus Bellicadrum*). 177 l. SE from Paris. Manufactures buttons.

3. Sommieres, (*Sommeria*). 5 l. SW from Nîmes. Manufactures serges.

4. St. Hyppolite, (*Sanctus Hyppolitus*). Surrounded by a canal, and has a strong fort.—5. Vigan.

6. Alais, (*Alesia*). At the foot of the Cevennes. 158 l. SE from Paris. The country round produces a great many mulberry trees and olives: near here is a copper mine.

7. Uzès.* 5 l. N from Nîmes, and 164 SE from Paris. Famous for corn, wine, silk and olives. Manufactures cloth and serges.

8. Le Pont Saint Esprit, (*Pons Sancti Spiritus*). With one of the finest bridges in Europe, 840 yards in length.

Bagnols, (*Bagniolum*). 3 l. SW from Pont Saint Esprit. Has a very fine square, with a fountain in the middle.

Villeneuve. 9 l. NW from Nîmes.—Sauve (*Salva*).

LXXII. Department of HÉRAULT. Produces oil, fruits, &c. Population 294,334.

1. Montpellier, (*Mons Pessulanus*). Bishop's see. 2 l. from the sea and 186 SE from Paris. A large and very fine city. Here is a college for physic, with a fine botanic garden, the first of the kind established

established in Europe. This city is much resorted to by the English, for the salubrity of the air, which is found good against consumptions. Montpellier has 7 gates: that named Peyrou is a triumphal arch. Here is a magnificent walk, which commands a fine prospect. The country round is fertile in wine, olives, white mulberries, &c. The commerce consists in silk, stuffs, flannel, cottons, painted cloth, woollen stuffs, leather, essence water, powder and verdigrease.

2. Lodeve, * (*Lutēva*). On the Lergue. 175 l. SE from Paris. An ancient city. Manufactures hats and cloth. This is the birth place of cardinal Fleury.

3. Saint Pons, * (*Pontipoles*). 196 l. S of Paris. A fine town. Manufactures cloth.

4. Bezeirs, * (*Bitterra*). In a fine plain. 207 l. S from Paris. The situation of this town is so charming, that it is a French proverb to say, that if there be a place on earth fit for the residence of a God it would certainly be at Bezeirs. Here is an academy of sciences. The trade consists in brandy, almonds, silk stockings, snuff-boxes, gloves and parchment. Population 10,000.—5. Adge.—6. Pazeñas.

LXXIII. Department of LOZERE. Mountainous and barren. Population 146,062.

1. Mende, (*Mimate*). On the Lot. Bishop's see. 155 l. SE from Paris. Manufactures serges and other woollen stuffs.

2. Marvejols, (*Marengium*). 151 l. S from Paris.

3. Langogne.—4. Villefort.—5. Florac, (*Floriacum*).

6. Merveys.—7. Saint Cheley.—8. La Canourgue.

LXXIV. Department of AVEYRON. Produces iron, red copper, vitriol, sulphur, allum, marble, and excellent fruits. Population 341,073.

1. Rodez, (*Ruthenæ*). Among mountains. Bishop's see. 141 l. S from Paris. Manufactures cloth and serges. Population about 8000.—2. Siverac le Chateau.

3. Saint Geniez. The birth place of the Abbe Raynall, author of the history of the two Indies, &c.—4. Mur de Baxe.

5. Villefranche, (*Francopolis*). 148 l. S from Paris. The trade consists in leather, cloth, &c.

6. Sauveterre. 5 l. SE from Villefranche.

7. Vabres, (*Vabrinum*). * 13 l. SE from Rodez. Manufactures serges and cottons.

8. Saint Affrique. 11 l. SE from Rodez.

9. Milhaud, (*Æmilianum*). On the Dary. 11 l. SE from Rodez and 168 S from Paris. Here lived Dee Dat de Gozou, who destroyed the famous Serpent which desolated this country in the 4th century. This redoubtable monster was as large as a horse: he had the legs of a crocodile, the head of a serpent, and very long ears covered with a thick skin.

LXXV. Department of TARN. Produces corn, fruit, wine, iron, marble, vermillion, and mineral waters. Population 254,330.

1. Castres, (*Castra*). 182 l. S from Paris. This is the birth place of

of Rapin, author of the history of England in 16 vol; and of Abel Boyer, author of a well known English and French dictionary and of the history of King William, in 3 vol.

2. La Caune. Near a mountain. 7 l. NE from Castres.

3. Alby (Albige). Bishop's see. 168 l. S from Paris. With magnificent walks named la Lire. This city is noted for delicious wines and flax, hemp, saffron, anis, coriandre, &c. Manufactures fustians. Population about 10,000.

4. Gaillac, (*Galliadum*). In a fine plain on the Tarn. 5 l. SW from Alby. A commercial town.

5. Lavaur Vaurum.* 161 l. S from Paris.

MORE TOWNS.] Graithet. 4 l. NW from Castres.

LXXVI. Department of the LOT. Produces corn, wine, and fruits. Population 379,401.

1. Cahors, (*Cadurcam*). On the Lot. Bishop's see. With three bridges. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. This city is noted for red wine.

2. Figeac, (*Figeacum*). 9 l. NE from Cahors and 133 S from Paris.—3. Saint Séré. On the Bave. 9 l. NE from Cahors.

4. Martel, (*Martellum*). Near the Dordogne.

5. Gordon Curto. 7 l. N from Cahors.

6. Lauzerte. 8 l. S from Cahors.

7. Moissac, (*Musiacum*). on the Tarn. The commerce consists in corn and flour.

8. Montauban, (*Mons Albanus*). On an eminence. It is divided into old and new towns. Manufactures silk, stuffs, serges, and silk stockings.

LXXVII. Department of UPPER GARRONNE. Produces corn, fruits, wine, vermillion, and medicinal herbs. Population 456,455.

1. Toulouse, (*Tolosa*). Metropolitan see; of which Auch, Oleron, Tarbes, Pameirs, Perpignan, Carcassonne, Rhodéz, Cahors, Alby, are suffragants. 169 l. SW from Paris. One of the most considerable and ancient cities in France. It was a Roman colony, and successively the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths and of that of the Aquitainii. In the principal church (St. Steven) are several remains of Roman antiquities. The palace of the archbishop is magnificent. In the great hall, named the Salle des Illustres are 2 public libraries and three academies. The houses for the most part are of brick. Few towns have such agreeable walks as Toulouse. At a league distance from the city is the famous canal, which unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ocean by the river Garonne: this canal is 60 l. in length and 32 feet wide, and is supplied by two reservoirs, one of which is 200 fathoms by 150, the other 1200 by 500, and each 120 feet deep. The trade consists in leather, oil, iron, and mercery. Inhabitants about 60,000.—2. Grenade. On the Garonne.—3. Castel Sarrazin.

4. Revel, (*Refoellum*).

5. Villefranche de Lauraguais. 7 l. SE from Toulouse.

6. Muret

6. Muret (*Murellum*). 3 l. SW from Toulouse.
 7. Rieux (*Rivi*). On a Rise. 10 l. SW from Toulouse and 179 from Paris.
 8. Saint Gaudens (*Fanum Sancti Gaudentii*). A populous town. MORE TOWNS.] Saint Bertrand*, (*Sancti Bertrandi Fanum*). Here stood the antient town of Corninge.—Verdun. On the Garonne. 6 l. NW from Toulouse.
 Beaumont (de Lomagne) *Bellomontium*.

LXXVIII. Department of GERS. Produces rye, millet and pastures. Population 304,104.

1. Auch, (*Ausei*). On the side of a hill. 177 l. SW from Paris. A Roman colony under Augustus. There are 200 steps to ascend to the high town. The principal church is very noble. The trade consists in wine and fruits, particularly pears, known by the name of Poires d'auch. Population 8,000.

2. L'Isle Jourdain. (*Insule Jourdanis*).

3. Mirande, (*Mirandæ*). on an eminence. 6 l. SW from Auch and 18 SW from Paris. Noted for feathers and partridges.

4. Nogaro. 8 l. W from Auch.

5. Condom, * (*Condonum*). 9 l. NW from Auch and 168 SW from Paris. The trade consists in leather, wine, and brandy.

6. Lectoure, * (*Lectora*). 169 l. SW from Paris. A very ancient town, surrounded by a double wall. With an old castle.

MORE TOWNS.] Vic Fezenlac, (*Fidentia*). 6 l. W from Auch.
 Lombez, * (*Lombaria*). On the Save. 11 l. SE from Auch and 180 SW from Paris.

LXXIX. Department of BASSES (LOWER) PYRENEES. Produces wine, iron, copper, lead, &c. Population 311,217.

1. Pau, (*Palum*). On an eminence. A well built town. 39 l. S from Bourdeaux. In the castle of this town Henry the Great was born in 1557, and the cradle is still preserved with veneration. Inhabitants about 11,000.

2. Morlas. 2 l. NE from Pau.

3. Lescar, * (*Lascara*). On a hill. 1 l. NW from Pau and 207 SW from Paris.

4. Orthez, (*Ortisum*). On a hill. 7 l. NW from Pau.

5. Saint Palais, (*Fanum Sancti Pelagii*). 211 l. SW from Paris.

6. Mauleon, (*Malleo*). 8 l. SW from Pau.

7. Navarreins, (*Navarestum*). A fine town.

8. Monuns. 2 l. W from Pau.

9. Oleron, (*Iluro*). On the Gave of Oleron. Bishop's see. 4 l. SW from Pau and 211 SW from Paris. A large and commercial town.

10. Saint Jean Pied-de-Port, (*Sanctus Joannes de Pede Portus*). On the Nive. Defended by a good citadel, on an eminence, at the entrance of one of the Pyrenees.

11. Bayonne, * (*Baiona*). A rich and commercial port, defended by one of the strongest citadels in France. Bayonets for guns were invented at this town, hence is derived the name. The trade

consists in wine, brandy, hams, and chocolate. Population about 12,000.

12. Saint Jean de Luz, (*Luifum*). 208 l. SW from Paris. A frontier town, on the border of Spain. Is noted for the marriage of Louis XIV with Maria Therese of Austria.

MORE TOWNS.] Bidoche, (*Bidassia*). On the Bidouze, with a castle. 5 l. E from Bayonne.

LXXX. Department of HAUTES (UPPER) PYRENEES. Produces corn and cattle. Population 188,690.

1. Tarbes, (*Tarba*). Bishop's see. 192 l. SW from Paris. The place of the ancient *Castrum Bigorrense*.

2. Vic Bigorre. On the Adour. 5 l. N from Tarbes.

3. Louride. On the Gave.

4. Bagneres, (*Balneria*). In a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenees. 3 l. SE from Tarbes. Noted for its hot baths and mineral waters.

5. Couterets. 6 l. S from Bagneres. Here are mineral waters.

6. La Barthe-de-Nestes.

LXXXI. Department of ARRIEGE. Produces corn, fruits, cattle and marble. Population 197,889

1. Pamiers, (*Apamia*). 181 l. SW. A bishop's see. A fine city. On the Arriege. With a noble castle. Here is a mineral fountain which is good for the gout.

2. Carlat, (*Carlatium*)

3. Saint Giron, (*Sanctus Girontius*)

4. Saint Lizer, * (*Fanum Sancti Licerii*). 191 l. SW from Paris.

5. Faix (*Fanum*). 118 l. S from Paris. At the foot of the Pyrenees. Manufactures cloth and woolen stuffs.

6. Mire Poix, * (*Mirapiscæ*). 175 l. S from Paris. On the Gers.

LXXXII. Department of EASTERN PYRENEES. Mountainous. Produces corn, wine, olives, and oranges.

1. Perpignan, (*Perpinianum*). On the side of a hill. Bishop's see. 52 l. from Toulouse and 221 S from Paris. It is defended by a strong citadel. Philippe le Hardi, king of France, died here.

2. Ceret. 5 l. S from Perpignan. The commissioners of France and Spain met in this town in 1660 to fix upon the limits of the two kingdoms.

3. Parades. On the Tet.

4. Mount Louis. A very strong fortress. Built by Louis XIV.

LXXXIII. Department of AUDE. Produces corn, fruits, wine and medicinal herbs. Population 239,642.

1. Carcassonne (*Carcasso*). Bishop's see. 191 l. from Paris. It is divided into two parts. In the castle is conserved several pieces of ancient writing on the bark of trees. The houses are well built and the streets straight. Manufactures cloth. Population 18,000.

2. Castlendaury, (*Castrum Novum Arrii*). On an eminence. 20 l. SE from Toulouse, and 182 S from Paris.

3. Limoux

3. Limoux, (*Limofum*). On the Aude. Manufactures cloth. The environs produce white wine, known by the name of blanquette de Limoux.—4. Quillan. On the Aude.

5. La Grasse. 6 l. SE from Carcassonne. At the foot of Mount Courbrière.

6. Narbonne, (*Narbo*). 205 l. S from Paris. A strong town. In the middle is a canal, constructed by the Romans 200 years before Christ.

7. Leucate, (*Leucata*). 7 l. S from Narbonne.

LXXXIV. Isle of CORSE or CORSICA (*Cyrnus*). 43 leagues in length and 20 in breadth, situate in the Mediterranean sea, 125 l. from Tunis, 60 from Rome, 40 from Genoa, 37 from Antibes, and 263 from Paris. Produces wood, olives, lemons, citrons, oranges, almonds, figs and pomegranates; mines of gold, silver, brass, iron, lead, and alum, granite, porphyry, jasper and coral; mineral waters, hot and cold. The cattle are small, but spirited and vigorous. Population 146,530.

This island was first peopled by the Phœnicians, and is the place where Seneca was banished by the emperor Claudius. This is the birth place of Pafcal Paoli, who being obliged to escape from hence, shut up in a trunk in 1735, came to England, where he resided till the commencement of the present revolution, when he was recalled, and made commander of the national guards in the island.

RIVERS.] Golo, Tavignan, and Liamone.

MOUNTAINS.] Are numerous, the highest of which is Gradaccio, by Ptolomy, Aurens Mons (Golden Mountain). From the top of this mountain, which is always covered with snow, is a fine view of the whole island, with a great part of Sardinia, Italy and France.

1. Bastia, (*Bastia*, *Mantinatorum Oppidum*). Bishop's see. A large town and the most considerable of the island. The town, the castle, and the suburbs, are in form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow and irregular. The citadel stands on an eminence. The fortress is covered on all sides by mountains. The principal commerce is skins.

2. Oletta. 4 l. SW from Bastia.

3. L'Isle Rousse. Situated near the coast. 12 l. SW from Bastia. Has a good tower.

4. Corte. 11 l. SW from Bastia. Between mountains. A considerable town. The Cenestum of the ancients. The castle is behind the town.

5. La Port d'Ampugnani. 10 l. SbE from Bastia.

6. Cervionne. 14 l. SE from Bastia.—7. Tallano.

8. Ajaccio. 26 l. SW from Bastia. A good port. Defended by a strong citadel. Noted for wines.

9. Calvi. A strong fort.

10. Forenza. A strong sea port.

The Corsicans are tawny, and of a short stature; the men's dress consists of very coarse cloth, in the natural colour of the wool of the country, which is brown, and a woollen night-cap: In the winter they wear a cloak called pelon, with a hood; and the women wear

blue petticoats, which are long enough behind to turn over their heads and serve for hoods. The men never go out without a gun on their shoulder, and a dagger, cutlafs, or pistol by their fide.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN ASIA.] Pondicherry, Conymere, Mangalore, and the islands Mauritius and Bourbon in the Indian ocean.

Goree (island) on the western coast of Africa.

IN AMERICA.] Cayenne at the north of South America; and the islands of Martinico, St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Bartholomew, Defenda, Marigalante, and Tobago, taken by the English, 1793.

SEA PORTS.] Dunkirk or Dunkerque, Calais, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, St. Maloes, Morlaix, on the English Channel; Brest, Orient, Port Louis, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, St. Jean du Luz, on the bay of Biscay; Toulon, Marseille, and Cette, on the Mediterranean.—Toulon was delivered up to the English, under the command of admiral lord Hood, by the inhabitants, in August 1793.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.] The air is, in general, more settled than in England. In the north it is sharp in winter, but in the interior provinces, and particularly in the south, it is mild and very inviting to foreigners. The soil in general is fertile; the northern departments produce good corn; those of the south and middle abundance of wine, oil, delicious fruits and saffron. The French wines are well known by the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Medoc, Grave, Frontignan, Hermitage, Claret, &c. The animals are much the same as those of England, except that here are wolves and wild boars.

COMMERCE.] Exports wine, oil, brandy, silks, fruit, and haberdashery wares. The English take thither hardwares, cutlery wares, dressed leather, broad cloths, &c.

REVENUE.] About 17,000,000*l*.

		MONEY.		
		<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
1 Denier		0	0	$0\frac{1}{24}$
3 Deniers	1 Liards	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$
2 Liards	1 Dardene	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
12 Deniers	1 Sol	nearly	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols	1 Livre* (im ^y)	nearly	0	10
60 D ^s or 3 Livres	1 Ecu of Exchange	0	2	6
6 Livres, or 6 Francs	1 Ecu	0	5	0
10 Livres	1 Pistole (imaginary)	0	8	4
24 Livres	1 Louis d'or	1	0	0

STRENGTH. { 257,500 regular troops.

{ 90 ships of the line

POPULATION.] 27,400,000.

The French are well made; of rather a lower stature than their neighbours: they are sprightly, volatile and loquacious, always cheerful, and have ever been remarkable for their politeness

and freedom of manners. In the ancient system of the French government, the court was notorious for its policy and treachery, by which England so frequently has been embroiled in wars. The French people, from the most abject slaves to monarchy, are become the most strenuous republicans. Their love of liberty has driven them beyond the bounds of reason: massacres, assassinations, and murders, the most horrid, are the prominent features of the history of the revolution: the military spirit and valour of the nation, however, is fully evinced in their present struggles against the present unprecedented combination of the different crowned heads in Europe, in spite of which, of the treachery of their generals, and the disunion of several of the most considerable cities still attached to monarchy, they defend themselves as becomes a people determined to live free.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholics; but independent of the Pope. The priests, who now are allowed to marry, are elected by the people, and the bishops, who, before the revolution, were 113 in number, are now reduced to 83, i. e. one in each department. All sects are now tolerated. The ecclesiastics of all sorts in France formerly amounted to more than 200,000: the revenue for their support to 6,000,000 sterling!

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Latin, with many terminations of the ancient Celtic. The Paternoster runs thus. *Notre pere qui es aux cieux: ton nom soit sanctifié. Ton regne vienne. Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel. Donne nous aujourd'hui notre pain de chaque jour. Et pardonne nous nos offenses, comme nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés. Et ne nous induis point en tentation; mais délivre nous du mal: car à toi est le regne la puissance & la gloire aux siècles de siècles, Amen.*

GALLIA, or ancient GAUL.

Julius Cæsar divided Gaul into 3 parts. Augustus afterwards divided it into 4 parts as follows: Gallia Belgica, Gallia Lugdunensis, Aquitania, Gallia Narbonensis.

1. Gallia Belgica, at the north, containing Picardi, Artois, Flanders, and part of Holland, as far as the Rhine. Inhabitants the Atrebates, Batavi, Bellovaci, Ambiani, Veromandui, Morini, Treveri, Vangiones, Nemetes, Tribocci, Mediomatrici, Leuci, Rhemi, Sueffiones, Nervii, Menapii, Atuatici, Ubii.

2. Gallia Lugdunensis, in the middle; extending between the Rhine, the Garonne, the ocean and English channel, having Artois and Flanders on the north. Inhabitants the Segusiani, Helvetii, Bauracii, Lingones, Cœdii, Senones, Parisii, Carnutes, Velocasses, Nannetes, Lexobii, Caletes, Aulerce-Eburavisci, Aulerce-Cenonani, and Aulerce-Diablintes, Unelli, Rhedones, Osismi, Cariacolitæ, Andes, Turones, Veneti.

3. Aquitania, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees. Inhabitants, Tarbelli, Bituriges-Vibisci, Auscii, Cadurci, Nitiobriges, Elutheri, Ruteni, Gabali, Velauni, Bituriges-Cubi, Lemovices, Arverni, Petrocorii, Santones, Pictones.

4. Gallia Narbonensis, on the south, bordering on the Mediterranean sea. Inhabitants, Tectosages, Volcæ, Arecomici, Helvii, Allobroges, Centrones, Caturiges, Segusiani, Vocontii.

SWIT-

SWITZERLAND.

(Ancient HELVETIA)

Length 260 miles | Lat. between 45° and 48° N.
 Breadth 100 | Long. between 6° and 11° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Germany.
 { East. Ditto.
 { South. Italy.
 { West. France.

Longest day { in the north, about 15h. 30m.
 { in the south, about 15h. 10m.

Climates, in the 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

SWITZERLAND, being a part of Gaul, was subdued by the Romans about 60 years before Christ. The Germans and Burgundians took possession of it 395. In 1032 it was confirmed to the empire in the person of Conrad II. to which government it continued peaceably attached until the reign of Albert I. when the inhabitants, being oppressed by their governor, (Grefsler), presented a remonstrance to the emperor. This offended Grefsler, who caused a pole to be erected in the high road, and by a proclamation, ordered every body passing by to take off his hat. One William Tell, disregarding this mandate, was compelled, on pain of death, to shoot with a bow and arrow at an apple placed on his son's head. Tell, being a good marksman, had the dexterity to strike the apple without hurting the child. The governor observing another arrow in his belt, asked for what purpose it was there. Tell answered—"to have shot you to the heart if I had killed my son." Grefsler ordered him immediately to prison. The town of Schwitz then flew to arms, and shortly after they were joined by Uri and Underwald. In 1315 they gained a signal victory over the Austrians: hence was laid the foundation of the present Helvetic confederacy. The other cantons joined them as follow:

Lucerne joined the confederacy in	-	1332
Zurich	-	1351
Zug and Glaris	-	1352
Berne	-	1353
Friburg and Soleure	-	1481
Basle and Schaffausen	-	1501
Appensel	-	1513

In 1648 they were all acknowledged free and independent by the treaty of Munster.

GOVERNMENT.] The government of Switzerland is partly aristocratical and partly democratical, some cantons having adopted the former, some the latter; others again partake of both forms of government; every canton is however independent within its own jurisdiction. The body politic of the commonwealth is subordinate to

S W I T Z E R L A N D

ARMS of the 13 SWISS CANTONS.



to the regulations of the general assembly or diet holden at Frawenfeld. This assembly is composed of two members deputed from each canton, except the abbey of St. Gallen, town of St. Gallen, and Bien, which send one each. The senior of the members from Zurich is always president of the diet. There are two inferior assemblies: one meets at Arrow to consult on affairs concerning the protestant cantons; the other is holden at Lucerne, for the adjustment of the affairs of the catholic cantons. The members of these assemblies wear black cloaks at the time of sitting.

TITLE.] The swiss Louable Cantons: With their allies and subjects, the Louable corps Helvetic.

LAKES.] (*Denoted by figures from 2 to 9, viz.*) 2 Constance, 3 Zurich, 4 Lucern, 5 Neufchatel or Yoerdun and Biel, 6 Thoun and Brientzer, 7 Geneva (ancient *Lemanus Lacus*) 8 Como, 9 Lugano, a, Locarne.

RIVERS.] Rhine, (*Rhenus*), Rhone, (*Rhodanus*), Aar, Jun, Tessin, Sane, Rufs, Litter.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, the chief of which are, St. Gothard and Adula, d; St. Bernard and Mount Blanc, b.

SWITZERLAND is divided into 13 divisions called Cantons, (*denoted in the map by Roman figures from I to XIII.*

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>	<i>religion.</i>
I. Zurich. . . .	Zurich. . .	Protestants.
II. Berne. . . .	Berne. . .	Protestants.
III. Lucern. . . .	Lucern. . .	Papists.
IV. Uri. . . .	Altorf. . .	Protestants.
V. Schweiz. . . .	Schweitz. . .	Papists.
VI. Underwalden. . . .	Stantz. . .	Papists.
VII. Zug. . . .	Zug. . .	Papists.
VIII. Glaris. . . .	Glaris. . .	Pap. and Prot.
IX. Basil or Basle. . . .	Basil. . .	Protestants.
X. Fribourg. . . .	Fribourg. . .	Papists.
XI. Solure, or Solothurn. . . .	Solure. . .	Papists.
XII. Schaffhausen. . . .	Schaffhausen. . .	Protestants.
XIII. Appenzel	Appenzel. . .	Pap. and Prot.

They take precedency of each other in the above order.

I. ZURICH. At the N of lake Zurich. 34 m. long. and 33 broad.

1. Zurich, (*Tigurum*.) On the river Limat. A strong and populous town, divided into two parts by the river. The manufactures are crapes and silks. Here are 3 bridges over the river, one of which is so large as to admit the market to be held on it.—2. Clotten.

3. Winterthur.—4. Andelfingen.

5. Stein, (*Stenium*). Near lake Constance.

6. Eglisaw.—7. Tossék.

II. BERNE. 111 m. long, and 87 broad. The largest of the swiss cantons. Governed by 2 councils, superior and inferior.

1. Berne, (*Berna*.) On the Aar. Is considered as the chief town

town in Switzerland. It is built for the most part of free stone. Here is a very grand temple, with a most superb terrace 100 feet high, planted with several rows of trees. In the arsenal is the statue of William Tell.

2. Cerlier, or Erlach. On lake Biel. NW from Bern.

3. Aarau or Avangen, Arovia or Aurgavia. On the Aar. NNE from Bern. Noted for the congress held here in 1712 to conclude peace between the protestant and papist cantons.

4. Arburg, (*Arolæ Burgus.*) At the conflux of the Wiger and Aar. A strong place. NW from Bern.

5. Laufane, (*Laufanna.*) Univ. N of lake Geneva. A fine town, with 8 churches and a cathedral. This town is noted for porcelaine. The country round about is very fertile in wine.

6. Lustri.—7. Culli.—8. Vivay.

III. LUCERN. 35 m. long and 33 broad.

1. Lucern, (*Lucerna.*) On the Rufs. A large town of good trade. In the town hall is a human skeleton, which measures nineteen feet.—2. Surfee.—3. Willisaw.—4. Woolhousen.

IV. URI. S of lake Lucern. 48 m. long and 21 broad. Nearly surrounded by the Alps.

1. Altorf. Near lake Lucern. Famous for the birth of William Tell; it is noted also for the best polished chrystals in Europe.

2. Wassen.—3. Urseren.

V. SCHWEITZ, or SWITZ. Between the lakes Zurich and Lucern. 27 m. long and 13 broad. Fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle. Surrounded by mountains.

1. Schweitz, or Switz (*Suitium.*). At the east of Lucern. In a pleasant country.

2. Einsidlen. Noted for its abbey of Benedictines. The abbey is prince of the empire.—3. Zachen. Near lake Zurich.

VI. UNDERWALDEN, S of lake Lucern. 23 m. long and 16 broad.

1. Stantz, Statio. West of lake Lucern.—2. Sarnan.

VII. ZUG. The smallest of the 13 cantons.

1. Zug, Tugium. A handsome town, with a noble townhall. The Swiss obtained a signal victory over the Austrians near here in 1351.

VIII. GLARIS. 24 m. long and 18 broad. Fertile in pastures and cattle. Has quarries of marble and slate.

1. Glaris. A large and handsome town. The catholics and protestants perform divine service by turns in the same church.

2. Elm.

IX. BASIL, at the NW (*French, BALE.*) 21 m. long and 18 broad.

1. Basil or Basle, (*Eneas Sylvius.*) On the Rhine. An university, founded in 1460 by Pope Pie II. It is the most considerable town in Switzerland, divided into two parts by the river, over which is a noble bridge of wood and stone. Basil contains 230 streets,

6 spacious

6 spacious squares, 46 fountains, 5 gates, and 4 churches besides the cathedral, which is superb. Here was a council held in 1431.

2. Liechthal.—3 Walburg.

X. FRIBURG. Between the canton of Bern and lake Neufchatel. 24 m. long and 21 broad.

1. Friburg, (*Friburgum*.) On the side of a hill, near the Sane. Bp. A large and fine town. The cathedral (St. Nicholas) is a noble building. Here are Jesuites, Augustines, cordeliers, &c.

2. Altenry.—3. Wipens.—4. Griers. Noted for cheese.

5. Castet.

About 3 m. N from Fribourg, is a hermitage cut in a high rock near the river Sane. It was the work of a hermit, assisted by one servant only; and was 25 years in completing: it contains a chapel, a kitchen, cellar, and other commodious apartments, particularly a parlour 28 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 20 feet in height, has two flights of stairs, and a chimney perforated through the rock, which is 70 feet high. In the cave is a spring of excellent water. The hermit died in 1708.

XI. SOLEURE. S of Basil. 31 m. long and 24 broad. The most fertile of the cantons.

1. Soleure, (*Salodurum*.) On the Aara. A strong, fine, and pleasant town, with several fine public buildings.—2. Bienwell.

XII. SCHAFFHAUSEN. At the N. 23 m. long and 9 broad. N of the Rhine is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Schaffhausen, (*Scaphusia*.) On the Rhine. A large town. Has two superb temples. The townhall and arsenal are noble. 2 m. from hence is a cascade of the Rhine over some rocks, the noise of which is heard for several miles.

XIII. APPENZIL, S of lake Constance. 23 miles long and 21 broad.

1. Appenzel. (*Abbatis Cella*). On the Sitter. A populous town.

2. Trajen.—3. Herisaw.

ALLIES OF THE SWISS. (*Denoted by Roman capitals A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and f, g small.*)

The Abbey and Town of ST. GAL, at the NE.

A. St. Gal, (*Fanum Sancti Galli Cap*). A large town. 3 l. from lake Constance. Noted for its manufactures of fine linen.

2. The abbey of St. Gal, lies to the south, in the country of Tokkenburg. It takes its name from a Scotch gentleman, who bought the territory and founded the abbey.

NEUFCHATEL, at the west.

B. Neufchatel, (*Neocomum*). On its own lake. A populous trading town. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

C. Bienne or Biel, (*Petinisca*). On its own lake. A pleasant town. The country is fertile in wine.

D. Geneva. On the SW. A small territory, the ancient *Colonia Allobrogum*. Contains 11 parishes.

Geneva.

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C. Bienne or Biel, (*Petinisca*). On its own lake. A pleasant town. The country is fertile in wine.

D. Geneva. On the SW. A small territory, the ancient *Conflans Allobrogum*. Contains 11 parishes.

Geneva.

Geneva. On its own lake. A large and trading town. It is governed by a grand council and 4 chiefs called syndics, which are elected every four years. Inhabitants calvinists.

E. Bishoprick of BASLE or BASIL, at the NW.

1. Delsperg or Deleimont.—2. Pourentrui, on the borders of France. VALAIS, at the south.

F. Sion or Sitter, (*Sedunum*). On the north side of the Rhone. Bishop's see. An ancient neat city, at the foot of two mountains, on which are two very strong castles. Inhabitants catholics.

f. St. Maurice, (*Agaunum*). On the south side of the Rhone. At the bottom of a large mountain, from which is a prodigious bridge of one arch only, extending to another mountain on the other side of the river.

Grisons, part of ancient Rætia.

G. Coire, (*Curia Rhetorum*). On the Rhine. Bishop's see. Divided into two distinct towns, one inhabited by calvinists, the other by papists, with their bishop, who is prince of the empire. It is governed by a senate, consisting of 15 members chosen out of the grand council, which is composed of 70 members.

2. Ilantz, (*Ilontium*). On the Rhine. The country round is very fertile in corn and wine.

3. Meyenfeld. On the Rhine. Noted for a victory the Swiss obtained over the Emperor Maximilien 1499.

g, Valteline, with Chiavanna and Bornio, are subjects of the Grisons.

MULHAUSEN, on the north of Basil.

M, Mulhausen. On the Ill. A neat town, in the department of Upper Rhine in France. Noted for a great number of mills.

SUBJECTS OF THE SWISS. (*Denoted by small Italic letters, b, d, c, f, h, i, n, r, t, v.*)

b, Baden, (*Thermæ Inferiores*). W of Zurich. On the Limat. A rich and trading town. Noted for its hot waters, whence it takes its name. **c, Millengen.** S of Baden. **2 Muri.** S of Millengen.

d, Frawenfeld. A large and strong town. N of Zurich. The diet is holden in this town.

e, Reineck, or Rheinthal. At the S of lake Constance.

f, Sargans. And 2 Wallestat N of Grisons.

h, Rapersviller. N of Glaris. **k, Utnach.** On lake Zurich.

i, Morate, and j, Schwarzenburgh. Between Bern and Friburg.

n, Granfon. W side of the lake of Neufchatel.

r, Orbe. S of Granfon. The town of the ancient Urbigeni of Cæsar.

t, Lugano. On its own lake. S of the Grisons.

v, Locarne, at lake, a. w, Bellinzone.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The face of this country is rugged and mountainous. Some of the mountains are very high and always covered with snow, as are that of St. Bernard, Blanc and St. Gothard.

Gothard. The air is temperate and healthy in the valleys; the soil fertile, and produces tobacco, corn, pastures, hemp, flax, and fine fruits. In some parts there are good vignobles. Among the mountains are found a variety of medicinal simples, and some peculiar animals, such as white hares, foxes, &c.

COMMERCE.] Consists in cattle, cheese, cottons, linens, lace, stockings, gloves, toys, velvets, false diamonds, &c.

REVENUE.] About 1,800,000l.

MONEY.] Basle, St Gall, Bern, and Geneva, have their own coin. The following is what is used in the canton of Bern.

				l.	s.	d.
1 Denier	.	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 Deniers	.	.	1 Cruitzer	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Cruitzers	.	.	1 Sol (imaginary)	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Cruitzers	.	.	1 Plapert	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 Cruitzers	.	.	1 Gros	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers	.	.	1 Batzen	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
20 Sols	.	.	1 Livre (imaginary)	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers.	.	.	1 Gulden	0	2	6
135 Cruitzers	.	.	1 Crown	0	4	6

STRENGTH.] About 10,000, which, on an emergency, can be raised to 300,000.

POPULATION.] About 2,000,000.

The Swiss are a sober honest and industrious people: hardy and brave soldiers, many of whom engage in the service of other powers. They are free, sincere, and hospitable to strangers. They wear little round hats, coats and waistcoats of coarse black cloth, and their stockings and breeches of a coarse linen; the latter, like sailors trousers, are drawn together in plaits below the knees. Silks are prohibited. The women wear straw hats ornamented with black ribbands, and short jackets with a great number of buttons. Before marriage they wear their hair long, which hangs down their backs braided with ribbands. After marriage it is twisted round the head and fixed at the crown.

UNIVERSITIES.] Lausanne, Basle, Bern, Geneva, and Zurich.

RELIGION.] Papists in 7 cantons, protestants in the other six.

LANGUAGE.] German, French, and Italian, is spoken every where, but in few places with purity.

GERMANY, or the ROMAN EMPIRE.

(German, TEUSCHAND).

(Ancient GERMANIA).

Length 600 miles.

Lat. between 45° and 55°N.

Breadth 520

Long. between 5° and 19°E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. North sea, Denmark, and Baltic sea.
 East. Prussia, Poland, and Hungary.
 South. Gulf of Venice G, Italy, and Switzerland.
 West. H. Holland, F. Flanders, and France.

Longest day { in the north, about 16h. 40m.
 { in the south, about 14h. 20m.

Climates, between the 5th and 10th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

GERMANY, the country of the Teutons, was a part of the Roman Empire. Charlemagne, king of France, was the first emperor of the west: he united this country, with great part of Italy and Spain, to his kingdom. At his death, these extensive dominions were divided among his descendants, and Louis II. had Germany. It remained in his family from 840 to 911; when Louis IV. dying without issue, the government became elective, and Conrad was the first elected emperor of Germany. The dignity of emperor was possessed by the house of Austria for several centuries, until the death of Charles VI. in 1740, when Charles Albert of Bavaria was elected; He was succeeded by Francis Steven of Lorraine, who, having married Maria-Therese of Austria, was elected emperor in 1745. At his death in 1765 his son Joseph succeeded to the throne: he dying without issue in 1790, the archduke of Tuscany, his brother, was crowned emperor under the title of Leopold II. who died in 1792, and was succeeded by his son the present emperor Francis II.

EMPERORS AND KINGS OF GERMANY.**A.D.**

800 Charlemagne, the 1st Emperor.

814 Louis-le-Debonnaire.

840 Lothaire.

855 Louis II.

875 Charles-le-Chauve.

880 Charles-le-gros.

Kings of Germany.

887 Arnoul.

889 Louis IV. the last of the race of Charlemagne

919 Conrad (elected).

918 Henry-the-Bird-catcher.

A.D. *Second Race of Emperors.*

936 Othon the Great, who was crowned emperor 962.

973 Othon II.

983 Othon III.

1002 Henry the Holy.

1024 Conrad II.

1039 Henry the Black.

1056 Henry IV.

1106 Henry V.

1125 Lothaire.

1137 Conrad III.

1152 Frederic Barbe-roux (or Red-beard).

1190 Henry VI.

1198 Fre-

GERMANY



GERMAN FLAGS



1198 Frederic Philippe Othon.	1440 Frederic IV.
1247 William.	1493 Maximilian.
1250 Conrad IV.	1519 Charles Quint.
1254 Interregnum till 1273.	1558 Ferdinand.
1273 Rodolphus.	1564 Maximilian II.
1292 Adolphus of Nassau.	1576 Rodolphus II.
1298 Albert of Austria. In this reign the Swifs revolted.	1612 Mathias.
1308 Henry VII. of Luxemburg.	1619 Ferdinand II.
1313 Interregnum.	1637 Ferdinand III.
1314 Louis V.	1658 Leopold.
1314 Frederic III.	1705 Joseph.
1347 Charles IV.	1711 Charles VI.
1378 Wincesslas.	1742 Charles VII. of Bavaria.
1400 Robert.	1745 Francis I. of Lorraine.
1410 Sigismond.	1765 Joseph II.
1438 Albert II. the Great.	1790 Leopold II. brother of Joseph
	1792 Francis II. son of Leopold.

GOVERNMENT.] Elective and despotic. It consists of the general assembly or diet, at which the emperor presides either in person or by deputy. The deliberations of this assembly must be sanctioned by the emperor, as chief of the empire, before they have the force of law. The diet consists of the electors, the princes of the empire, and deputies from the imperial and free cities, which are 51 in number. The place where the diet is generally holden is Ratisbon. There are also two inferior diets or tribunals of the empire, viz. the Imperial chamber of Spires holden at Weslar in Upper Rhine, and the Aulic council, which is holden at Vienna. The emperor is elected at Frankfort, on the Maine, by 9 electors, viz.

Archbishop of Mentz.
Archbishop of Cologne.
Electors of Bavaria.
Electors of Brandenburg.
Archbishop of Treves.

King of Bohemia.
Electors of Saxony.
Electors of Palatine.
Electors of Hanover.

ROYAL STYLE.] Always, Augustus Cæsar, King of the Romans, Emperor, Holy Majesty, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Duke of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Milan, Mantua, Carinthia, Carniola, and Stiria, Marquis of Antwerp and Burgaw, Earl of Tyrol, Hainault, Namur, Gortz, Baron of Swabia, Lord of Mecklin, Posenaw, and Sclavonia.

TITLES.] Dukes, Margraves or Marquises, Counts, Burgraves, Landgraves, &c.

Margraves, at their institution, were officers appointed to defend the frontiers of a country: Burgraves, were the governors of forts or towns: Landgraves, was a dignity somewhat similar to a lord lieutenant of a county in England, and to which were attached several fiefs. These offices, in process of time, became hereditary. Hence it is that the empire is composed of upwards of 300 ecclesiastical and secular sovereignties, besides a number of free and imperial cities,

cities, which form as it were so many distinct commonwealths. In most of these sovereignties the greatest despotism prevails. The peasants are in general the slaves of their prince, whom they must serve 4 years before they are permitted to marry. When their lord hunts, the country people are summoned to assemble in order to drive the game to a particular spot. The imperial army is raised in the most arbitrary manner: Officers are appointed to take the age and stature of all the men in the respective states:—This general list is carried to the grand council, where choice is made of such of them as are thought proper, without respect to their situation or sufferings. These poor wretches are dragged from their families without notice, and frequently in the dead of the night!

ORDERS.] 1. Of the Golden Fleece. Motto—*PRETIUM NON VILE LABORUM*. 2. Of the Red Eagle. Motto—*UNIS POUR JAMAIS*. 3. Of the Death's Head. Motto—*MEMENTO MORI*. 4. Of the Chace. Motto—*AMICITIÆ VIRTUTISQUE FÆDUS*. 5. Order of Merit. Motto—*PRO VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE*. 6. Of the Noble Passion. 7. Of St. Hubert. 8. Of St. Rupert. 9. Of St. George the Defender of the Immaculate Conception. 10. Of the Golden Lion.

SEAS.] Baltic and North sea, at the north; Gulf of Venice G, at the south.

RIVERS.] Danube (ancient *Danubus* or *Ister*), Rhine (*Rhenus*), Elbe (*Albis*), Moselle (*Mosella*), Maine (*Meduana*), Oder (*Odera*), Viadrus, Weser, Visurgis.

LAKES.] Constance, in Swabia; lake of Bavaria, Bregentz, Czinitz in Carniola.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, which divide Germany from Italy; the Giants, between Bohemia and Silesia; the Harts, in Saxony.

GERMANY is divided into 9 grand divisions, called circles, (denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to IX.) besides Silesia A, Bohemia B, and Moravia C.

grand divisions.

I. Austria.

II. Bavaria.

III. Franconia.

IV. Swabia.

V. Lower Rhine.

VI. Upper Rhine.

VII. Westphalia.

VIII. Lower Saxony.

IX. Upper Saxony.

A. Silesia.

B. Bohemia.

C. Moravia.

chief towns.

Vienna.

Munich.

Wurtzburg.

Stutgard.

Heidelberg.

Cassel.

Osnaburg.

Lunenburg.

Berlin.

Breslaw.

Prague.

Olmütz.

I. AUSTRIA. Archduchy, with part of Bavaria. Was the ancient *Noricum*. Contains Austria Proper, the dukedoms of Stiria and Cilly S, Carinthia D, Carniola and Goritia N, the counties of Tyrol and Brixen T. Population 4,180,000.

Vienna,

Vienna, German, *Wienn*, (ancient *Juliobona*, or *Vindum*, or *Vindobona*.) On the Danube. Lat. $48^{\circ} 22'$ long. $16^{\circ} 22'$. 600 m. SE from London. Archbishop's see, univ. and residence of the emperor. It is a very strong city. The streets are narrow, except in the suburbs, in which the houses are fine and the streets well paved. Here are 3 imperial palaces, 2 of which are in the suburbs. Inhabitants 280,000. Longest day 15 h. 20' shortest day 8 h. 40'.

2. Caunergdork.—2. Neustat, (*Celeusium*). On the Drafsain. Bp. A strong city. The castle here is the state prison.—4. Stain.

5. Ips. On the Danube.—6. Ottenheim.

7. Lintz, (*Lentia*). On the Danube. A strong and fine town, defended by two castles.

8. Steyr.—9. Altenmark.—10. Haltet.

Austria contains 2,500,000 inhabitants.

STIRIA (S). Dutchy. At the S of Austria.

1. Gratz, (*Graniacum*). On the Muer. 28 German m. SbW from Vienna. Bp. and univ. Here are two noble palaces, a magazine, and arsenal. It is strongly fortified, and has a good castle. Inhabitants about 30,000.—2. Fridberg.—3. Ernhausen.—4. Knitterfeld,

5. Muckraw.—6. Cilley. On the Saan. At the S. A neat and populous town, defended by a castle on a mountain.

CARINTHIA (D). Dutchy. At the S of Stiria.

1. Clagenfurt. Claudia. On the Glan. 36 German m. SW from Vienna. A strong town.—2. Villack.

3. Lavemun. Near the conflux of the Levant and Drave. A bishop's see.

CARNIOLA (N). Dutchy. At the S of Carinthia.

1. Goritz, or Goertz, (*Goritia*). 45 German m. SW from Vienna. On the Lizonzo. Archbp. A strong town, and the most considerable of the district.

2. Trieste, (*Tergeste*). A port on the Adriatic sea. Bp. A small but flourishing city. Has a superb cathedral, 7 convents, and a strong citadel.

3. Terknitz, or Czirnitz. Near a lake of the same name, 4 miles long and 2 broad, surrounded by high mountains. About the end of July the water of this lake begins to sink, and by the middle of August the ground is quite dry, when the rushes and grass are cut down and made into hay; some parts of it are cultivated with millet, &c; it remains dry till November, when the water returns and brings with it abundance of fish, water-fowl, &c.—4. Lauback.

BRIXEN and TYROL (T). At the W of Carinthia.

1. Inspruck, (*Ænipons*). On the Inn. 54 Germ. m. WbS from Vienna. Here is a noble town-hall and hotel.

2. Brixen. Near the conflux of the Rientz and the Eisock. Bp. A fine city, situated in a pleasant country, which produces excellent wines.—3. Tyrol.

4. Trent, (*Tridentum*). On the Adige, near the Alps. Bp. Celebrated for the general council which commenced 1545 and ended 1563.

It was held in the church (St. Marie Majetrel), which is a superb building, being of white marble within and red without.

5. Kuestein. NE from Inspruck. The strongest fortified place in Tyrol country.

II. BAVARIA. Dukedom. Contains 1 palatinate, 1 dutchy, 1 archbishop's see, and 2 bishop's sees. Population 1,560,000.

1. Munich, (*Monachium*). On the Iser. 49 German m. WbS. A fine and strong town, and the residence of the duke, whose palace contains 11 courts, 20 halls, 19 galleries, 2660 windows, 6 chapels, 6 kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 apartments as out buildings, 300 large chambers, richly furnished and adorned with fine paintings, and near 400 busts of the Grecian and Roman emperors and other illustrious men: they are of jasper, porphyry, marble, and brass, of different colours. One of the principal chambers in this palace is 118 feet long and 52 wide. Inhabitants about 35,000

2. Starnberg.—3. Lauffen.

4. Saltzberg, (*Salzburgum*). On the Saltzack. Archbp. and univ. An ancient fine city, strongly fortified. The episcopal palace and cathedral are very noble buildings: the latter is a model of St. Peter's at Rome.—5. Braunau.

6. Passaw. Bp. On the conflux of the Danube, Inn, and Iltz, which divide it into three distinct towns, viz. Passaw, Instat, and Ilstat. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is reckoned the finest in Germany. Near this city, in the river Iltz, is a pearl fishery.

7. Fressingen. On a mount, near the Iser. Bp. A neat city, in a fertile country. The bishop is a sovereign prince.

8. Ratibon, (*Reginapolis*). German, Regensburg. On the Danube, near the Regen, Archbp. A large, fine, imperial city, where the diet and general assembly of the empire is holden. The town hall and several of the churches are noble buildings.

9. Ingoldstat, (*Ingoldstadium*). On the Danube. Univ. A very strong city, with a good arsenal.

10. Newburg. On the Danube. Dukedom. A neat and populous town, strongly fortified: has a good castle, which belongs to the elector palatine.

11. Amburg. On the Wills. N of Ratibon. A neat town, surrounded with ramparts and a deep ditch, and defended by a strong castle.

Bavaria contains 2,250,000 inhabitants. Revenue 1,000,000l.

III. FRANCONIA. Contains 1 principality, 2 dutchies, 2 marquisates, 3 bishoprics, and 8 counties. Population 1,000,000.

1. Wurtzburg. On the Maine. 63 m. WbN. Bp. A large and populous city, with a strong castle. South of this city lie the territories of the grand master of the Teutonic Order.

2. Cassel. Capital of its own county

3. Bamberg. Near the conflux of the Maine and Rednitz. Bp. The episcopal palace and cathedral are noble buildings.

4. Cullenback. On the Maine. Marquisate. A neat town, defended by a strong fort, called Plassenburg.

5. Schweinfurt.

5. Schweinfurt. On the Maine. An imperial town. The country is fertile in pasture, corn, and wine.

6. Henneburg principality. A small town. Smalkalken, famous for its iron and steel works, which consist of 500 forges, lies to the north of this town.

7. Nuremberg, (*Nuremberga*). On the Pregnitz. An imperial city, with a noble castle and town hall. The church (St. Esprit) is superb: in this church are kept the imperial regalia of Charlemagne, which are used at the coronation of the emperors, viz. the crown, globe, sceptre, and golden cloak, &c. The trade consists in stuffs, watches, and copper works. Inhabitants mostly protestants.

8. Schawback. A populous and trading town. Famous for the birth of Philip Baratier, who, it is said, at the age of six years was well skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages; at 11 he published several works, and died in 1740, aged 19.

9. Anspach. On the Anspach. Marquisate. Famous for porcelaine.

10. Mergentheim, or Meriental. S of Frankfort. On the Tauber. A small town, whose counts have a seat in the general diet. Here is a good castle, belonging to the grand master of the Teutonic Order.

IV. SWABIA. Contains 1 dukedom, 2 marquisates, 3 principalities, 3 counties, and 2 baronies. Population 1,900,000.

1. Stutgard, Stoutgard, (*Studgardia*). Between hills. 75 m. W from Vienna. Near the Necker. A fine and populous town. The duke's palace is superb. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans.

2. Tubingen. On the Necker. Univ. A neat and strong city, with a noble castle.

3. Zell, (*Cella*). Near the Rhine. Defended by a castle, which stands on a hill.

F, Ft Kiel. On an isle on the Rhine. Opposite to Strasburg. Belongs to the marquis of Baden.

4. Baden, (*Thermæ Inferiores*). Among hills. Marquisate. Noted for its mineral baths, most of them smok and boil as if they were furnaces: they are said to be good against the cramp and gout.

5. Hailbron, Alistum. Near the Necker. The country round produces good wine.

6. Blenheim, near Hochstedt. On the Danube. Famous for the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French, August 1704.*

7. Ulm, (*Ulma*). On the Danube. Imperial. A large, rich, and populous city: has a good trade in linen, woollen cloth, fustians, and iron.

8. Augsbug, (*Augusta Vindelicorum*). On the Leck. Bp. and imperial city, well fortified. The town gates, by means of a machine, open and shut of themselves. The trade consists in clocks and goldsmiths work. Inhabitants about 34,000.

9. Mindelheim. Capital of its own principality.

10. Konigsek. Capital of its own country.—11. Lindaw.

12. Constance (*Constantia*). On the S. of lake Constance. Bp. The cathedral (St. Stevens) is a magnificent building, and is famous for a council which commenced there in 1414, when John

Hus and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt for adopting the doctrine of Wickliff.* The sentence against these two men was put in execution, notwithstanding they were promised protection from the emperor Sigismund: and in order to justify his conduct in this affair, it was enacted that faith was not be kept with heretics.

13. Furstenburg.

V. LOWER RHINE. Contains the palatinate of the Rhine, 1 dutchy, 3 archbishoprics, 1 bishopric, and 6 counties.

1. Heidelberg, (*Heidelburga*). On the Neckar, at the bottom of a mountain. 80 m. W from Vienna. Univ. This city has suffered greatly by wars. In the castle is a noted butt, which contains near 600 hogheads, and is always filled with rhenish wine. In the front of the butt are the arms of the elector, over which is represented Bacchus, with several German inscriptions. On one side are a flight of stairs to the top.

2. Philipsburg. On the Rhine. Strongly fortified.

3. Mannheim. At the conflux of the Rhine. A fine town. The electoral palace is very strong.

4. Worms, (*Augusta Vangionum*, or *Borbetemagus*). On the Rhine. Bp. and imperial. A very ancient and strong city. The French took it in 1689, and demolished the works. Worms is famous for a general assembly held there in 1541, at which Martin Luther attended. The inhabitants are protestants.

5. Mentz, or Mayence, (*Moguntium* and the *Magoneiacum* of Tacitus). On the Rhine. Archbp. This was the chief city of the Romans in Upper Germany. This city was taken by the French under General Custine 1792; and after a siege of several months, it surrendered to the king of Prussia, July 1793, the garrison being reduced to such extremity as to live upon dogs, cats, rats, mice, &c.

6. Simeren, or Zumeren. A dukedom. A small but strong town.

7. Coblenz, (*Confluentia*). At the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, Belongs to the archbishop of Treves, and is noted for the residence of the emigrant princes of France. Here is a stone bridge of 14 arches over the Moselle, which is so narrow that two carriages with difficulty can pass. The castle is very noble and strong. To the N of Coblenz is Andernach, formerly the residence of the princes of Austria. This town is under the government of the archbp. of Treves and elector of Cologne. The ceremony of admitting a citizen here is curious: at Christmas, the people assemble in a neighbouring plain, under the direction of the Burgomaster, a fan for winnowing corn being placed, the assembly form a circle, and the candidate leaps over it backwards.

8. Bonne. On the Rhine. A strong place. The residence of the elector of Cologne, who has a superb palace here.

9. Cologne, or Coln, (*Colonia Agripina*). On the Rhine. Archbp. univ. Imperial and free city. Has a great trade. Was founded 48 years before Christ. The archbishop can reside here no longer than three days at a time without permission from the chief magistrate.

This

* See page 91.

This city contains 17 parishes, 37 monasteries, and about 80 churches. The streets are narrow and the buildings ancient. They keep their accounts here in rix dollars, albus, and trelers. Cologne is the birth place of Rubens, a celebrated painter, and of Swartz who invented gunpowder in 1400.

10. Meurs. On the Rhine. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

11. Treves or Triers, (*Augusta Trevirorum*). On the Moselle. Archbp. A large, ancient city. Was famous in the time of the Romans.

a. Deuxponts, or Zweybrucken, Bipontium. On the Erback. Dukedom. In a mountainous country and is not subject to the empire.

s. Spires or Speyer, (*Nemetum Civitas of Cæsar*). On the Rhine. Bp. and imperial. Was taken by the French in 1689, and almost ruined. It was the first city on that side of the Rhine. The army of the republic entered it 1792. It is noted for a diet in 1529, where the followers of Luther protested against the pope; hence arose the name protestants.

The 2 last are sovereign states belonging to the circle of Upper Rhine.

VI. UPPER RHINE. Contains 6 landgravates; 22 counties, 1 dutchy, and 1 bishopric.

1. Cassel, (*Cassella*). On the Flude. 84 m NW from Vienna. Landgravate. It is divided into old and new, and has a superb palace, the residence of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to whom the five following towns belong. Inhabitants about 32,000.

2. Waldie.—3. Marpurg, or Marpug. On the Lohn, near a mountain. Univ. Here is a noble strong castle.

4. Hirschfeld. On the Fulde, near which are some noted mineral springs.—5. Fulde (*Fulda*). Famous for its abbey.

6. Hanau. On the Main. A fine and populous town.

7. Frankfort, (*Frankofurtum ad Manum*.) On the Main. Imperial, large, rich, and populous town. Divided into two parts, viz. Frankfort and Sachsenhausen. Famous for the golden bull, which Charles VI. gave in 1357: it is so called, because it was sealed with gold. Most of the inhabitants are protestants. It is at this town the emperors are elected. They keep their accounts in rix dollars, kreutzers, and pfenning.

8. Darmstat. S of Frankfort. A fine town, with a noble castle, the residence of the landgrave.

9. Nassau, (*Nassovia*.) On the Lohn. A small town, with a good castle. Gives title of count to the Stadtholder of Holland, more generally known by the title of Prince of Orange.

10. Solms, or Hohen Solms. N of Nassau.

VII. WESTPHALIA. Contains 5 duchies, 4 bishoprics, and 9 counties. Population 2,300,000.

1. Osnaburg, or Osnabruck. On the Hase. 104 m. NW from Vienna. Bp. A rich city, with a strong castle, which is the residence of the prince bishop. The present reigning bishop is the duke of York, second son of his Britannic majesty. This see is alternately held by a protestant and a papist prince. The protestant bishop must be one

of the crown of England or elector of Hanover. Revenue about 30,000l. sterling.—2. Ravensburg. A small town.

3. Minden. A principality. On the Weser. A strong town: has a fine stone bridge. This town is famous for a signal victory which 7000 English obtained in 1759 over the French army consisting of 80,000.

4. Paderborn. On the Pader. Bp and univ. A large and strong city. The bishop is prince of the empire. Near here are two springs 20 inches distant from each other; one is warm water of a clear blue colour, and is reckoned good against the falling sickness; the other is very cold, and of a whitish colour. The birds that drink of the latter die of convulsions. Being mixed with common water, it destroys worms.

5. Arensburg. On the Roer. Here is a strong castle.

6. Dusseldorf. On the Dussel. A strong town, in an extensive plain.

7. Munster. On the Aa. Bp. A very strong town. It is famous for a treaty of peace in 1648. 8. Bentheim.

9. Lingen. On the Enis.

10. Verden, or Ferden. On the Aller. An imperial city: it is divided into two parts, old and new: belongs to the elector of Hanover.

11. Embden, (*Emetha*.) A port strongly fortified. Belongs to the king of Prussia. Here is an African company, to whom Frederickburgh in Upper Guinea belongs.

12. Oldenburgh. About 15 German miles SE from Embden. On the Hont. Belongs to the king of Denmark, to whom it gives title of Count. Near this place is a spring which disappears twice in 24 hours, and then returns with such violence as to drive 3 mills. This town is famous for horses.

13. Cleves. On the side of a hill, about 2 m from the Rhine. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

14. Juliers. A large town, with a good citadel.

15. Liege. 1. Spa. 2. Maastricht. 3. Limburg.

16. Aix la Chapelle. Huy, Dinant, Tongres, (*see page 181 and 2.*)

VIII. LOWER SAXONY. Contains the sovereignty of Hamburg, 14 dutchies, 1 bishopric, and 2 counties. Population 2,200,000.

1. Lunenbourg. On the Elmenow. An ancient and strong town. Noted for its salt springs.

2. Zell. On the Aller. A strong town, with a noble castle.

3. Hanover. On the Leine. Dukedom. A strong town. Belongs to the elector the king of Great Britain. Here are 4 noted annual fairs.

4. Brunswick, (*Brunopolis*.) On the Ocker. Dukedom. It is defended by a noble, ancient castle, built by Otho I. Here is a great annual fair. Accounts are kept here in rix dollars, mariens, groschens, and pfennings.

5. Wolfenbittel, (*Guelpherbitum*.) On the Ocker. A principality belonging to the Duke of Brunswick. A large and strong town. The ducal palace is a fine building, and has a rich library.

6. Magdeburg.

6. Magdeburg, (*Parthenopolis*). On the Elbe. A strong town. Here is a very ancient cathedral, in which is a large altar-piece of great value, being of one piece of jasper only. In this town the emperor Louis H. died, 874.

7. Hildersheim, (*Hildefia*). On the Innerst. Bp. Imperial city, strongly fortified.

8. Hamelen. On the Weser. An ancient town, with a strong citadel.

9. Bremen, or Brema. On the Weser. Imperial and anseatic town. Large and populous. They keep their accounts here in six dollars (equal to 4s. 6d. sterling), grots, and schwars.

10. Carlstat. At the mouth of the Weser. A strong town of good trade.

11. Hamburg, (*Hambona*). On the Elbe. A free, imperial, and anseatic town. 23 m. from Berlin. The most flourishing and commercial town in Germany. The town-hall, exchange, and churches, are noble buildings. They keep their accounts here in marks (equal to 16s. 6d.) shillings, and pfennings.

12. Gluckstat, or Gluckstad, (*Yechopolis*). A port, built by Christian IV. of Denmark.

13. Meldorp, or Meldorf. The two last towns belong to Denmark.

14. Kiel, Kehler-Schantz. Univ. A strong city. Was formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein.

15. Lubec, (*Lubecim*). Free and imperial port. On the Baltic sea. Was the first of the anseatic towns. It is strongly fortified and has a great trade. They keep their accounts here as at Hamburg. Lubec is noted for the birth of Henry Heinechen, who, it is said, at 10 months old could speak, and at 2 years and a half understood geography and history, ancient and modern, and could express himself with ease in Latin or French: he died in 1725, at the age of four years and some months.

16. Lawenburg. On the Elbe. With a strong castle.

17. Nieustat 18. Wismar. On the Baltic. A large and fine town, ceded to Sweden 1648.

19. Rostock. A port, univ. and anseatic town.

20. Gustrów, (*Gustrovium*).

21. Strelitz. The residence of the Duke.

22. Danneburg, (*Danorum Mons*). E from Lunenburg.

IX. UPPER SAXONY. Dutchy. Contains Pomerania and Brandenburg, the principality of Anhalt, the dutchies of Saxe-Gotha, Weimar, Zeitz, Altenburg, Meinungen, Eifnach, Saalfeldt, Naumburg, Mersburg, the marquisates of Lusatia, Misnia, Voigtland, and 5 counties. Population 2,89,000.

1. Berlin, (*Berolinum*). On the Spree. 33 m. from Hamburg, and 71 m. N from Vienna. The chief town in Brandenburg, and indeed of all the king of Prussia's dominions. A large and commercial town; it is divided into two parts by the river: that on the south side is called Coln. The streets are wide and paved, and many of them are planted with rows of trees. Here are several canals, over which are some handsome bridges, on one of which is an equestrian statue of Frederick.

eric-William. The royal palace is a superb building, and has a valuable library and museum. Here is an academy of sciences, and an observatory. Inhabitants about 160,000.

2. Potzdam, or Potztein. On the Havel. A large town, famous for several manufactures and its royal palace. Inhabitants 30,000.

3. Brandenburg. On the Havel. Divided into new and old. A commercial town.

4. Frankfort, (*Francofurtum ad Oderam*). On the Oder, near the confines of Silesia. Univ. A large and rich city. Here is a canal which unites the Spre with the Oder.

5. Luben. On the Spree. The principal town in Lower Lusatia. It is entirely surrounded by water.

6. Bautzen, or Budissen. On the Spree. Capital of Upper Lusatia.

7. Dresden, or Dresde. On the Elbe. A large and fine city, and the residence of the elector of Saxony. It is divided into new and old by the river, over which is a fine bridge. Dresden is famous for its manufactures of porcelaine, which are in high esteem. Inhabitants 70,000.

8. Freyburg. An ancient town. Near this place are some silver mines.

9. Meisen. On the Elbe. Between Dresden and Leipzig.

10. Wittenburg. On the Elbe. Univ. Here Martin Luther preached his first sermon against the pope's indulgencies in 1517. It is the capital of the duchy.

11. Zerbst. 12. Leipzig, (*Lipsia*). On the Pleiss. Univ. of great repute. The inhabitants of this town are said to speak the best German of any in the empire. Population about 30,000.

13. Naumburg. On the Sala.

14. Weimar. On the Ilm. With a noble castle, the residence of the duke of Saxe Weimar.

15. Erfurt. On the Gera. With about 70 villages under its jurisdiction, belonging to the elector of Mentz.

16. Gotha. On the Neßa. A large and strong town, the residence of the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

17. Eifnach. On the Neßa. Belongs to the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

18. Stolburg.—19. Mansfeldt. On a mountain, near the Wipper. e Eisleben. Noted for being the birth and burial place of Martin Luther.—20. Rhinon.

21. Havelburg. On the Havel. A considerable town.

22. Rokentin.—23. Zednick.

POMERANIA is divided between Prussia and Sweden.

PRUSSIAN POMERANIA.

24. Stetin. On the Oder. Carries on a good trade.—25. Landburg.

26. Stargart. On the Ihne. Noted for its manufactures of cloth and stuffs.—27. Camin.—28. Wolgats.

SWEDISH POMERANIA. Population 106,000.

29. Stralsund. A good port. Was taken by the Russians and Danes in 1715, but restored to the Swedes, to whom it now belongs.

30. Bergen. In the isle of Rugen.

SILESIA

SILESIA, (A). Was united to Bohemia in the 14th century. In 1742, the greater part was ceded to the king of Prussia. Population 1,700,000.

1. Breslaw, (*Vratislavia*). On the Oder. Bp. and univ. A large, populous city. The town hall is the finest in Germany. Here is a clock which makes a curious concert with trumpets. The senate of the dutchy, which consists of 11 peers and 4 citizens, is holden here. This was the birth place of Peter Kerstenius Phisum, who was conversant in 26 languages. Manufactures fine linen. Here are two noted annual fairs. Inhabitants about 60,000.

2. Schweidnitz. A large town. The streets are wide, and the houses well built.

3. Neissen. At the Neisse. Has a strong citadel, called Prussia.

4. Ratiboz. On the Oder. A well built town, in a flat country, defended by a very strong castle.

5. Tropan.—6. Lignitz. The most ancient town in Silesia, with an academy established 1708.

7. Glogaw. On the Oder. Strongly fortified.

8. Wolau.—9. Crossen. On the Oder.—10. Teschen.

All through Silesia they keep their accounts in rix dollars, silver groschens, and pfennings.

BOHEMIA, (B.) Kingdom. Divided into Bohemia Proper (B), and Moravia (C). This kingdom was formerly elective, though generally under the government of Austria. In 1438, Albert received the crown: in 1648 it was rendered hereditary in the house of Austria by the treaty of Westphalia. The king, although an elector, does not sit in the diet, nor does he contribute to the exigencies of the empire. Population 3,600,000. Revenue 2,640,000l.

1. Prague. On the Muldaw. Archbp. and univ. 37 m. NW from Vienna. A large and populous city, divided into three parts, viz. old and new, on the east side of the river, and Little Prague on the west. The east is chiefly inhabited by Jews. Here is a bridge consisting of 18 arches, being 185 feet long and 34 broad, with several fine statues on each side, among which is that of St. John Nepomucene, whom king Vincellas caused to be thrown into the river, because he would not reveal the confession of the queen. The university is in the old guildhall. The cathedral is very fine. Here is, in a tower in the square, a curious clock with 12 dials. Prague contains 32 churches, many convents, and 80,000 inhabitants.

2. Glatz. On the confines of Silesia. The capital of its own county, which belongs to the king of Prussia, with the towns Newrade, Reinertz, Habelswerd, Mittelwalde, and Viefenberg.

3. Koningsgratz. On the Elbe. Bp.

4. Melink.

5. Leitmeritz, or Letombritz. On the Elbe. Bp. A populous city, noted for good wine.—6. Satz.

7. Egra. A strong town. Was taken by the French 1742. This is the birth-place of Gaspard Bruschiuss, a celebrated poet.

8. Pilsen.

8. Pilsen. A strong town. The birth-place of John Dubrant, bishop of Olmutz, who wrote the history of Bohemia.

9. Piseck. Near which are gold mines.

MORAVIA (C). Incorporated with Bohemia 1048.

1. Olmutz, (*Olomutium*). On the Morave. Bp. 24 m. N from Vienna. The streets are wide and strait, and the houses neat, most of which are painted on the outside. The episcopal palace is magnificent.

2. Schomberg.—3. Brinn. At the conflux of the Swarta and Zuita. The states assemble alternately here and at Olmutz.

4. Iglaw, or Igl. Among mountains. Noted for excellent beer and good cloth.

PRINCIPAL SEA PORTS IN GERMANY.] Lubec, in the Baltic; Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, in the north sea; Treiste, in the Adriatic sea.

The principal Imperial Cities are Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, Ratibon, Ulm, Hailbron, Augsburg, Altorf, Nuremburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Spire, Worms, and Francfort. The banseatic towns are Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, Cologne, Rostock, Dantzick. The emperor's dominions are Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Hungary, with part of Little Poland and Red Russia, states of Brabant, Tyrol, bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, part of Silesia, Moravia, Bavaria, and Swabia.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] Germany is in general a level country. The air in the north is cold, but temperate in the middle and south. The soil is fertile, and produces good corn, cattle, fruits, and wines, which are chiefly gathered on the borders of the Moselle, Necker, and Rhine. Germany contains mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, coals, and quarries of marble. Jasper, agate, and rubies are found in many parts. The forests abound in bears, wolves, wild boars, game of all kinds, and wild fowl.

COMMERCE.] The exports are corn, tobacco, butter, cheese, honey, wax, Moselle and Rhenish wines, linen, worsted, stuffs, silks, turnery wares, toys, skins, timber, bombs, steel and iron stoves, salt, jasper, agate, printer's ink, &c. The English take thither cloth, tin, pewter, sugar, and East India commodities.

REVENUE.] Of the Austrian dominions, about 10,000,000*l*. Population, about 18,380,000.

MONEY.] Almost every state has a coin of its own. The table subjoined is that belonging to Hamburg, Lubec, &c. being the most commercial places.

	£.	s.	d.
1 Tryling	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
2 Trylings	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
2 Sexlings	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
12 Fenings	0	0	1
1 Sexling	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Fening	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Shilling (Lubec)	0	0	1
16 Shillings			

15 Shillings	-	1 Marc (imag.)	0	1	6
2 Marcs	-	1 Sutch Dollar	0	3	0
3 Marcs	-	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
4 Marcs	-	1 Silver Ducatoon	0	6	0
120 Shillings	-	1 Pound (Flem.)	0	11	3

STRENGTH.] The whole empire, about 453,500 troops.

POPULATION.] Of the empire, about 26,000,000.

The Germans are well made, of a robust constitution, and make good foldiers: they are ostentatious of their ancestry and titles, and fond of military parade; they are in general an honest and hospitable people, free from artifice: they are ingenious and expert in the arts and sciences, and famous for many mechanic inventions, particularly of that fatal instrument the gun.

RELIGION.] Papists. Under 7 archbishops, viz, Saltsburg, Magdeburg, Cologne, Triers, Mentz, Vienna, Bremen, and 36 suffragant bishops. Some states are protestants.

LANGUAGE.] Is the high Dutch, and is a close derivation of the Teutonic. Their pater noster runs thus: Unser Vater der du bist im Himmel, geheiligt werd dein name: Zukomme dein reich: Dein wille geschehe, wie im Himmel: also auch auferden. Unser taglich brodt gib uns heute. Und vergib uns unser Schuld, als wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern. Und fuhre uns nicht in Versuchung: Sondern erlose uns von dem bosen. Den dein is das reich, und die krafft, und die herrlichkeit en ewigkeit, Amen.

GERMANIA, ancient GERMANY.

Germania, (*Transmarina*), or Scandinavia, consisted of the Cimbrica Chersonesus, viz: Jutland, Norway, and Sweden, with the islands in the Baltic. The inhabitants were the Ingevenes, which were divided into the Cimbrii, Suiones, Vandals, Sitones, Angli, and Teutones.

Inter-Rhenum. Between the Rhine and Elbe. Inhabitants Saxones, Istævones, Frisii, Marfi, Ufipii, Teneteri, and Mattiaci.

Inter-Albim and Vistulam, between the Elbe and Vistula.

Batavia, part of Holland.

Australis Germania Magna, north of the Danube. Inhabitants Hermiones, divided into the Alemanni, east of the Rhine and Swabia, the Marcomannia and Boii, in Bohemia.

Transvistulana, beyond the Vistula or Weiffel. Inhabitants the Gothi, in Prussia, and the Burgundi.

Helvetia, (in part). Inhabitants Helvetii.

Rhætia, Tyrol, Brixen, and Trent, north of Italy. Inhabitants the Rhæti, and the Tulingi.

Vindelicia, Bavaria, and Swabia. Inhabitants the Brigantii, Estiones, Lecates, Isarci, and Boii.

Noricum. Inhabitants the Ambisontii, in Carinthia, the Norici, Taurisci, Ambidriani, Ambilici, and Alauni.

Ulyricum, at the south of Germany, containing Dalmatia, part

part of Servia, Stiria, Carniola, part of Hungary, and Austria, &c. Was divided into three parts, viz. Liburnia, Dalmatia, Pannonia. Inhabitants Japodes, Liburni, Scordisci, Vardæi, Antariatæ, or Tariotæ.

The inhabitants of ancient Germany called themselves Theutisci. Other nations called them Germani and Celtæ Alemannia.

P O L A N D.

(Part of ancient SAMARTIA.)

Length 700 miles.	Lat. between 46° and 57° N.
Breadth 680.	Long. between 16° and 34° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Ruffia, Baltic sea, and Prussia.
East. Ruffia.
South. Turkey and Hungary.
West. Germany.

Longest day { in the north, about 17½ hours.
in the south, about 15½ hours.

Consequently Poland is contained between the 7th and 12th climates of ½ hours.

POLAND was the country of the Sarmates, whose government was ducal, under which title it continued till the year 550, when the inhabitants elected themselves a king.

GOVERNMENT.] Elective limited monarchy. It consists of the king, the senate, and the diet, which is holden at Grodno. The senate is composed of the king, the archbishop of Gnesna, who is primate of the kingdom, the archbishop of Lemburg, the bishops, the officers of state, and governors of provinces, &c. in all amounting to 147 members: it is holden once in two years. The diet is composed of the senate and nobility: the king, as the head of the commonwealth, presides at both: his prerogatives are so limited, that he can do nothing of public concern without the authority and concurrence of the diet, whose deliberations must pass unanimously. He has however the disposal of all posts, civil and military, but cannot make peace or war, or form alliances. The king is elected on horseback in the plains near Warsaw: immediately after his election he signs the pacta conventa of the kingdom. By the revolution in 1791, the elections were to be confined in the family of the elector of Saxony. This change of government so happily effected, without bloodshed, tending to promote the happiness of the people, drew upon the Poles the vengeance of the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna: the Russians, with a powerful army, invaded Poland, re-established the ancient form of government, seized a great extent of territory and annexed it.

POLAND and PRUSSIA



POLISH FLAGS



it to the Russian empire. The present combination of these powers threatens this unfortunate country with a total dismemberment, if not checked by a speedy interference of divine providence. The annihilation of most of the lesser states in Europe will of course follow. The present reigning monarch, Stanislaus Augustus, was born 1732, elected 1764.

ROYAL STYLE.] King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Duke of Russia, Prussia, Warsovia, Samogitia, &c.

ORDERS.] White Eagle, and St. Stanislaus, with a cypher of S. A. R. Motto—PREMIANDO INCITAT.

SEAS.] Baltic sea, at the north.

GULFS, BAYS, &c.] Gulf of Riga R, gulf of Dantzic D, at the north.

CAVES.] Courland cape c, Olha and Gopto.

MOUNTAINS.] Carpathian mounts, which divide Poland from Hungary.

RIVERS.] Vistula or Weysek, Neister (ancient *Tyra*), Neiper (*Boristhenes*), Bog (*Axiaces*), Duna.

LAKES.] Gopto, Birals; the latter is noted for making whoever bathes in it of a swarthy complexion.

POLAND is divided into 14 provinces or governments, (*denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to XIV.*) viz.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>chief towns.</i>
I. Masovia,	Warsaw.
II. Great Poland,	Gnesna.
III. Little Poland,	Cracow.
IV. Galicia, or Red Russia,	Lemberg.
V. Podolia,	Camenick.
VI. Volhinia,	Lucko.
VII. Ukraina,	Dimer.
VIII. Polesia,	Bressici.
IX. Polachia,	Bielsk.
X. Black Russia,	Novogorod.
XI. White Russia,	Minsk.
XII. Samogitia,	Rosienie.
XIII. Courland,	Mittaw.
XIV. Lithuania,	Wilna.

I. MAZOVIA.

1. Warsaw, or Warsovia. Lat. 52° 15' long. 21° 10' E. On the river Weisel or Vistula. Seat of government. In a flat country. 760 m. E from London. The houses are brick, the streets wide and paved, especially in the suburbs, where the nobility reside. There is a large square, in which center 6 streets. The palace is a large brick building. Inhabitants about 80,000.

2. Czersko.—3. Rava. On the Rava. Palatine. The houses are of wood. Defended by a strong castle, which formerly was the state prison.

4. Plozko. On an eminence, near the Vistula. Bp. and Palatine.

5. Sierock.

5. Sierock. N from Warsaw. On the Bog.
6. Makow.—7. Ostrolenka.—8. Novogorod.
9. Wisna.—10. Lulow.
11. Lublin. Near the Vistula. A rich and trading town, noted for three annual fairs, which continue a month each.
12. Wladislaw. On the Vistula, near the confines of Little Poland.

II. GREAT POLAND.

1. Gnesna. WbN from Warsaw. Archbp. primate of the kingdom. The archbishop is regent during an interregnum, and performs the ceremony of the king's and queen's coronation. This city was once the capital of the kingdom. In 550 Leck I. duke of Poland, found near this place an eagle's nest, since which time an eagle has been the principal ensign in the arms of Poland.
2. Pofnan. On the Warta. Bp. and palatine. A large city. Has a strong castle. Surrendered to Charles XII. of Sweden, 1703.
3. Oborniki.—4. Stroda.
5. Lesno, or Lissa. On the borders of Silesia. The birth-place of Stanislaus Leszczinski, elected king in 1704 and 1733.
6. Kalisz. In a marshy country. Palatine.
7. Lencicia. On the Warta, or Nasse. A palatine. In a very marshy country.
8. Sirad. On the Warta. A palatine. A neat town, with a strong castle.
9. Wolborz.—10. Boleslaw. S from Sirad.

III. LITTLE POLAND, Part of which belongs to the emperor.

1. Cracow, Cracovie. SbW from Warsaw. On the river Weisfel. Bp. and univ. It is divided into 4 parts, viz. Cracow, Cosimirai, Stradomiria, and Cleparia. Here is a fine palace, built on a rock. The churches are very noble, among which is that of Notre Dame, a vast edifice. Cracow was the birth-place of Cardinal Stanislas Hosius, who was one of the presidents at the council of Trent. About 12 m. SE from this city lies Weilitia, noted for its salt mine, which produces a great revenue. It is 750 feet deep, and 11,000 long. In these works is a considerable town, with a market place, church, &c. A large pillar of salt stands in the centre called Lot's wife, by the dryness or moisture of which they judge of the weather above ground. This mine has been wrought since the year 1237. Near here is a spring which encreases and decreases with the moon, and which will take fire like spirits of wine if a candle or torch be put to it.
2. Mordzew.—3. Micchow.—4. Zator.—5. Wadowiez.
6. Wisnitz.—7. Lubould.—8. Rakow.
9. Sandomir. On the Vistula. A strong place.
10. Ilza.—11. Kasniers.—12. Radom.

IV. GALLICIA with POKUTIA, P. Most of which is subject to the emperor.

1. Lemberg, or Leopold, or Leopoli. SSE from Warsaw. Archbp. A large and rich city. The Armenians have an archbishop here, and the Greeks a bishop. The city is defended by a noble castle.
2. Bobzea.—3. Halicz.—4. Sniatyn.—5. Colonei.—6. Dolonia.
7. Komarnia.

7. Komarna.—8. Felftin.—9. Sanock.—10. Wisnia.—11. Jaroslaw.
 12. Belcz. A considerable town. The houses are of wood.
 13. Samofcia, or Zamoski. A principality and univ. A strong city.
 14. Kraslowlaw.
 15. Chelm. Bp. and capital of its own territory.

V. PODOLIA, with POLISH UKRAIN (U). Part of which belongs to the emperor. The rest to the Russians.

1. Caminieck. Near the Neister. SE from Warsaw. Bp. The strongest city in Poland. The Turks took it in 1672, and restored it to the Poles in 1699 by the treaty of Carlowitz.
 2. Owoze.—3. Zbaraziel.—4. Grimolow.—5. Romanokaw.
 6. Medziboz.—7. Chimelinik.—8. Moserof.—9. Ladowa.
 10. Mahilah.—11. Krasne.
 12. Bracklaw. On the Bog. A palatine. A large and strong town.
 13. Konieckpole.—14. Torgowitz.—15. Raskow.—16. Grudek.
 17. Olzanka.—18. Czerkassy.—19. Zigiron.—20. Bieta.

VI. VOLHINIA. Part of which is subject to Russia.

1. Lucko Czerkien. On the Ster. SE from Warsaw. Inhabited chiefly by Jews and Greeks.
 2. Kolki.—3. Beretskow.—4. Wladzimiers.—5. Kamien.
 6. Darizina.—7. Alexandria.—8. Chesseso.—9. Ostrog.
 10. Kisnioweik.—11. Polona.—12. Targowika.—13. Hafnien.

VII. UKRAIN. The country of the Cossacks. Subject to Russia.

1. Dimer.—2. Czernobyl.—3. Bieta, or Choka.—4. Jelkowska.
 5. Lopan.—6. Zylmirz.—7. Zitomiers.—8. Pawlocz.

VIII. POLESIA. Part of which is subject to Russia.

1. Brzesz, or Bressici. On the Bog. A large and strong town. Here is the greatest Jewish synagogue in Europe, though it is not so fine as that at Amsterdam.
 2. Laniazhyn.—3. Chomsk.
 4. Pinisk, or Pinsk. On the Pina. Situate among marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks.
 5. Noble.—6. Pohost.—7. Orby.—8. Wisoac.—9. Zablowka.
 10. Holne.—11. Hozan.

IX. POLACHIA.

1. Bielsk. Palatine. A large town, in a very fertile country. The houses are of wood.
 2. Surras.—3. Gonins.—4. Drogiefyn.—5. Mielik.

X. BLACK RUSSIA. In part subject to Russia.

1. Novogrodeck. Palatine. A large town. The houses are of stone. The sovereign council of Lithuania assembles here in the summer, and at Wilna in the winter.
 2. Nieswicz.—3. Ostro.—4. Missa.—5. Razan.—6. Novidvor.
 7. Sluczk.—8. Dorohy.—9. Petricze.

XI. WHITE RUSSIA. Part of Lithuania. Subject to Russia.

1. Minsk. A strong town, with two noble castles.
 2. Zodziski.—3. Koidanow.—4. Oczyca.—5. Swislacz.
 6. Rohaczow.

6. Rohaczow.—7. Rzeczyca.—8. Rezizi.—9. Bragin.—10. Moyir.
 11. Lefsnica.—12. Beresina.—13. Bresslaw.
 14. Polock. Near the conflux of the Duna and Polata. Defended by two strong castles.—15. Ula.
 16. Witepsk. On the Duna. Palatine. A very strong town.
 17. Orsa.—18. Kopisk.
 19. Mseislaw. On the borders of Russia. Palatine. A large and strong town. The country round abounds in good pastures and noble forests.—20. Czerikow.

XII. SAMAGOTIA.

1. Rosienie, or Rasiem. On the Dubissa.—2. Midnik, or Midniki.
 3. Schwinde.—4. Poniewiez.
 5. Birze. Dukedom. Has a noble castle.

XIII. COURLAND. Dukedom. Subject to Russia.

1. Mittaw. On the Bolderaw. A well built populous town, with a noble castle.
 2. Bush, or Bauske.—3. Selburg.—4. Plenén.—5. Angermund.
 6. Piltin.—7. Windaw. A port on the Baltic.—8. Libau.
 9. Goldingen. On the Wede, or Wetu, with a strong castle.

XIV. LITHUANIA. Dukedom.

1. Wilna. On the Wilia. Bp. univ. and palatine. A large city, built with wood. The palace is of brick. In the cathedral (St. Stanislas) lies St. Casimir, prince of Poland: his tomb is of solid silver. King Sigismund III. had a silver altar erected in this church.
 2. Pileka.—3. Ofzmiana.—4. Wilkomitz.—5. Konna.—6. Merez.
 7. Grodno. On the Niemen. NE from Warsaw. The diet assembles at this town once in three years. At the session September 6, 1793, the diet was surrounded by part of the Russian army and compelled to sign the partition treaty as proposed by the courts of Peterburgh and Berlin. Here is the finest bridge in Poland.—8. Berniki.

PRUSSIA.

Length 372 miles. | Lat. between 52° and 56° W.
 Breadth 216 | Long. between 16° and 23° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Baltic sea.
 East and South. Poland.
 West. Germany.

It is divided into West or Polish Prussia PP, and East or Royal Prussia P, and did formerly belong to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1283 they made war upon the Poles, which continued with short intervals till 1466 when peace was concluded, and it was agreed that the knights should hold the eastern part of the country as a fief of the crown of Poland, and that the grand master should do homage for the same, in person, at the court at Warsaw. In 1525 the grand master (Albert), a prince of the house of Brandenburg, having embraced the protestant faith, rendered the country a secular principality, and hereditary in his family: he was therefore called duke of Prussia. In 1656 the duke Frederic William obtained an exemption from the homage, and in 1701 his successor was created king of Prussia by the style of Frederic I. which title was confirmed in 1731 by the treaty of Utrecht, and by Poland in 1764.

SEAS.] Baltic sea, gulf of Riga R, gulf of Dantzic D.

RIVERS.] Vistula, Pregel, and Niemen.

POLISH or WESTERN PRUSSIA (PP). Is divided into 4 parts, viz. Little Pomerania, Ermeland or Wermeland, the county of Culm, and the county of Marienburg.

1. Dantzick, Gedanum Danificum. A trading port, and free anseatic town. The buildings are very noble. The commerce consists chiefly in corn. It is governed by a senate called the regency. The inhabitants are in general protestants.

2. Hamerstein.—3. Heile.—4. Lebe.—5. Pautzho.—6. Dirshow.

7. Schoneck.—8. Elbing. A port of good trade.

9. Marienburgh. A strong place. Was the chief residence of the ancient grand masters of the Teutonic Order.

10. Culm. On the Vistula. Bp.—11. Bedgoski.

12. Thorne, Torunium. On the Vistula. Was taken 1703 by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. It is noted for the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, the famous astronomer. Subject to Prussia.

13. Heitsburg.—14. Frayenburg. In the cathedral is the tomb of Copernicus, who died in 1543.

SEA PORTS IN POLISH PRUSSIA.] Dantzic, Elbing, Marienburg.

COMMERCE.] Exports timber, corn, hemp, &c. The English take thither broad cloth, hardware, lead, tin, tobacco, and coals.

EASTERN or ROYAL PRUSSIA (P). Contains 3 provinces, viz. Sameland at the north, Natangen at the east, Hockerland at the south. Length 260 miles, breadth 112 miles.

1. **Konigsburg, Regiomons.** On the Pregel: 940 m. E from London, and 84 German m. from Berlin. Capital and univ. A large and well built town, divided into three parts, surrounded by ramparts, defended by three half moon batteries. The public buildings are fine. In the palace is a rich library, and a hall which is 274 feet long and 50 wide.

2. **Pillaw.** A strong port. Has a good trade, and is famous for lace.

3. **Sarkaw.** On the neck of land called Carich-Nerimg.

4. **Libiau.** On the Church-Haf (Bay). Here are two canals, which communicate with Konigsburg.

5. **Tilfit.**—6. **Winsberg.**

7. **Memel.** 34 German miles N from Konigsburg. A port strongly fortified. Has a great trade in corn, timber, &c.

8. **Brandenburg.** A port, with a good castle. This is the principal town of Natangie.—9. **Nimerisdorf.**—10. **Lick.**

11. **Johannesburg.**—12. **Saalfeld.**—13. **Holland.**—14. **Eylan.**

SEA PORTS.] Konigsburg, Tilset, Brandenburg, Pillaw, Memel.

REIGNING MONARCH.] Frederic William III. Elector of Brandenburg, born September 1744, crowned August 1786. Royal style—King of Prussia, Marquise of Brandenburg, of the holy empire, Arch-chamberlain and Elector, Supreme Sovereign of Silefia, &c.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS in GERMANY, &c.

	length breadth.	
Electorate of Brandenburg	215	110
Lower Pomerania	150	63
Part of Swedish, or Upper Pomerania	90	48
Embden, or East Friesland	46	32
Minden	42	26
Gulieh	44	24
Dutchy of Magdeburg	63	53
County of Hohenstein	75	10
County of Rheinstein	10	5
County of Tecklenburg	12	6
Principality of Halberstat	42	17
Dutchy of Cleves	43	21
County of Mark	52	43
County of Ravensburg	38	34
The larger part of Guelderland, with the town of Gueldres	34	23
Principality of Meurs	10	10
County of Lingen	15	11
Principality of Neufchatel and Valengin in Switzerland	32	20

Lordships of Lavenburg and Butan, in Poland; Cotbus and five other towns, in Lower Lusatia; the city and territory of Halle in Saxony, and Lipstadt in Westphalia; the patronage of the two protestant

restant Nunneries of Hervorden and Quidlinberg, with some lordships and lands in the counties of Weissenfels, Merzburg and Naumburg; the district of Glatz, and dukedoms of Crossen and Jagendorf. The whole contains about 565 towns, 6,000,000 inhabitants. Protestants in general.

COMMERCE.] Consists in corn, timber, amber, hemp, and flax.

REVENUE.] Of all the Prussian dominions, about 3,700,000l.

STRENGTH.] 206,000 soldiers.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.] Poland and Prussia are level countries. The air is settled and healthy. The soil is very fertile in corn and pastures. Here are mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, and coals, oker, amber, amethysts, topazes, garnets, and yellow amber. The forests abound in buffaloes, horses, wolves, gluttons, lynx, elks, wild oxen, bears, &c. Of the birds, the remiz is the most curious: its nest, which is in shape like a long purse, is built at the extremity of the slender branches of trees which hang down near the surface of the water. In the forests is a race of human beings, who live among the wild beasts, and are thought to have been carried thither by unnatural parents in their infancy; they are brought up and nourished by the bears: those who have been taken went on all fours and had not the use of speech.

REVENUE.] About 500,000l.

		MONEY.	l.	s.	d.
1 Shelon	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
3 Shelons	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Groschen	-	-	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
3 Coustics	-	-	0	0	7
18 Groschen	-	-	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
30 Groschen	-	-	0	1	2
90 Groschen	-	-	0	3	6
8 Florins	-	-	0	9	5
5 Rix-dollars	-	-	1	17	6
1 Grosh	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Coustic	-	-	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 Tinfé	-	-	0	0	7
1 Ort	-	-	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 Florin	-	-	0	1	2
1 Rix Dollar (im.)	-	-	0	3	6
1 Ducat	-	-	0	9	5
1 Fredric d'Or	-	-	1	17	6

STRENGTH.] Of Poland, about 20,000 soldiers.

POPULATION.] About 9,328,000.

The Poles are well made, and of a fair complexion; honest, hospitable, and hardy of fatigue. Their diversions are hunting, dancing, skating, bull and bear baiting. They leave whiskers on their upper lip, and wear a long gown girded round with a sash, their breeches and stockings are of one piece, and their shirts have neither collar nor wristband. Instead of shoes, they have Turkey leather boots, with thin soles and high iron heels. They wear a fur cap or bonnet, and when on horseback a short cloak. The mothers are very watchful over their daughters, and in some provinces they make them wear a bell behind and another before in order to give notice where they are. The peasantry are the most abject slaves in Europe: they cannot change their residence without permission from their lord.

RELIGION.] Papists and protestants. Under two archbishops, viz. Gnesna and Lemburg.

UNIVERSITIES.] Cracow, Wilna, and Poſna.
LANGUAGE.] A dialect of the Slavonic. Their paternoster runs thus: Oyzcza naz kt ry teſtes wniehiſſich ſweitzſzie imie twoie: Pryzdz krol ſtow twoie, badz wola twa jake won bie, tak y wazierni. Chleba nazego pows reduie day name dz fziay. Vedpaſc nam naſa wieby, jackoymy odpofzozamy nazym winowayzom. Ynie iowontz naſ nai na pokuſzenie; a le naſ zabw ode zlego, Amen.

HUNGARY.

(Part of ancient PANNONIA, at the ſouth; and DACIA, at the north.)

Length 300 miles. | Lat. between 45° and 49° N.

Breadth 200 | Long. between 17° and 23° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Poland.
 East. Turkey.
 South. Turkey.
 West. Germany.

Longest day { in the north, about 15 h. 15'.

in the ſouth, about 15 h. 40'.

Climates, - 7th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The ancient inhabitants of Hungary were the Huns, Lombards, &c. One of their chiefs, named Geiſa, embraced chriſtianity about the year 969, and his ſucceſſor, in 1000, was proclaimed king. The crown continued in this family till 1301, when it became elective. In 1687 the ſtates declared it hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria.

GOVERNMENT.] Deſpotic hereditary monarchy, with a diet or aſſembly of the ſtates holden at Preſburg.

PRESENT REIGNING MONARCH.] Francis II. crowned 1792.

MOUNTAINS.] Carpathian Mounts, which ſeparate Hungary from Poland.

RIVERS.] Danube, Drave, Sane, Teyſſe, Meriſh, Temes.

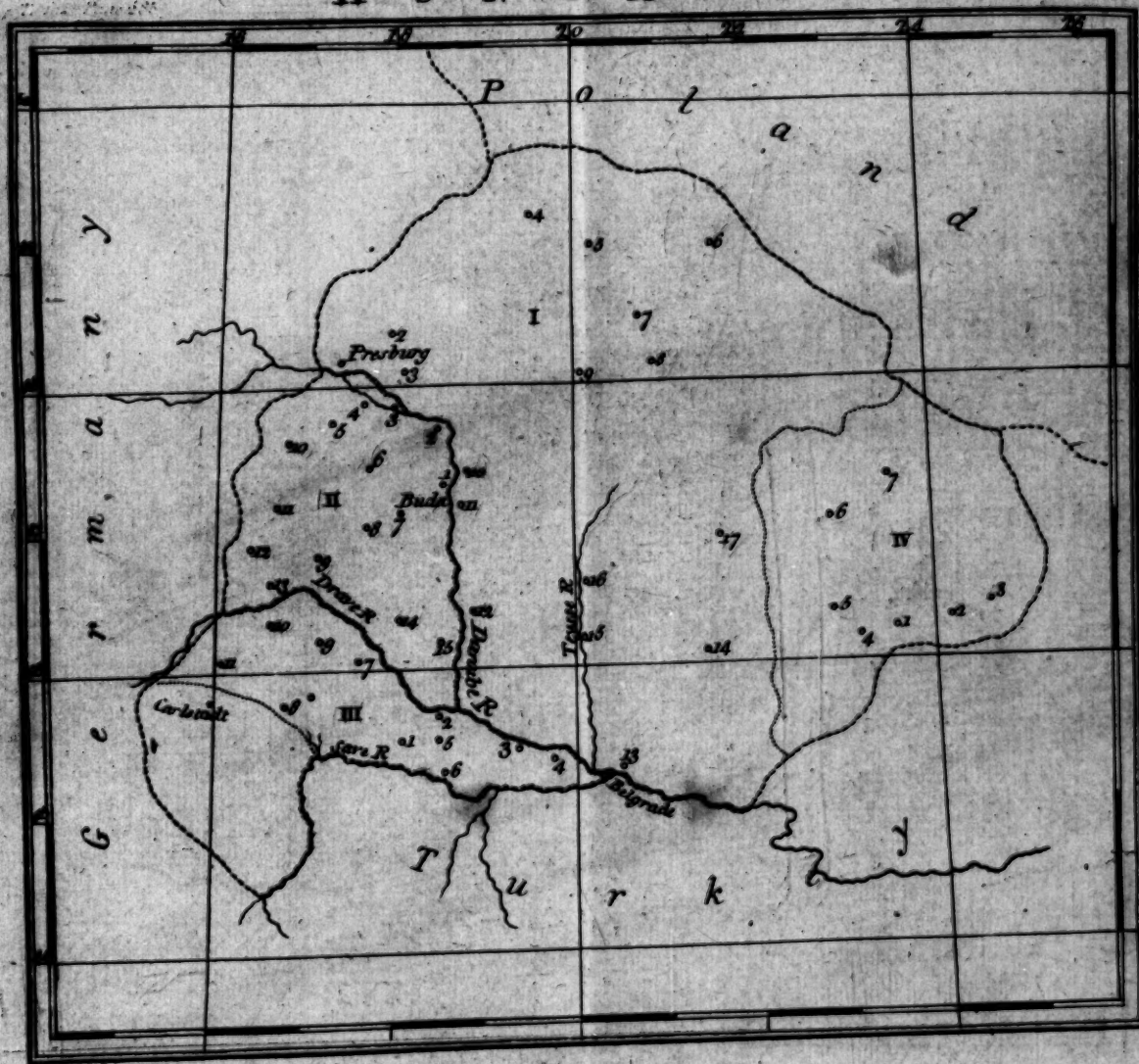
Hungary is divided into 4 grand provinces, viz. Upper Hungary, Lower Hungary, Sclavonia, Tranſilvania.

I. UPPER HUNGARY.

1. Preſburg, or Poſon, (*Poſonium*). On the Danube. Archbp. 80 m. E from London. Capital and ſeat of government. Defended by a ſtrong caſtle on a hill. The town contains 3 churches, 3 gates, and 2 public fountains. Here is a fine palace. Inhabitants about 35,000.
2. Leopoldſtat, (*Leopoldiſtadium*),

3. Neuhaufel

HUNGARY



3. Neuhausel, (*Neoselium*). A strong town.
4. Arrava.—5. Eperies.—6. Ungwar (*Ungaria*).
7. Caschaw, or Cassovia. A considerable town.
8. Tokay. At the conflux of the Bodrog and Teyffe. Famous for excellent wines.
9. Agria, or Erlaw. Bp. A very strong place: it was taken by Mahomed III. 1596, with the loss of 60,000 men. The imperialists retook it 1687, after a three years siege.—10. Waitzen.
11. Pest. On the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats.
12. Colocza, On the Danube. Archbp.
13. Pankfon. A strong place. Near here are several springs, said to be good against the epilepsy.
14. Temesvar. On the Temer. Was in possession of the Turks from 1552 till 1716, when prince Eugene took it.—15. Petrovofelo.
16. Zegedin. On the Tesse. A strong place.—17. Waraden.

II. LOWER HUNGARY.

1. Buda, Bude, or Offen Aquincum. On the Danube. Formerly the residence of the kings. A large town, strongly fortified. The churches are very fine. The Turks possessed it from 1540 till 1686. Buda is noted for its wines and hot baths. Inhabitants about 30,000.
2. Gran, or Strigonje. On the Danube. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom.
3. Komorn. A strong town, on the isle of Schut, formed by the Danube.
4. Javarin, or Raab. At the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz.
5. Sarwar, or Skopawar. At the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz. The inhabitants pretend to have found in 1508 the tomb of the poet Ovid with his epitaph.—6. Agod.
7. Abbe-Royale. On the Sarvite. A strong place. The ancient kings of Hungary lie entombed here.
8. Vesprin.—9. Canischa. Strongly fortified.—10. Guntz.
11. Koffing.—12. Sambot.—13. Czakthum.
14. Finnfkirch, or Five Churches. Bp.—15. Mahacz.

III. SCLAVONIA, (French ESCLAVONIE).

1. Bosoga, Basiana. A large town, strongly fortified.
2. Essék, Murfa. On the Drave. With a fine bridge. A very strong place.
3. Carlowitz. On the Danube. Famous for a truce of 25 years, signed here 1699 between the emperor and the Turks.
4. Peter-Warradin. Near the Danube. Strongly fortified.
5. Walpo. A strong town. Taken from the Turks 1687.
6. Sermich, or Szerem. Near the Save. Bp. Noted for the birth of the emperors Probus, Mark-Aurele, and Valere-Maximan.
7. Vilivo.—8. Velika.—9. Copreiniz.
10. Warasdin. On the Drave.
11. Angram, or Zagrabia. On the Save.

IV. TRANSILVANIA.

Among woods and mountains, as its name implies. Produces corn and wine, mines of gold, silver, iron, and salt.

1. Hermanstadt. On the Ceben. A large fine town. The residence of the governor of the province.

2. Fogaras.—3. Cronstadt, or Brassaw. A large populous town, strongly fortified.—4. Millenstadt.

5. Weissenburg, or Abbe-Julius. On the Ompay. Bp. and ancient univ. Was a considerable place in the time of the Romans.

6. Claufenburg, (Zeugma or Coloswar). A considerable town, populous and commercial.—7. Bistritz.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is reckoned not altogether so salubrious as in the neighbouring countries. The soil however is rich, and produces good pastures, abundance of corn, and the most delicious fruits, especially grapes. The wines, known by the name of Tokai, are considered the best in the world. Here are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, and precious stones. Game is in great abundance, and all persons are allowed to sport. The Hungarian horses are highly esteemed.

COMMERCE.] Consists in metals, drugs, salt, wines, &c.

REVENUE.] 2,750,000l.

MONEY.				l.	s.	d.
1 Fening	-	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 Fenings	-	-	1 Dreyer	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
3 Fenings	-	-	1 Grosh	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
4 Fenings	-	-	1 Cruitzer	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
2 Cruitzers	-	-	1 White Grosh	0	0	0 $\frac{14}{16}$
60 D ^o	-	-	1 Gould	0	2	4
90 D ^o	-	-	1 Rix-dollar (imag.)	0	3	6
2 Goulds	-	-	1 Hard Dollar	0	4	8
4 Goulds	-	-	1 Ducat	0	9	4

STRENGTH.] About 50,000.

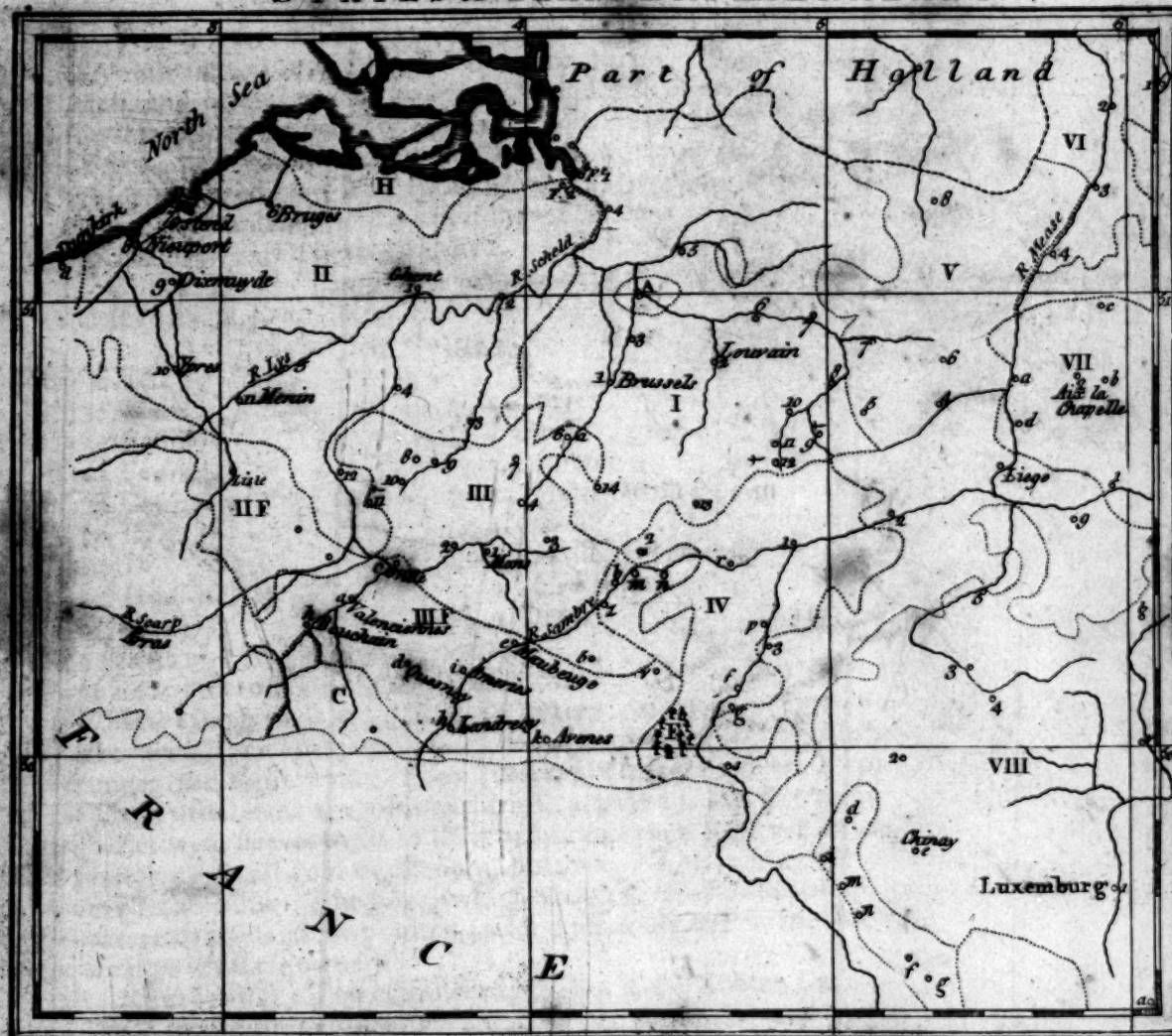
POPULATION.] About 5,050,000.

The Hungarians are well made, active horsemen, and good soldiers; they wear fur caps, close bodied coats, with a cloak or mantle buckled under the right arm. They preserve whiskers on their upper lip. Their usual arms are a broad sword, a pole ax, and fire arms. The ladies wear sleeves strait to their arms, and their stays are fastened before with small gold or diamond buttons. The inns on the road are miserable huts. The hogs, which yield the chief animal food among the peasants, and the poultry, most commonly live in the same apartment with their owners.

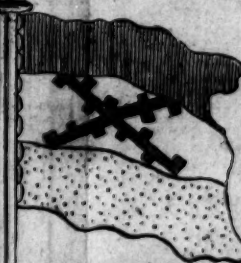
RELIGION.] The established religion is the Roman Catholic: under 3 archbishops, viz. Presburg, Gran, Colocza; and 5 bishops. Protestants are tolerated, and are thought to be more numerous than the Catholics.

LANGUAGE.] The German is spoken by the better and middling ranks, and Latin by almost every body. In some provinces they have a dialect of the Sclavonic and Hebrew.

STATES of FLANDERS and BRABANT



FLEMISH FLAGS



FLANDERS



(a) Ostend



Flan. Jack



3



Brabant

PORTUGAL.

(Ancient LUSITANIA.)

Length 300 miles | Lat. between 37° and 42° N.
 Breadth 100 | Long. between 7° and 10° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Spain.
 East. Spain.
 South. Atlantic ocean.
 West. Atlantic ocean.

Longest day { in the north, about 14 h. 45'.
 in the south, about 14 h. 15'.

Climates, - 5th and 6th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

PORTUGAL, being a part of Spain, partook of the vicissitudes which followed the decline of the Roman empire.* In 1139 Alphonse VI. gave that part of Portugal which he possessed, with his daughter in marriage to Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Robert king of France. The crown continued in this family till 1580, when Philip II. of Spain reunited it to his kingdom. In 1640 the Portuguese rendered themselves independent of the Spanish crown, and placed the duke of Bragança on the throne by the title of John IV.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute hereditary monarchy. The cortes or states pretend to a right to be consulted on every new regulation with respect to the succession, &c.

REIGNING QUEEN.] Maria Frances Isabella.

ROYAL STYLE.] Most faithful Majesty, King, &c. of Portugal and the Algraves, Lord of Guinea, and of the navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, Brazil, &c.

ELDEST SON'S TITLE.] Prince of the Brazils.

ORDERS and TITLES.] *See Spain.*

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean, west and south.

CAPES.] Mondego M, at the mouth of the river of that name; Raxent or Roca R, and Espichel S, at the mouth of the Tagus; St. Vincent V, at the south.

RIVERS.] Minho, Douro, Mondego, Tagus, or Tajo, Zadao.

Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, (*denoted in the map by figures, from 1 to 6.*)

<i>provinces.</i>		<i>capitals.</i>
1. Estramadura,	- - -	Lisbon.
2. Beira,	- - -	Coimbra.
3. Entre Douro and Minho,	- - -	Braga.
4. Tras-los Montes,	- - -	Bragança.
		5. Alentejo,

* *See Spain.*

provinces.
5. Alentejo,
6. Algrave,

capitals.
Evora.
Lagos.

I. ESTRAMADURA.

1. Lisbon, (ancient *Olyfippo & Felicitas Julia*). On the Tajo. Standing on 7 hills. Patriarchate and archbishop's see. The seat of government. A large, trading city. Its port is one of the best in Europe. The streets are in general narrow and dirty. The public buildings are grand, and the squares spacious. The royal palace, called Paca de Rebeira, is a noble structure; it stands on the side of the square where the bull feasts are held. A dreadful earthquake, in November 1755, destroyed a great part of this city, but it is since rebuilt and beautified: the same shock was felt from the north to the south of Spain, and in Africa, where it did great damage. Inhabitants about 180,000.

2. Alenquer. Marquisate. The neighbouring country produces abundance of wine.

3. Torres Vedras. In a fertile country.—4. Alcobaco.

5. Leira. Bp. A strong place. Near which is a forest of pine trees.—6. Dornes.

7. Tomar. Near a mountain. It is noted for the castle belonging to the order of Christ, and for the great abundance of olives produced in the neighbourhood.

8. Punhete.—9. Mugeu.—10. Abrantes.

11. Setubal, or St. Ubes, (*Cetobrix*). On the Zadan. A port of good trade. On a bay formed by cape Espichel.

12. Alcacer-do-Sal. With a strong castle. Noted for white salt.

13. St. Jago de Cacem.—14. Sines. At the S of the province.

2. BEIRA.

1. Coimbra. On the Mondego. Bp. and univ. Was formerly the capital of the kingdom. Here is a curious bridge, built by the Romans in the reign of Trajan; it has two rows of arches, one over the other.—2. Buarcos.—3. Aveiro. A port, noted for salt.

4. Feira.—5. Lamego. Near the Douro. Bp. Has a strong citadel. It is noted for excellent wine.—6. Viseu. Bp.—7. Almeida.

8. Guarda. On the Mondego. A strong place.

9. Salvatierræ. A strong place.—10. Castel Branco. On the Seyra,

3. ENTRE DOURO and MINHO.

1. Braga, or Brague. Archbp. On the Cavado. A large and ancient city.

2. Ponte de Lima. On the Lima. Has a noble palace.

3. Viana. A port, on the Lima. Here is an academy of sciences.

4. Villa de Conde.

5. Porto, or Oporto. A noted port. Has a great trade in wines, known by the name of Port: it is chiefly carried on by the English, who are said to export 20,000 pipes yearly. Inhabitants about 35,000.

4. TRASLOS

4. TRASLOS MONTES.

1. Bragança. On the Sabar. Dukedom.
2. Miranda. On the Douro. Bp. A strong city.
3. Alva.—4. Arciaens.
5. Villa Real. At the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera. Marquisate.—6. Mirandella.—7. Chaves. On the Tamaga, at the north.

5. ALENTEJO.

1. Evora. Archbp.
2. Portalegre. Near a mountain. Bp. A neat town.
3. Elvas. Near the Guadiana. Bp. A large and strong city. Here is a grand aqueduct 3 miles long, and a reservoir so large as to contain water sufficient to supply the inhabitants for 6 months.
4. Estremos. Divided into high and low towns.
5. Beja. An ancient town, with a strong citadel.—6. Mourao.
7. Serpa. Near the Guadiana.—8. Mortola.
9. Urique. Noted for the victory obtained by Alphonse I. over the Moors 1139, whereupon he was crowned king. 10. Villanovade,

6. ALGÁRVA.

1. Lagos. A port.—2. Villa Nova de Portimao.
3. Silves. In a pleasant country. 4. Faro, (*Ossoneba*). Bp. and port.
5. Tavira. A good port, strongly fortified.
6. Castro Marino. Near the mouth of the Guadiana. 7. Seixa.
8. St. Vincent. Which gives name to the cape at the south of Portugal.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

In ASIA.] Goa, Bassilore, Dundee, Shoule, Bassaim, St. Thomas, Diu, Damon, and the isle of Macao, near China.

In AFRICA.] Loango, Zanguebar, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Morocco, the islands of Madeira, cape Verd, Azores, or Terceres, or Western Isles.

In AMERICA.] Brazil.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The face of this country is rocky, the air temperate and mild, the soil rich in pastures, but does not yield corn. It produces abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, and wine, some rubies, emeralds, hyacinths, &c. Here are mines of alabaster, tin, lead, iron, allum, gold, and silver: Near Lisbon is a mine of saltpetre. The American possessions are very rich, and yield gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, gums, drugs, &c.

COMMERCE.] Exports are wine, oil, fruits, bullion, and diamonds. The English take thither corn, fish, broad cloth, leather, tin, lead, iron, and brass manufactures.

SEA PORTS.] Lisbon, Porto, Buarcos, St. Ubes, and Lagos.

REVENUE.] 1,800,000l.

MONEY.

		MONEY.	L.	s.	d.
1 Re	-	-	0	0	0 ⁸⁷ / ₁₀₀
10 Rez	-	1 Half Vintin	0	0	0 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀
20 D ^o	-	1 Vintin	0	0	1 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀
5 Vintins	-	1 Testoon	0	0	6 ³ / ₄
4 Testoons	-	1 Crusade of Ex	0	2	3
24 Vintins	-	1 New Crusade	0	2	8 ² / ₇
18 Testoons	-	1 Milre (imaginary)	0	5	7 ¹ / ₂
48 D ^o	-	1 Moidore	1	7	0
84 D ^o	-	1 Joaneso	1	16	0

STRENGTH.] 25,000 regulars, 40 ships

POPULATION.] 2,300,000.

The Portuguese are represented as an ungrateful, treacherous, and revengeful people. The nobility live in great splendor, but the lower class are wretched; who having but little furniture in their houses, commonly sit cross-legged on the ground. Portugal at present is little better than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns, who altogether are said to amount to upwards of 250,000. Their diversions are dancing and bull-fighting.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholics. Under 1 patriarch, and 3 archbishops, viz. Lisbon, Braga, and Evora.

LANGUAGE.] The Portuguese language is a dialect of the Spanish. Their paternoster runs thus: Padre nosso que estas nos Ceos, sanctificado seio o tu nome; venha a nos tua reyno, seia feita a tua vontade, assi nos ceos como na terra. O paoneſsa de cada dia, dano lo oei nestro dia. E perdoa nos senhor, as nossas dividas, assi como nos perdoamos a nos nossos devedores. E nao nos dexes cahir om tentatio, mas libra nos do mal, Amen.

S P A I N.

(Ancient IBERIA, HESPERIA, HISPANIA.)

Length 700 miles. | Lat. between 36° and 44° N.

Breadth 500 | Long. between 3° E and 10° W.

BOUNDARIES

On the { North France and Bay of Biscay.
East. Mediterranean sea.
South. Strait of Gibraltar, which separates it from Africa.
West. Atlantic ocean and Portugal.
Longest day { in the north, about 15 hours.
in the south, about 14 hours.
Climates, - 5th and 6th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Romans conquered Spain from the Carthagenians about 200 years before Christ. At the fall of their empire, the country was over-run

run by the Suevii, Alani, and Goths. In a short time the Goths became sole possessors. In 712 the Saracens or Moors (Maurs), who inhabited the coast of Africa, established themselves in the southern provinces, which they held about 700 years. The Christians being driven by these invaders, separated into 4 states, viz. Castile, Arragon, Navarre, and Leon: they took refuge among the mountains, and each elected a king of their own. In 1479 the states of Arragon and Castile became united by marriage, and after various struggles, they finally extirpated the Moors towards the end of the 16th century. Charles II. having no issue, named Philip duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France for his successor, and died 1659: this gave rise to a bloody war, in which almost all Europe was engaged. Philip however succeeded, and ascended the throne in 1701, by the name of Philip V.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute monarchy, hereditary to male and female.

REIGNING MONARCH.] Charles IV. Ascended the throne 1788.

ROYAL STYLE.] His Catholic Majesty.

ELDEST SON'S TITLE.] Prince of the Asturias.

The younger branches of the royal family are called infants, or infantas.

TITLES.] Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Grandees.

ORDERS.] The Golden Fleece. St. James, or St. Jago de Compestella of Calatrava. Alcantara Lady of Mercy-Montesa of Charles III. Motto—VIRTUTI MERITO.

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean, on the west; Mediterranean, on the east.

GULFS AND BAYS.] Bay of Biscay, Ferrol and Corunna or Groyne a, Vigo b, Cadiz c, Gibraltar, Carthagen a, Alicant g, Valencia i, Rosers k.

ISLANDS.] Minorca N, Majorca M, Yvica I.

CAPES.] De Penas A, Ortegal or Ortiguero B, Finister or Finistera C, Trafalgar D, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar, Gates E, Palos F, St. Martin G, Creuse H.

MOUNTAINS.] The Pyrenees and Cantabrian, at the north; Sierra Molina, in Andalusia; Sierra de Urbion, in Old Castile; Sierra Nevada, in Granada; Calpe, or hill of Gibraltar, (one of the pillars of Hercules) and Montserrat, famous for its convent, where strangers who visit it may live gratis for three days.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Duero or Durus, Tajo or Tagus (French Tage), Guadiana (*Anas*), Guadalquiver, *Batis*, Ebro (*Eberius*) Segura, and the Tinto, the water of which is yellow, it hardens the sand in a most surprising manner, and if two stones are put into this river one on the other, they will soon become perfectly united: neither trees nor herbs can grow on its banks.

SPAIN is divided into 14 provinces, (*denoted in the map by Roman figures from I to XIV.*)

provinces.

I. New Castile, (kingdom.)

chief towns.

Madrid.

II. Old

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>chief towns.</i>
II. Old Castile, (kingdom.)	Burgos.
III. Leon, (kingdom.)	Leon.
IV. Galicia, (kingdom.)	St. Jago de Compestella.
V. Asturias, (principality.)	Oviedo.
VI. Biscay and Ipufcan,	Bilboa.
VII. Navarre, (kingdom.)	Pampelona.
VIII. Arragon, (kingdom.)	Saragosa.
IX. Catalonia, (principality.)	Barcelona.
X. Valencia, (kingdom.)	Valencia.
XI. Murcia, (kingdom.)	Murcia.
XII. Granada, (kingdom.)	Granada.
XIII. Andalusia, (kingdom.)	Seville.
XIV. Estramadura,	Badajos.

I. NEW CASTILE. Produces corn and wine.

1. Madrid, (*Mantua Carpetanorum*). Lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$ long. $3^{\circ} 20' E$. 800 m. SSW from London. On the Mançaranes. Among mountains. Archbp. and seat of government. The royal palace is 470 feet square and 100 high: it stands on an eminence at the west end of the city. The streets of Madrid are dirty, and in general narrow. The houses are of brick, with iron bars before the windows, which give them the appearance of prisons. Here is a noble square, ornamented with statues, fountains, &c. Neither coffee-houses or taverns are permitted, nor any newspaper to be found in the city but the Madrid Gazette. Of the churches St. Isidore, built by Philip IV. is the most superb. In 1790 several thousand houses were destroyed by fire. Inhabitants near 300,000. Longest day about 14 h. 30', shortest day 9 h. 30'.

2. Alcala-de-Henarex, (*Complutum*). On the Henares. Univ.

3. Guadalaxara.

4. Escorial. A royal palace, built by Philip II. to commemorate the victory he obtained in 1557, near St. Quentin in Flanders, on St. Lawrence's day. It is the largest and most costly palace in Europe, though not the most beautiful: it is in the form of a gridiron, contains 11,000 windows, 14,000 doors, 800 columbs, and several thousand apartments, some of which are very large: it was 22 years in building.

5. Aranjuez. On the Tagus. A royal palace.

6. Ocana. Near the Tagus.

7. Toledo. On the Tagus. Archbp. and univ. The ancient capital in the time of the Goths. It is a large city, contains 27 churches, 38 convents, and several hospitals. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom, grand chancellor of Castile, and counsellor of state: his palace is superb, and his income immense. Manufactures are stuffs and swords.

8. Escalona. On the Alberche. Dukedom. Noted for wines, oil, and fruits.

9. Talavera de la Reyna. At the conflux of the Alberche and the Tagus. Was an appanage to the queen of Castile. Mariana, a noted historian, was born here.

10. Talavera

10. Talavera de la Veja. — 11. Guadalupe.
 12. Calatrava. On the Guadiana. The chief place belonging to the knights of that order.
 13. Ciudad-real. In a plain near the Guadiana. The finest town in Castile. The country round is famous for wine, and good honey.
 14. Allamillo. — 15. Alcares.
 16. Minaya. Famous for the victory of the marechal of Berwick over the archduke Charles 1707, whereby Philippe V. obtained the crown.
 17. St. Clemente. Near the Zancoran. Philippe V. dignified this town with the titles of most noble, royal, and faithful.
 18. Alarcon. — 19. Cuenza. On the Xucar. Bishop's see.
 20. Huete, or Guete. A neat town, with a strong castle.
 21. Consuegra. E from Toledo. Belongs to the knights of Malta. Here is a strong castle. — 22. Molina. NE from Madrid.

II. OLD CASTILE. Produces wool.

1. Burgos, (*Bravum Burgi*). On the Arlançon. Archbp. A large city, with a spacious square, surrounded with piazzas. The cathedral is beautiful, the chapel of the Augustines is covered with silver, and the altar is enriched with a scantz and crofs of pure gold, set with diamonds: at each side are sixty silver candlesticks six feet high. The famous Abbez las Hueglas is near here.
 2. Aguilar. — 3. Miranda-de-Ebro. With a strong castle. Noted for wines. — 4. Vitoria.
 5. Logrono. On the Ebro. An ancient town, noted for wine and fruit.
 6. Calahora. Near the Ebro. Bp. Famous for being the birth place of Quintilien, and for a victory the Christians obtained over the Moors in 825.
 7. Soria. On the Duero. A small place, built out of the ruins of the ancient Numantia, which Scipio Africanus destroyed 130 years before Christ.
 8. Osma. On the Duero. Bp. and univ. A very ancient city, now in ruins — 9. Aranda.
 10. Lerma. On the Arlanca. Dukedom. With a noble castle.
 11. Roa. On the Duero.
 12. Panafiel. Near the Duero. Marquisate. With a strong castle. Is famous for cheese.
 13. Valladolid. On the Pisverga. Bp. and univ. A fine, large, and populous city. The houses are neat, and the square, where the markets are kept, is very spacious. Here is an ancient royal palace, where the kings of Spain resided till the reign of Charles Quint.
 14. Segovia. Bp. A fine, rich, and populous city. Here is a royal palace, well fortified and richly furnished. The mint is very curious: the coinage is performed by a mill, which melts, weighs, files, and marks the money, all which is performed in an instant. Here is a remarkable aqueduct over a valley, built by the emperor Trajan; it is 3000 yards in length.
 15. Pedraça de la Sieria. Famous for its strong castle, where the

two sons of Francis I. king of France were kept prisoners during four years. In this castle the emperor Trajan was born.

16. Avila. On the Adaga. Bp. Noted for fine cloth.

III. LEON. Kingdom. United to Castile 1037.

1. Leon, Legio. Near the Elza. Bp. An ancient city. Was the capital of the first christian kingdom in Spain. The cathedral is a superb building.

2. Astorga. On the Tuerta. An ancient town.

3. Carion. On the Carion.—4. Palencia. On the Carion. Bp.

5. Benavente. On the Egla. Has a noble castle.

6. Medina-de-Rio-Seco. In a plain, fertile in pasturage.

7. Medina-del-Campo. An ancient, rich, and trading town. The country round is noted for excellent wine. Ferdinand I. king of Aragon, was born here.

8. Toro. On the side of a hill, near the Duero. Noted for wine.

9. Zamora, (*Sentica*). On the Duero. Bp.

10. Salamanca. On the Tormes. Bp. and the most noted univ. in Spain. The cathedral is a noble building. Among the convents that of St. Barnard is the most remarkable, having a curious stair case of 1000 steps, adorned with statues, &c. Here is the tomb of Michael Veim, who at the age of 14 published several distichs and comments on the Greek and Roman authors, and on the book of Solomon: he died before he arrived at the age of 18.

11. Alva de-Tormes. On the Tormes. Dukedom. Here is a fine palace.—12. Sangrada.

13. Ciudad Rodrigo. Bp. A strong place. W from Madrid. Noted for its trade in copper.

IV. GALACIA.

1. St. Jago de Compestella. Archbp. and univ. Famous for the order of Chevaliers of St. James. The metropolitan church, in which it is said this saint was interred, is very noble.—2. Muros.

3. Corunna, or Corogne. A good port and arsenal, defended by two strong castles.—4. Betancos.

5. Ferrol. A royal port and arsenal.—6. Mondonedo. Bp.

7. Lugo. On the Minho. Bp. Noted for its hot springs.

8. Orenza. On the Minho. Bp. Here are mineral springs.

9. Viana.—10. Minho.—11. Tui. On the Minho. Bp. A neat city.

12. Bayona.—13. Ponte-Vedra. On the Loritz. Noted for its fishery of sardines and anchovies.

V. ASTURIAS. Appanage to the eldest son of the crown. Mountainous. Produces excellent horses, mines of gold, azure, and vermillion, some wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Oviedo. In a plain between the Deva and Ove. Bp. and univ. All the streets centre in the market place.

2. Castropol.—3. Aviles. A port of good trade.—4. Sanfon.

5. Villa-viciofa.—6. Santillana. Marquissate.

7. St. Andero. On an eminence. Defended by two strong castles. The country round produces excellent wines.

VI. BISCAY, ancient *Cantabria*. Produces abundance of fine fruits, wool, saffron, iron, rosin, and hemp.

1. Bilboa.

1. Bilboa, (*Bilbaum*, or *Flaviobriga*). A port, near the mouth of the Nervio. Bp. The most considerable city on this coast. The inhabitants of this province enjoy greater privileges than any other in Spain.—2. Laredo. A port built by the Goths.

3. St Sebastien. On the Gurumea. A strong place. The street are long, straight, and wide, paved with white stones. The inhabitants of this town have a peculiar honour at court: the king takes off his hat in their presence. Here are famous iron works, for sword blades, and a great trade in wool.

4. Fontarabie. On the Bidasæ. A strong place. Near here is the isle of Faison, or Conference, so named because the treaty of peace, called the treaty of the Pyrenees, was concluded here between France and Spain 1659. This island is independent of both crowns.

5. Segura.—6. Durango. A small but populous town. Noted for its iron manufactures.

VII. NAVARRE. Divided into north and south.

1. Pampelune, or Pampelona. On the Arga. Bp. An ancient city, supposed to have been founded by Pompey. It is a barrier town to Spain, defended by two strong castles, one in the city, the other at a small distance.—2. Sangüessa. On the Arragon.

3. Estella. In a plain near the Ega.

4. Viana. Near the Ebro. Principality. Appenage to the eldest son of the kings of Navarre.

5. Tafalla. The ancient residence of the kings of Navarre.

6. Olite, or Olito. With an ancient royal palace.

7. Tudella. On the Ebro. Noted for wine.

VIII. ARRAGON.

1. Saragoce, or Saragosa, ancient Cæsar Augusta. On the Ebro. Archbp. and univ. One of the largest cities in Spain. The streets are straight, long, and well paved, with two bridges over the river, one of stone, the other wood, the last of which is very curious. Here are 14 monasteries and 17 churches, among which is Notre Dame, famous for the visits of pilgrims: the Virgin Mary is placed on a marble pedestal in a dark place, where there is always a great number of tapers and lamps burning: she is bedecked all over with diamonds, and surrounded with angels of solid silver, holding torches in their hands.

2. Huesca. On the Yssuela. Bp. and univ. It is famous for wine.

3. Jaca. On the Arragon. Bp. A very strong place.

4. Venasque. Near the Eßera. Here is a strong castle.

5. Ainsa. At the conflux of the Cinca and Ava.

6. Balbastro, (*Balbaftrum*). On the Vero. Bp. The country round is famous for oil and wine.

7. Monçon. On the Cinca. A strong place.

8. Fraga. Noted for the victory of the Moors over Alphonse VII. king of Arragon 1134, wherein the latter was slain.

9. Mequinenca. At the conflux of the Ebro and Segre. Strongly fortified.—10. Caspe.—11. Tervel.

12. Albarazin. On the Guadalaviar. Bp. One of the most ancient and strongest cities in Spain. It is noted for fine wool.

13. Daroca.—14. Calalajud. At the conflux of Xicola and Xalon.

15. Tاراcona. On the Quilles. Divided into high and low towns.

IX. CATALONIA.

1. Barcelona. Bp. and univ. At the mouth of the Lobregat. A fine, large, and populous city of great trade. The port is defended by a strong citadel.—2. Palamos. A small but very strong town.

3. Girona. On the Ter. Bp. and univ. A strong city. In the cathedral is a fine altar-piece, enriched with gold and diamonds.

4. Roses. A strong port.

5. Combredon. At the foot of the Pyrenees. A small town, with a very strong citadel.

6. Pucerdà. On the border of Roussillon. Noted for its mineral waters.—7. Urgel. On the Serge. Bp.—8. Stolsana, Near the Urgel. Bp.

9. Cordona. Dukedom. Noted for its salt mines.

10. Vique, (*Ausa*). Bp. In a fertile plain.

11. Monferat. A celebrated monastery, on a mountain, the resort of pilgrims. Here is an altar piece which cost 7000*l.* it is gilt and enriched with precious stones: a figure of the Virgin Mary in massive silver stands on the right-side; it is illuminated with 90 silver lamps. On this mountain, which is very high, are several hermitages, caverns, &c.

12. Villa-Franca de Panadez. A neat town.

13. Mount Blanc.—14. Terragona. A port, archbp. and univ.

15. Tortosa, or Tortose. Bp. On the Ebro, over which is a bridge of boats. It is defended by two bastions. The cathedral, college, and convent are of fine black marble.

16. Lerida. Near the conflux of the Neguera and Segre. Bp. and univ. A strong city, famous for the victory of Cæsar over Pompey.

17. Balaguer, (*Bergusia*). On the Segre, near a mountain.

X. VALENCE, or VALENCIA. Produces wine, oil, sugar, rice, hemp, and flax.

1. Valence, or Valencia. On the Guadalaviar. Archbp. and univ. A large city, not paved, which renders it very dirty in winter and dusty in summer.

2. Liria. A dukedom to the family of Fitz-James Berwick.

3. Murviedro or Morvedre, (*Murri Veteres*). On a river of that name. It was built out of the ruins of Sagonte, a famous town in the time of the Romans.

4. Segorbe. Bp. An ancient city. Has a good trade in wine and fine marble. Here is a noted spring which petrifies wood.

5. Villa Hermosa. Dukedom. At a little distance NE is a spring, the water of which is remarkable for stopping blood.

6. Peniscola. On a high rock.—7. St. Mateo —8. Siete Aguas.

9. Montesa. A very strong town.

10. Xantiva, or St. Philippe, (*Setabis*). Formerly famous for cloths.

11. Gandia. Dukedom.

12. Denia. One of the most ancient towns in Spain.

13. Altea. A place of great trade in honey and glass.

14. Alicante. A port defended by several strong bastions. The English, Dutch, and French have consuls here. The trade consists in wine and fruit.—15. Orihuela. On the Segura. Bp. and univ.

XI. MUR.

XI. MURCIA. Produces abundance of oranges, lemons, olives, almonds, raisins, figs, sugar, honey, and silk, also mines of amethysts.*

1. Murcia. On the Segura. Bp. A large and populous city. The steeple of the cathedral is very remarkable.

2. Carthagera. A port, built by the Carthaginians about 200 years before Christ. Near here are mines of amethysts. The trade of this port consists in silk, oil, fruit, &c.

3. Almorçaron. A strong place. Noted for allum.—4. Larca.

5. Hornillo.—6. Ziezar.—7. Villena.—8. Chinchilla.—9. Almanza.

XII. GRANADA. Produces abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, capres, wine, oil, flax, hemp, and silk.

1. Granada. On the Xenel. At the foot of a high mountain. The largest city in Spain, but is not populous in proportion. Here is a noble palace built by Charles V. The trade consists chiefly in silk. In 1755 was discovered a subterraneous town near this city, which is supposed to be the ancient Eliberis.—2. Guadix. Bp.—3. Cazorla.

4. Huescar, or Guescar. In a plain. Dukedom.—5. Baca.

6. Vera.—7. Almeria. Bp. and port.

8. Adra. A port, with a strong castle.—9. Motril.

10. Salobrena. A port. Has a great trade in sugar. Defended by a very strong castle.—11. Santa-Fé. Near the Xenil.—12. Almunecar.

13. Antequera. On a mountain. A fine town, divided into two parts. It is famous for a spring which cures the gravel. They make a great quantity of salt here.

14. Morda. Noted for the victory of Cæsar over Pompey's sons.

15. Alhama. A neat town. Celebrated for its baths.

16. Malaga, or Malgue. Bp. and good port. Carries on a great trade in oil, olives, raisins, figs, and wine, well known by the name of mountain.—17. Setenil. The houses are cut in the rock.

18. Ronda. On a hill.—19. Estepona.

XIII. ANDALUSIA. Called the stable, cellar, and granary of Spain. It produces the most delicious fruits, wine, oil, excellent horses, mines of loadstone, lead, tin, quicksilver, and antimony, French (*antimoine*). The latter is a mineral of great use in medicine. The name is said to have arisen from the following singular circumstance: The chief of a convent gave some of it to his hogs, which after having purged considerably became very fat: he was induced to try the experiment on some of the monks (*moines*), whom it caused to vomit till they died: hence it was called anti-moine.

1. Seville. On the Guadalquivir. Archbp. and univ. The second city in Spain. It is divided into old and new. The streets are straight and wide, but not paved. The churches are very rich, particularly the cathedral, formerly a mosque, as is also the royal palace, which was built in part by the Saracens and finished by the Spaniards. The city is surrounded by a strong wall, has 15 gates and 166 towers, one of which, called the golden tower, commands the river. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkably high, and has 24 bells in it. Seville contains 120 hospitals and about 100,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom

* The amethyst is a precious stone, next to the emerald in quality.

are employed in manufacturing of snuff, called Spanish snuff. The trade consists in oranges, lemons, snuff, wine, oil, nuts, silk, &c. The Spaniards have so high an idea of this city, that it is a common saying in Spain, that whoever has not seen Seville has seen nothing wonderful.

2. Palos. A port. Near the mouth of the Tinto. Famous for the departure of Christopher Columbus when he set sail in search of America.

3. St. Lucar-de Barrameda. A good port, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is the chief port for Seville.

4. Port St. Marie. A good port, on the Guadalete. Famous for salt.

5. Xeres. Famous for good wines, and remarkable for the victory the Moors obtained over the Goths in 713, by which they established themselves in the southern provinces of Spain.

6. Arcos. Has a strong citadel, on a very steep hill.

c. Cadiz, (*Gades* and *Augusta Julia Gaditana*). On a narrow peninsula. Bp. The most noted port in Spain. It is the chief arsenal and dock for the royal navy, strongly fortified, and carries on a great trade, especially with America. The cathedral is a noble building, and is said to have been 70 years in building. Inhabitants about 100,000.

7. Tariffa. On the straits of Gibraltar. Near here the Saracens were defeated with great slaughter by the Christians, 1340.

8. Gibraltar. On a very rocky peninsula, forming a fine bay. The strongest fortress in the world. It was taken by the English 1704, and will be ever memorable for the fatal discomfiture of the united forces of France and Spain in 1782, after a close siege of 3 years. It was defended by General Elliot, afterwards Baron Heathfield, that being the name of the general's country seat.

9. Zahara. A small town, with a strong castle.

10. Lebrixa. An ancient town in a pleasant country. Famous for corn, wine, olives, and the best oil in Spain.

11. Moron. Dukedom. Near here are mines of precious stones.

12. Osuna.—13. Carmona. On a hill.

14. Alcalá-la-Real. On a high mountain, noted for fine fruits.

15. Niebla.—16. Aroche.—17. Lora.

18. Exija. On the Xenil. Noted for wool.—19. Montilla.—20. Vaena.

21. Cordova or Cordoue. On the Guadalquivir. Bp. A very ancient city. Was the capital of the kingdom of the Moors or Saracens. The cathedral is large and richly ornamented: has 24 doors, and is supported by 365 pillars of alabaster: It was formerly a mosque. The country round is famous for oranges, lemons, and choice wines. The two Senecas, Lucanus the poet, and Ferdinand of Cordova, were born here. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather called Cordovan.

22. Anduxar, or Iliturg. On the Guadalquivir. A large town: has a great trade in silk.

23. Ubeda. A populous town. The inhabitants are exempt from most public taxes.

XIV. EXTRAMADURA.

1. Badajoz. On the Guadiana. Bp. A small but fine city, defended by a strong citadel called St. Michal. The churches are very superb.

superb. An isle near here is famous for an interview between the kings of Spain and Portugal to sign a contract of marriage for their two daughters; one to espouse the prince of the Asturias, the other the prince of the Brasils.

2. FERIA. Dukedom.

3. Xeres delos Cavalleros. On the Ardilla. Did formerly belong to the knights templars. It is the birth-place of Vasques Nunne de Balboa, the first who sailed to the South Seas in 1513.—4. Ellerenia.

5. Zuagar.—6. Medellin. On the Guadiana. A strong town. Noted for the birth of Hernandez Cortez, who conquered Mexico in 1521.

7. Merida, Emerita. On the Guadiana. A strong town. Noted for wine.—8. Albuquerque. Has a great trade in wool, &c.

9. Valencia d'Alcantara. A strong town, near the frontiers of Portugal.

10. Alcantara. On the Tagus, over which is a fine bridge built by the emperor Trajan: it is 670 feet long, 200 high, and 28 broad, and has only 6 arches.—11. Coria. On the Alagon. Bp. and marquise.

12. Plazencia. Bp. With a noble castle.—13. Granadillo.

14. Truxillo. On the Almonte. With a strong citadel. This is the birth place of Francis Pizarro, who conquered Peru in 1533.

SPANISH ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

YVICA, I. 30 m. long and 12 broad. Produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruits. No venomous creatures can live on this island, notwithstanding that on the small isle of Formentara, near its coast, they are so numerous that it is rendered almost uninhabitable.

1. Yvica.—2. Hillario

MAYORQUE, MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, M. 60 m. long and 40 broad. Produces corn, wine, olives, and excellent honey.

1. Majorca. Bp. and univ. A strong and rich city.

2. Alcudia.—3. Calolonga.—4. Palomera.

MINORCA, N. 30 m. long and 12 broad. Mountainous. Produces corn, wine, and fruits. This island was taken by the English 1708, but was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Paris 1783.

1. Port Mahon, (*Portus Magonis*). A good port, built by the Carthaginians 200 years before Christ.

2. Citadella. The residence of the governor.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Philippines and Marianne islands, in Asia; Mexico, and California, in North America; the greater part of South America, and the islands of Cuba, Porto-Rico, and part of Domingo, with many lesser isles, near the coast of South America; the Canary isles, and the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, Pignon de Velez, in Africa.

SEA PORTS IN SPAIN.] Bilboa, Ferrol, Corunna, at the north; Vigo, at the west; Cadiz, at the south; Malaga, Carthagea, Alicant, Valencia, and Barcelona, at the east.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is sharp, in the south it is hot; and except at spring and autumn, it is generally very dry. The soil is naturally fertile, and produces good corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, lemons, almonds, raisins, figs, prunes, sugar, silk, fine wool, flax, cotton, saffron, various drugs: Here are quarries of fine marble, quicksilver, alabaster, allum, copper, iron, and lead. The Spanish wines, especially sherry, sack, and Malaga or Mountain, are in high esteem.

COMMERCE.] Spain exports to America silk and woollen manufactures; and brings from thence silver, gold, cochineal, indigo, &c. England takes to Spain iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery wares, leather, tin, lead, fish, and corn, and brings back oranges, raisins, wine, gold, silver, cochineal, indigo, jalap, anchovies, &c.

REVENUE of all the Spanish dominions.] About 15,000,000l.

		MONEY.	l.	s.	d.
1	Maravedie	-	0	0	0 $\frac{11}{16}$
2	Maravedies	-	0	0	0 $\frac{11}{8}$
34	D ^o	1 Quartil	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Rials	1 Rial	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	D ^o	1 Pistarine	0	3	7
10	D ^o	1 Piafre of Ex (im.)	0	4	6
375	Maravedies	1 Dollar	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Rials	1 Ducat of Ex (im.)	0	14	4
36	Rials	1 Pistole of Ex (im.)	0	16	9
		1 Pistole			

STRENGTH.] 60,000 troops, 90 ships of the line, and 40 of inferior rate.

POPULATION.] About 10,500,000.

The Spaniards in general are of a swarthy or olive complexion, with glossy black hair and sparkling eyes; they are men of an elevated but uncultivated genius; and are admired for their constancy, and patience in adversity: They are proud, haughty, and indolent; slow in determining, but true to their word; and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. The Spanish ladies are short and slender, and their indiscriminate use of paint, not only upon their faces, but also on their necks and arms, soon makes them appear old. The men wear little round hats, waistcoats with sleeves, and a large mantle. The grand diversions in Spain are the bull feasts; and there is in almost every town in the kingdom a large square for the purpose of exhibiting them.

RELIGION.] Papists: under 8 archbishops, and subordinate to a dreadful court of inquisition.

LANGUAGE.] The Spanish language is a close derivation from the Latin, with some Arabic terminations introduced by the Moors: it is the most majestic and melodious language in Europe. The pater-noster runs thus: Padre nuestra, que estas en el cielo, sanctificado se el tu nombre; venga a nos el tu reyno; hagase tu voluntad, assien la tierra como en el cielo; el pan nuestro de cada dia da nos le oy; y perdona nos nuestras deudas assi como nos otros perdonamos a nuestros deudores; no nos dexes cair en la tentacion mas libra nos de mal porque tao es reyno; y la potencia; y la gloria per los siglos, Amen.

Ancient



FLAGS of ITALY



ANCIENT SPAIN, HISPANIA, IBERIA, and CELTIBERIA. Was divided into Ulterior and Citerior, or Superior and Inferior.

HISPANIA ULTERIOR comprehended Lusitania, (Portugal), and Bætica (Andalusia and Granada, with part of the provinces of New and Old Castile.) The inhabitants were the Lusitani, Vettones, Celtici, Turdetani, and Pæni or Bastuli.

HISPANIA CITERIOR comprehended Tarraconensis, Gallæcia, Carthaginiensis, including the rest of Spain. The inhabitants were the Astures, Cantabri, Carpetani, Oretani, Vaccæi, Celtiberi, Vascones, Ilergetes, Cerretani, Castellani, and Indigetes.

I T A L Y.

(Ancient **ITALIA**.)

Length 600 miles.	Lat. between 38° and 47° N.
Breadth 400	Long. between 6° and 19° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Switzerland and Germany, from which it is separated by the Alps.
 { East. Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice.
 { South and West. Mediterranean sea and France.

Longest day { in the north, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 { in the south, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Climates, between the 5th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

ITALY, after having reigned mistress of the world during 700 years, became a prey to the Ostrogoths and Lombards. It next made a part of the dominions of Charlemagne, who gave a considerable extent of territory to the popes. At his death, which happened 814, it was dismembered from the empire, and given to Bernard, grandson to Charlemagne. The frequent disputes which succeeded between the emperors and the popes, gave rise to the numerous principalities and states which at present exist in Italy.

SEAS.] Mediterranean and Tuscan sea, on the west; Ionian sea *IS*, on the south; Adriatic sea, on the east.

GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] Gulf of Genoa *gg*, gulf of Gaeta *a*, gulf of Naples *b*, on the west; gulf of Tarento *T*, at the south; gulf of Manfredonia *c*, on the east; strait of Bonifacio *St* between Corsica and Sardinia; strait of Messina *S*, between Italy and Sicily, famous for the dangerous rocks of Sylla.

ISLANDS.] Corsica *C*, (belongs to France;) Sardinia *A*, (to its own king;) Capraia *c*, Elba *e*, Lipari isles *L*, *i*, in the Tuscan sea, (to Sicily;) Vegia *e*, Osero *i*, Arbe *c*, Pago *a*, Luibo *b*, Scarda *n*, Grande *g*, Lefina *d*, Corfu *1*, St. Maure *2*, Cephalonia *3*, Zante *4*, (to Venice;) Malta *m*, (to its own knights.)

CAPES.] Cape St. Leuca *SL*, Cape Spartivento *CS*, at the south; Palinuro *C*, at the west. In Sicily—Cape Passaro *n*, Cape di Gallo *z*.

In Sardinia—Cape Tavolara *cc*, and Carbanaro *cc*, at the south; Cape Comin *cc*, at the west; Corlo S, at the north of Corsica.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Po (ancient Padus), Adige (Athesis), Arno, (Arnus), Tiber (Tiberis), and the famous Rubicon.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, at the north; the Appenines, which run from north to south; Vesuvius a Volcano, Etna, in Sicily, a Volcano.

LAKES.] Majeur, m, Como, n, and Garde, e, at the north.

PRESENT REIGNING SOVEREIGNS IN ITALY.] Pope Pius VI. elected Pope 1775. Of the two Sicilies—Ferdinand IV. ascended the throne 1759. Of Parma—Duke Ferdinand Marie Louis. Of Tuscany—Ferdinand, son to the emperor Leopold II. Of Modena—Duke Hercules Renaud. Of Sardinia, Savoy, and Piedmont—Victor Amadeus-Marie. Of Mantua, Milan, and Mirandola—the emperor.

DIVISIONS (*denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to XII.*)

<i>divisions.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
I. States of the Church,	Rome.
II. Naples,	Naples.
III. Tuscany,	Florence.
IV. Modena,	Modena.
V. Mantua,	Mantua.
VI. Venice,	Venice.
VII. Milanese,	Milan.
VIII. Savoy,	Chamberry.
IX. Piedmont,	Turin.
X. Montferrat,	Casal.
XI. Genoa,	Genoa.
XII. Parma,	Parma.

The small republic of St. Marino.

I. PATRIARCHATE, or States of the CHURCH.

1. Rome. Lat. $41^{\circ} 53'$ long. $12^{\circ} 34'$. 820 m. SE from London. On the Tiber. Univ. founded 753 years before Christ. The residence of the popes, and is one of the finest cities in Europe. The public buildings are numerous, and the squares spacious and ornamented with public fountains, obelisks, &c. Here are many remains of antiquities, particularly the triumphal arches of the emperor Titus and Constantine. Among the 300 magnificent churches, that of St. Peter's (the papal), St. Mary Major (the patriarchal), and St. John de Latran (the episcopal), are the most noble. St. Peter's is very magnificent: it is built with the best polished marble, and covered with lead and copper gilded: the inside is decorated with statues, paintings, &c. with a grand cupola; the altar-piece is beyond every thing of the kind. It is said the building of this church cost near two millions sterling; and was during the reign of 23 popes in building. The palace of Vatican, the residence of the pope, is very stately: it is provided with a choice library. as well in books as in manuscripts, and is enriched with the paintings of the celebrated Raphael, who died 1520; and of Jules, Romain, Barocci, Innociention, Da Immola, Dominica, Pierre de Cortonne, and Solimene, who were natives of this city.

Rome

Rome contains 92 parishes, and about 180,000 inhabitants. St. Paul resided here when he wrote his epistle to the Philippians.

2. Ostia. A famous port, built by Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome: he reigned from 115 to 138.—3. Tivoli, (*Tibu*). Bp.

4. Viterba. Bp. Several popes lie interred in the cathedral here.

5. Vechia.—6. Castro, (*Castrum-Minerva*). A dukedom.

7. Orvieto, (*Herbanum* or *Urbs-Vetus*). Bp. On a rock.

8. Terni, (*Interamna*). On the Nera. The birth-place of Tacitus.

9. Spoleto. Bp. Was a famous city of the Umbrians. Here is a remarkable bridge of gothic architecture, over a valley, between this town and mount Luco; the length of which is 350 fathoms, and height 650 feet. The city is defended by a strong castle.

10. Orbino, (*Urbino*). Archbp. and dukedom. A considerable city, with a fine palace. Famous for the birth of Raphael the celebrated painter.

11. St. Marino. An independent aristocratical republic, under the protection of the pope: it consists of the town, which is seated on the top of a high craggy mountain, and seven villages. This republic is upwards of 1000 years old, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

12. Corvia.—13. Ravenna. Archbp. Was a famous port in the time of the Romans. It is now near three miles from the coast; has a very noble cathedral. The country round produces excellent wines.

14. Loiano.—15. Bolona.

16. Ancona. On the Adriatic sea. Bp. An ancient large city, defended by a strong citadel. This was the principal city of the Samnites. Here is a triumphal arch, erected by the senate in honour of the emperor Trajan.—17. Loretto.

II. NAPLES. Kingdom. With the island of SICILY. Produces abundance of manna and silk.

1. Naples, (*Neapolis & Parthenope*). A port, archbp. and univ. One of the most beautiful cities in the world: it rises like an amphitheatre from the sea, has 7 boroughs, contains 36 parishes, upwards of 200 churches, 120 convents, and 380,000 inhabitants. It is defended by three strong castles. The trade consists in soap, oil, silk stockings, caps, &c. Innocent XII. was born here. About 11 miles from Naples is Mount Vesuvius, a noted volcano: It sometimes flames and throws out dreadful torrents of fire, which destroys the towns and villages round about: the cinders being of a nitrous substance, are said to enrich the land exceedingly. The wines which are gathered round it are delicious. Between Mount Vesuvius and Naples is the ancient Herculea or Herculaneum, mentioned by Pliny and Seneca. This town was greatly damaged by an earthquake in the reign of Nero, about the year of Christ 63. Another in the reign of Titus entirely buried it. The king of Naples, having a house near here, in 1737 employed men to dig; at the depth of about 80 feet they discovered a subterraneous town: There were found in the houses and public buildings a variety of rich antiquities, among which were the temple of Jupiter, a number of statues of gold, silver, brass, and marble, and about 400 admirable paintings, which, with many medals, and some

Greek

Greek and Egyptian manuscripts, are preserved in the king's museum at Naples.

2. Capua or Capoue. On the Volturne. Archbp. A strong city, in a pleasant country.

3. Salerno. In a plain. Archbp. and univ. famous for the study of physic. It is an appendage to the eldest son of the crown.

4. Cappaccio.—5. Policastro. Bp.—6. Belvidere, (*Elis*).

7. Cozenza. Archbp. The birth-place of Tileso, who first opposed Aristotle's philosophy.—8. Nicotera.

9. Regio. On the straits of Messina. Archbp. Famous for its manufactures of camisoles, stockings, and gloves.

10. Squillace. Bp. Belongs to the princes of Monaco.

11. St. Severino.—12. Rossano. On the gulf of Taranto.

13. Tarentum. Archbp. On its own gulf. The country round here is noted for a species of large spider called Tarentula: its bite, although very slight in appearance, is said to be mortal if not prevented by music, which causes the patient to dance till he is well. This is the only remedy yet discovered.

14. Otrant, (*Hydruntum*). Archbp. A good port, with a strong castle.

15. Lecce, (*Aletium*). Bp. A well built city.

16. Brindisi, or Brindes. Bp. Has a strong fort. The poet Virgil died here.

17. Barry. Archbp. and port. A fine, strong, and rich city. The kings of Naples were formerly crowned in this city.

18. Manfredonia. Archbp. Noted for salt.

19. Viesti.—20. Molise.

21. Chieti, or Teatæa. On the Aterno. Archbp.

22. Aquila. On the Aterno. Bp. and strong place. Noted for the birth of Juvenal.

23. Gaeta. Bp. A strong city. NW from Naples. Was the birth place of Pope Gelase II.

24. Venoza, (*Venusia*). Bp. and principality. SE from Naples. Noted for being the birth place of Horace.

25. Acerenza or Cirenza. Formerly an archbp.

III. TUSCANY. Grand Dutchy. Belongs to the house of Austria. Very fertile in wine, oil, and delicious fruits: has mines of fine marble, allum, iron, and silver.

1. Florence, Florentia. On the Arnò. Archbp. and univ. A large and fine city, the residence of the Grand Duke, whose palace and library is the richest in Italy. The gallery is enriched with the most admirable ancient paintings. The pavement is of different coloured marble, and the walls are covered with crimson velvet. Among the rich curiosities here, is the famous Venus of Medicis, and a celestial globe, the stars on which are represented by diamonds. Florence contains 152 churches, most of which are very fine, particularly the cathedral (Holy Virgin), 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 7 public fountains, 4 bridges, and 17 squares, ornamented with a great number of statues. Florence is the birth place of Americus Vespusius, who gave name to the continent of America, and also of Maso Tiniguerra, who in 1440 invented

vented engraving, and of Galileo a famous astronomer. The trade consists chiefly in sattins, silks, &c. known by the name of Florentines.

2. Arezza. On a mountain. Bp. The birth place of Guy Aretin, inventor of notes for music.

3. Sienna (*Sena Colonia* & *Sena Julia*). Archbp. and univ. Noted for its springs. The cathedral, which is of gothic structure, is built of fine polished marble inside and out, enriched with a great number of statues, among which are the 12 apostles. The pavement is of black and white marble, and represents the history of the Old Testament.

4. Leghorn, (French, *Livourne*), (*Herculis Labronis Portus*). A large trading free port. The commerce consists chiefly of silk, cotton, alum, and coffee from Arabia. The grand duke has a palace here, in which the governor resides.

5. Pisa, (French, *Pise*). On the Arno. Archbp. and univ. A large and fine city. Marble is so common here, that the common bridges are built with it. Pisa is noted for a council in 1409, when Benoit XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed, and Alexander V. was elected; also for the birth of Eugene III.

6. Chiufi. Bp.—7. Orbitello. A strong port.

T, Lucca, (French, *Luques*). A republic, tributary to the emperor. The chief magistrate is called Gonfalonier, who is changed every 2 months. A strong and fine town, (surnamed the industrious;) no beggars dare appear in the streets. Here was the first triumvirate between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. In the cathedral is a very fine crucifix of cedar, called *il Santo Volto*; the face of which, it is said, was made by an angel; it is covered with a rich robe, and has a crown of diamonds on its head. The palace is a noble building. The trade consists in silks, olives, &c.

Tuscany was the subject of long contention between the popes and the emperors of Germany. The partizans of the popes were called Guelphs: those who were in the emperor's interest were called Gibellines.

IV. MODENA. Dukedom. Produces excellent wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Modena, (*Mutina*). Bp. A large, strong, and populous city, the residence of the duke. The streets are straight and clean: here are several fine fountains.—2. Mirandola. A small but strong town.

3. Massa. The capital of a small principality.

4. Rege or Regio, (*Forum Lepidi* or *Regium Lepidi*). Bp. A populous city.

V. MANTUA. Dukedom to the emperor. Produces corn, pastures, fruits, and wines.

1. Mantua, or Mantoue. Bp. A strong place. It is famous for the birth of the celebrated poet Virgil. It contains 18 churches and 40 convents.—2. Ferrara.—3. Comachio.

VI. VENICE. Republic. The most ancient in Europe; and was

was once very powerful. Its government is aristocratical, consisting of 3 principal councils, viz: the grand council, which has the legislative authority, is composed of the nobility who are not under 30 years of age: these elect the officers of state: the senate consists of 120 members, who decide on peace, war, alliances, &c: the council of the 24 nobles, who give audience to ambassadors, and give an account thereof to the senate. The decrees, &c. are signed by the duke or doge, who is the head of the government: this title and office was created in 709.

1. Venice, (*Venetia*). Archbp. A populous and commercial city, stands on 72 islands, which communicate by 500 bridges, one of which named the Rialto is built with fine polished marble; it has only one arch, which is very wide and high. Here are 150 palaces. Most of the buildings stand on piles. They have small neat boats called gondoles, which convey the inhabitants to any part of the city. Here are 65 convents, 53 squares, 115 towers, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral, library, and squares, are grand. The manufactures and trade consist in silks, scarlet cloth, looking glasses, &c. The arsenal is a large building, well provided, and defended by 12 towers. Venice is the birth place of Giorgion and Titian, two famous painters. Inhabitants 200,000.

2. Padua, (*Patavium*). Bp. and univ. Formerly a fine and large city. In 1756 an earthquake destroyed the greatest part of it. It is noted for the Birth of Titus Livy the Roman historian.—3. Rovigo.

4. Veronia, (French, *Verone*). On the Adige. Bp. A large city, with several noble palaces. In the town-hall are the statues of Pliny, and Cornelius Nepos, who were born here. In this city is an ancient amphitheatre.

5. Vicenza, (*Vættia*), (French, *Vicence*). Bp. In a fertile country called the garden of Venice. It is a fine and populous city: has many noble churches, palaces, and squares.

6. Treviso. Bp. A large, fine, and strong city, full of nobility. Was formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. Benoit XI. was born here.

7. Feltre. Bp.—8. Bellune. On the Piave. A small, fine, and strong city.—9. Bergamo. Bp. Has a strong castle.

10. Crema, (*Forum-Duiguntorum*). On the Serio. Bp.

In Istria, whose chief town is Pola, and D, Dalmatia in Turkey, belong to Venice.

POPULATION in the Venetian dominions.] 2,600,000.

REVENUE.] 1,125,000l.

VII. MILANESE. Dukedom to the emperor. Produces corn, wine, and silk.

1. Milan, (*Mediolanum*). Between the Adda and Tefin. A large city, containing 71 parishes, 230 churches, 66 convents, 10 hospitals, 32 colleges, and 22 gates. The churches and the ducal palace are magnificent buildings. The metropolitan, though considerably less, is by some accounted superior to that of St. Peter's at Rome. The trade consists in gold and silver, embroidery, chrystals, &c.

2. Pavia,

2. Pavia, (*Ticinum*). On the Tefin. Bp. and univ. Was the chief city of the Lombards. Here is a noble castle.
3. Vigevano. Bp. A strong city.
4. Arona. At the south of lake Majeur.
5. Novaro. Bp. A strong place, capital of its own district.
6. Como, or Come. A fine and rich town, noted for the birth of Pliny the younger, and of pope Innocent XI.
7. Lodi, (*Laus-Pompeia*). On the Adda. Noted for cheese called Parmasan, so called from it's being first introduced by a prince of Parma.
8. Cremona. On the Po. Bp. A large and strong city, defended by a strong castle. The tower of the cathedral is very high. This city is noted for the birth of Vatican, the author of the lives of the popes, and for Anthony Del Campo, a famous painter.
9. Bobio, or Bobbio. Bp.
10. Alexandria. Bp. The birth-place of Pius V. Belongs to the king of Sardinia.

VIII. SAVOY. Dukedom to the king of Sardinia. Was the country of the Allobroges. Very mountainous and cold. Produces cattle, corn, and pasture. In 1792 the French conquered this county and annexed it to the republic under the name of the department of Mount Blanc. Whether it will remain long under that government time must determine.

1. Chamberry, (*Camberiacum*). Capital. A well built town, with a strong castle and noble college.
2. Monstiers, (*Forum Claudii & Tarentasia*). On the Isere. Archbp. A small but populous city.—3. Annecy. Bp. On its own lake.
4. St. Jean. On the Arve. Bp.—5. Conflans WbN from Chamberry.

IX. PIEDMONT. Principality to the king of Sardinia. Mountainous. Produces corn, wine, and fruits.

1. Turin, (*Taurinum* or *Augusta Taurinorum & Colonia Taurina*). On the Po. Archbp. and univ. The residence of the king of Sardinia. A fine city, containing 10 parish churches and several convents. The royal palace is very noble. Here is an academy of sciences.
2. Susa, (French, *Suse*). On the Doria Riparia. Marquisate. Strongly fortified.
3. Pignerol. Was strongly fortified till Louis XIV. demolished it.
4. Yvree, (*Eporedia*). On the Doria-Baltea. Bp. Famous for cheese.
5. Verceil, or Vercelli. On the Sesia. Bp. A strong and fine city. In the church, St. Mary Majeur, are still preserved the manuscripts of St. Matthew and Mark.
6. Aost, or Aouste, (*Augusta Prætoria*). On the Doria-Baltea. Near the Alps. Dukedom. A large but straggling city, having fields and large gardens about the houses. Here are several monuments and triumphal arches, &c. This is the birth-place of Anselme, who in 1078 was elected abbe of Bec in Normandy, and afterwards was archbishop of Canterbury, in England.

7. Monaco, (*Herculis Monaci Portus*). Principality. A good port. Defended by a strong castle.

8. Nice, (*Nicea Massiliensium*). A port. On a steep rock. Bp. Was conquered by France in 1792 and annexed to the republic.

9. Vintimiglia, (*Albium Intemelum, or Albintemelium*). Bp. A populous city.

X. MONFERAT. Marquisate to the king of Sardinia. Very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

1. Cassal, or Cassel. On the Po. Bp. The king of Sardinia keeps a strong garrison here.

2. Asti or Acqui, (*Aqua Statiolorum*). Famous for its hot springs.

XI. GENOA. (*Liguria*). Republic. Aristocratical government. Consists of the grand council of 400 nobles, and 12 commoners, the chief officer of state is named doge: he is elected every 2 years.

This country is very mountainous, but produces excellent wine, oil, and fruits, especially olives.

1. Genoa, called the proud. Archbp. and strong port. A fine city, with many noble edifices. It was bombarded by the French 1684. This city is noted for being the birth-place of Columbus, who discovered America. The trade consists in fine velvets, damasks, &c. Inhabitants about 150,000. Their laws forbid the use of gold either on their clothes, carriages, or liveries.

2. Savona. A strong port. Bp. A large and trading city. The birth-place of Pope Sixtus IV. and Julius II.

3. Finale. Marquisate. A strong town.

4. Albenga, (*Albium Ingonum*). Bp. The air of this city is reckoned very unhealthy.

5. Oneglia, or Oneille. Principality. Belongs to the king of Sardinia. A good port. Carries on a good trade in oils, &c.

XII. PARMA: Dukedom. Produces corn, cattle, wine, and silk in great abundance.

1. Parma, (*Colonia Julia Augusta-Parma*). On the Parma. Bp. and univ. A fine and populous city. Famous for the number of choice paintings of Corrigé. Amongst the many fine edifices in this city is the theatre, which is reckoned the finest in the world.

2. Placentia, or Plaifance. At the conflux of the Po and Trebia. Bp. univ. and dukedom. Larger but not so populous as Parma. It is the birth-place of Gregory X.—3. Rossiena.

OF THE ITALIAN ISLANDS.

SICILY, S. Kingdom with **NAPLES.** Length 210 miles, breadth 130. Separated from Italy by the strait of Messina. The air is healthy but hot. The soil is so fertile, that it is called the granary of Italy. It produces abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruits of all kinds, saffron, silk, cotton, honey, mines of gold, silver, iron, &c. This island was many years in the possession of the French till 1782, when they were all massacred by the natives. This event is known by the name of the Sicilian

Sicilian massacre. The island is divided into three districts, viz. *Domina* at the north east, *Noto* at the south, *Mazara* at the west. On this island is *Mount Gibel* or *Etna*, remarkable for emitting fire from its top. In 1669 a dreadful eruption happened, which destroyed 14 towns and villages; another, in 1693, destroyed a great part of the town of *Catama* and about 18,000 people. This mountain is 60 m. round at the bottom, and 6 at the top. It is feigned by the poets to be *Vulcan's* shop, where he and his men (the *Cyclops*) made the thunder-bolts for the gods. On the declivity of this mount grows a chesnut tree, the branches of which spread so wide as to be capable of sheltering 100 horses under them: it is called *Castagno di cento Cavalli*.

OTHER MOUNTS.] *Eri*, *Madonia*, *Bufamar*, and *Peloro*.

RIVERS.] *Gearretta*, *Tiume*, *Salso*, *Belici*.

CAPIES.] *n*, *Passaro*, *z*, *Gallo*.

1. *Palermo*, (*Panormus*). Archbp. A very strong city and port. The streets are long and straight. The public buildings and fountains are grand, and built of the finest marble. Inhabitants 120,000. The trade is chiefly in silk gloves.—2. *Tosa*.

3. *Messina*, (*Messana* or *Zanele*). Archbp. On its own strait. It is one of the best ports in Italy, and is noted for its phare. *Anthony of Messina*, a famous painter, who first taught the art of painting in oil in Italy, was born in this town. The trade consists in raw and wrought silks. A dreadful earthquake in 1783 destroyed a great part of this city and the country for several miles round, with 40,000 people.

4. *Catania*. Bp.—5. *Syracuse*, or *Saragoça*, (*Syracusa*). Bp. and port. Was very renowned in the time of the Romans, who, 214 years before Christ, laid siege to it. It is famous for being the birth-place of *Archimedes*, the famous mathematician.—6. *Alicata*.

7. *Gergenti*, or *Agrigento*. On a hill. Near the ruins of *Gergenti Vecchio*, which was in possession of the Carthaginians 407 years before Christ.

8. *Trebanò*. A strong port. Noted for coral.

The *Lipary Isles* *L. i*, at the north of Sicily; 7 in number, viz. *Lipary*, *Stramboli*, *Panari*, *Salines*, *Vulcano*, *Telicur*, *Alicur*, some of which had formerly volcanos: they are called by the poets *Domus Æoliæ*, the dwelling of the god of the winds. The trade consists in figs, raisins, and fish.

SARDINIA, A. 140 m. long and 60 broad. Is fertile in olives, oranges, lemons, mines of gold and silver. This island was taken in 1706 by the English for the emperor Charles.

CAPIES.] *Tavolaro et*, *Carbanaro et*, *Comin et*

1. *Cagliari*, (*Caliaris*). On a hill. Archbp. and univ. Divided into high and low towns. The high town is surrounded by a wall.

2. *Quira*.—3. *Ogliastro*.—4. *Otani*.—5. *Algeri*, (*Corap*). Bp.

6. *Oristagni*, (*Ufelliis Colonia*). Archbp.

MALTA, m. (*Melita*). At the south of Sicily. 24 m. long and 16 broad. This island was given in 1530 by the emperor Charles Quint to the knights of the order of *St. John of Jerusalem*; after the Turks had dis-

dispossessed them of the island of Rhodes. The order of Malta is composed of seven knights, viz. one for France, Provence, Auvergne, Arragon, Castile, Italy, and Germany. They are obliged to prove their nobility from father and mother before they can be admitted. The chief of the order is styled grand master. The number of the knights is 1000, 500 of whom must reside in the island. Population about 50,000. It is famous for the shipwreck of St. Paul on the coast, and it is said that no venomous creature could ever live here after he threw the viper which fastened on his hand into the fire: a fine painting of this event by West is in the chapel at Greenwich hospital. Malta is very strongly fortified, and in 1565 held out a siege against the Turks above four months. The city of Medina, or Citta Vecchia, bp. stands in the centre of the island.

There are several other small islands belonging to the order, the chief of which are St. Michael, and Gozo.

CORSICA, C, see France.

ISLANDS, &c. belonging to the states of Venice.

IN THE ADRIATIC SEA, ON THE COAST OF TURKEY.

5 Vegia e, 55 m. in circumference. Osfera i.

Arbe, c, 15 m. long and 8 broad.—Pago a, Luibo b, Scarda n.

Grande or Grassa g, 30 m. long and 6 broad.

Lefina d, 50 m. long and 10 broad.

1. Corfu, (*Corcyra*). 50 m. long and 15 broad. Contains 2 cities and upwards of 100 villages. It is noted for honey, wax, oil, and delicious fruits. The city of Corfu is an archbishop's see.

2. St. Maura. 22 m. long and 15 broad. A very strong and populous island.

3. Cephalonia. 50 m. long and 28 broad. Populous and rich. Produces abundance of honey, wax, oil, wine, and silk. It is defended by a very strong fortress on the top of a mountain.

4. Zant. 23 m. long and 20 broad. Contains about 40 villages. It is a bishopric under Corfu. Produces abundance of olives and grapes, which are called raisins of Zant or Corinth.

The Venetians have still two fortresses on the island of Candia, besides the island of Tenos or Tino, near Negropont, famous for figs and silk.

PRINCIPAL SEA PORTS IN THE ITALIAN STATES.

Venice, Loretto, in the Adriatic sea; Tarento, at the south; Naples, Rome, Leghorn, Lucca, Genoa, Oneglia, and Nice, on the west.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is pure, healthful, and mild, except in the north, where among the mountains, and the glaciers of Savoy and Piedmont, it is very sharp. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces all the comforts and luxuries of life in great abundance. Each state produces some peculiar excellency. The general produce however consists in wine, oil, olives, and all kinds of the most delicious fruits and silk, which is the staple of the Italian manufactures.

COMMERCE.] Consists in raw and wrought silks, velvets, oil, fruits, and wine. **MONEY.]**

REVENUE.] Of all Italy, 5,000,000*l*.

MONEY.] Every state has its own coin. The subjoined is the current money at Leghorn and Florence.

			£.	s.	d.
1 Denari	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
4 Denari	-	1 Quatrini	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
12 Denari	-	1 Soldi	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Quatrini	-	1 Craco	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{6}$
8 Cracas	-	1 Quilo	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Soldi	-	1 Lire	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Lires	-	1 Piastre of Ex.	0	4	2
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires	-	1 Ducat	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires	-	1 Pistole	0	15	6

STRENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES.

Of the Pope—5,000 troops. Of Sardinia—24,000 troops and 34 ships. Of Venice—28,000 troops and 60 ships. Of the two Sicilies—27,000 troops and 32 vessels; which, with the rest of the states, amount to about 116,000 troops.

POPULATION.] Of Italy about 16,000,000.

The Italians are well made, sober, and moderate in their living, but dirty and disgusting in their houses. They are famous for vocal and instrumental music, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c. They are reckoned vindictive, superstitious, and revengeful. The marriage tie is little regarded in Italy, particularly in the states of Venice, where every wife has her gallant, with whom she keeps company with little ceremony, and without offence on either side. The accommodations in travelling are disagreeable; the beds are coarse and the linen dirty; men, not women, make the beds, and, if permitted, do all the petty offices of a chambermaid: they never scower their pewter, and wiping is the only cleaning their knives and forks have.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholic: under 38 archbishops, and many bishops, with the pope as the supreme head of the church.

UNIVERSITIES.] Rome, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Milan, Verona, Pavia, Bologna, Pisa, Naples, Salerno, Perugia, and Venice.

LANGUAGE.] A corrupt Latin, very harmonious and pleasant, and therefore well adapted to music: it is spoken best at Rome, and most cultivated at Florence. Their paternoster is: Padre nostro, che sei nel cielo, sia sanctificato ill tuo nome; ill tuo regno venga; la tua volonta sia fatta, Sic come in ciel cosi anche in terra: dacci oggi ill nostro pane cotidiano: e rimettici i nostri debita, sic come noi ancora rimettiamo a' nostri debitori; enon inducici in tentatione, ma liberaci dal maligno; perioche tuo e il regno, e l'a potenza, a la gloria in sempiterno, Amen.

ITALY, ancient ITALIA.

Called also Hesperia, Saturnia, Latium, Tyrrhena, Magna Græcia, Aufonia, Oenotria, and was divided into north and south. The northern part contained Gallia Cisalpina or Citerior, Circumpadana or Togata, Gallia and Italia Subalpina, Etruria or Thuscia, Umbria, Sabina, and Latium.

GALLIA CISALPINA contained five provinces, viz. 1. **Venetia**: chief town Patavium, Padua, Concordia, Treviso, and Vicetia. Inhabitants the Histri and Veneti. 2. **Pars Rhætia**: chief town Tridentum, (*Trent*). 3. **Gallia Transpadana**: towns Mantua, Cremona, Verona, Comum, Mediolanum, Ticinum, Milan, Taurinum. Inhabitants Euganei, Vennonnes, Triumphini, Camuni, Stæni, Ragusci, Suanetes, Insubres, Brixentes, Calucones, Cenomani, Orobii, Acerræ, Lævi, Libicii, Lepontii, Salassi, Taurini, Segusini. 4. **Gallia Cispadana**: chief towns Parma, Ravenna, Mutina, (*Modena*). Inhabitants the Anamani, Boii, Lingones, Senones. 5. **Liguria**: chief towns Genoa, Clastidum, and Nice. Inhabitants the Ligures, Vediantii, Intemelii, Ingauni, Vagienni, Statielli, Vechelii.

ETRURIA or **TUSCIA** was divided into Trans Arnun and Cis Arnun. Etruria Trans Arnun: chief town Lucca. Etruria Cis Arnun: chief towns Volaterræ, Rufellæ, Colonia Julia, Tarquinii, Cere, Veii, Sutrium, Ferentinum, Clusium, Arretium, Cortona, Perugia. Inhabitants the Rufellani, Vetulonii, Tarquinii, Cerætani, Viçentes, Volfinii, Falisci, Clusini, Arretini, Cortonenses, Perusini.

UMBERIA was divided into Trans-Apenninum and Cis Apenninum: chief towns Ariminum, Pisaurum, Camerinum, Sarfina and Tiferinum Tiberinum, Iguvium, Fulginium, Ameria, Interamna. Inhabitants the Vilumbri and Olumbri.

SABINA was divided into Cis Velinum and Trans Velinum: towns Reate, Nursia, Palanteum, Amiternum, Cures.

LATIUM: chief towns Roma, Ostia, Laurentum, Lavinium, Aricia, Tusculum, Tusculanum-Ciceronis, Præneste, Antium, Arpium, (the birth place of Cicero and Marius,) and Astura, (where Cicero was assassinated). Inhabitants the Rutuli, Volsci, Aurunci, Henrici and Æqui.

SOUTHERN ITALY contained three provinces, viz. Samnium, Campania, and Magna-Græcia. Chief towns: Ancona, Cingulum, Larinum, Corfinum, Sulmo, Beneventum, Caudium, Æcæ, Rufæ, Aquilonia, Compsa, Picentia, Tarentum, Manduria, Salentia, Brundisium, Hydrus, Castrum-Minervæ.

SAMNIUM was inhabited by the Picentes, Vestini, Marucini, Frentani, Piligni, Marfi, Samnites, Hirpini, chief town Picentia (*Vicencia*).

CAMPANIA contained the Campani, Picentini.

MAGNA GRÆCIA was divided into Apulia and Oenotria. Inhabitants the Salentini, Calabri, Lucani, and Bruttii.

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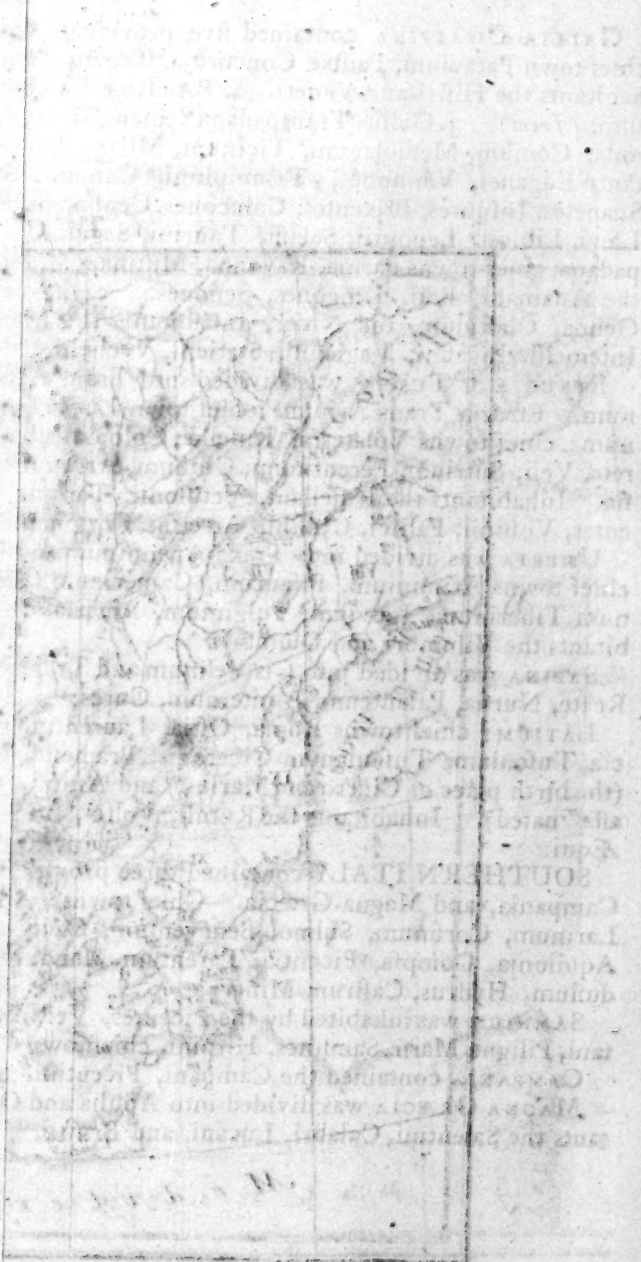
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TURKEY



Flags of TURKEY



TURKEY.

Length 1000 miles | Lat. between 36° and 49° N.
 Breadth 900 | Long. between 17° and 40° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Hungary, Poland and Russia.
 East. Black sea, straits of Bosphorus, sea of Marmora,
 and Archipelago, which separate it from Asia.
 West. Gulf of Venice or Adriatic sea.
 South. Mediterranean sea.

Longest day { in the north, 15 h. 40m.
 in the south, 13 h. 50m.

Climates, - between the 5th and 9th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

TURKEY, or the Ottoman empire, was the ancient country of the Scythes or Tartars and Greeks, so famous for their wisdom, learning, and valour. In the 14th century, the successors of Othoman or Osman, passed over from Natolia or Asia-Minor, and made themselves masters of Constantinople. Mahomet II. took it from Constantine Paleologue XV. the last of the Roman Greeks.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic. The Grand Seignor is absolute master of the lives and property of his subjects, who are all born his slaves. The prime minister of state is stiled Grand Visir, who is lieutenant-general of the empire. The second is stiled Caimacan, who is governor of Constantinople. The captain pacha is High Admiral of the fleet. Beglerbeys, hospodars, &c. are the governors general of provinces and sangiacs. The under governors are called beys.

ROYAL STYLE.] The Grand Seignor, Grand Turk, Sultan or Highness. By the Turks—The Shadow of God, a God on earth, brother to the sun and moon, disposer of all earthly crowns.

The court is sometimes called the Sublime Port.

PRESENT REIGNING SULTAN.] Selim III. He ascended the throne in 1789.

SEAS.] Black or Uxine sea, Marmora sea *m*, Propontis, Archipelago, Aegean or Egeum sea, on the east; Mediterranean sea, on the south; Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, on the west.

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS, (*denoted in the map by small Roman letters.*) Gulf of Lepanto, or Corinth, (*Corinthiacus*) *a*, north of the Morea; gulf of Coran, (*Messeniacus Sinus*), *b*; gulf of Niapolidi Romania, (*Argolicus Sinus*) *c*, where are the remains of the temple of Neptune; gulf of Athens, (*Saronicus Sinus*) *d*; gulf of Salonica, (*Thermaicus Sinus*) *e*; gulf of Talanta, *i*; gulf of Cassandra, (*Toronaicus*) *n*; gulf of Mt. Santa, (*Singiticus*) *r*; gulf of Contessa, (*Strymonicus*) *s*.

STRAITS.] Gallipoli, Dardanel, or Helespont, *i*, at the south of the Morea; so named from Helle, who, in her flight from her stepmother, fell from the golden ram and was drowned in it. Bosphorus of Thrace, *h*, at the entrance into the Black sea.

U a

CAPES.]

CAPES.] Matapan, *Cm*, at the south of the Morea; St. Anzolo, 2 Schilli, 3, Colone, 4, Mantello, 5, Canistra, 6, Ninfeo, 7.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.] Parnassus, Helicon, Cytheron, Carydale, and Delphi, in Achaia; Pindus, Olympus, Offa, Æta, and Pelion, in Thessalonia; Argentum, in Bulgaria; Athos, in Macedonia.

RIVERS.] Nieper, Bog, Neister, Danube, Maruz, Veralafe.

TURKEY is divided into 13 divisions, (denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to XII. and M.

provinces.	sq. miles.	capitals.
I. Romania,	21200	Constantinople.
II. Bulgaria,	17000	Scopio.
III. Bessarabia,	8000	Bender.
* IV. Budziac Tartary,		Oczakow.
V. Moldavia,	26000	Jassy.
VI. Walachia,	10500	Tergowisc.
VII. Servia,	22520	Belgrade.
VIII. Bosnia,	8640	Seraio.
IX. Albania,	6375	Chimæra,
X. Macedonia,	18980	Salonica.
XI. Thessalia,	4656	Larissa.
XII. Achaia,	3420	Larta.
M, Morea,		Corinth.

* *Budziac Tartary*, with the whole territory lying between the Bog and Niester, was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Jassy 1791.

I. ROMANIA, part of ancient Thraciæ, called Hellepontiacæ or Urbana Provincia and Pallene.

1. Constantinople, (*Bisantium*). By the Turks Stambol. Grecian Patriarchate. Lat. 41° long. 29°. On the west side of the Bosphorus. 1320 m. SE from London. The seat of the Ottoman government. It is one of the largest cities in the world, divided into 5 parts, viz. the city of Constantinople, Pera, Tophana, Pacha, and Galata. The city, which is of a triangular form, with the seraglio or palace in one of the angles, commands a delightful prospect of the coast of Lesser Asia. It is inhabited chiefly by merchants and tradesmen, mostly Jews. Pera is inhabited by the ambassadors and other foreigners, who are not permitted to reside in the city. The public buildings are grand, especially the mosque of St. Sophia, which in some respects is said to exceed St. Peter's at Rome. The seraglio is the largest and perhaps the most sumptuous palace in the world: it is surrounded with a strong high wall, with 9 gates, and is defended by several towers, battlements, &c. This city suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1754. In 1784 a dreadful fire consumed near 10,000 houses. Inhabitants about 900,000.

2. Galatæ. The port of trade for Constantinople, where the customs are taken.—3. Ayade. On the Black sea.

4. Andrianople, (*Presla* and *Andrianopolis*). On the Maruz. Greek Archbp. A pleasant city, often visited by the Sultan. This is the general

general rendezvous of the Ottoman army, and was the seat of the Turkish government from the year 1362 till 1543.

5. Rouze.—6. Burgas.

7. Phillippopoli. On the Maruz. A large populous town.

8. Stalimaki.—9. Trojanopoli. On the Maruz. Greek archbp.

10. Enos.—11. Gallipoli. On the strait of Hellespont. Bp. A large and rich city. The residence of the grand pacha, or high admiral of the Ottoman fleet. This strait is defended by two castles; one on the European side called Rumelia, the other on the Asiatic shore, called Natoli. These were the ancient Sesos and Abidos.

12. Rodosto.

II. BULGARIA.

1. Scopia. In a plain. A Latin and Greek archbp. A large and populous town, in the road from Belgrade to Constantinople. In 347 a council was held here to give judgement between St. Athanese and the Ariens.

2. Nicpoki. On the Danube. Latin and Greek bp. A large city, noted for a victory that Bajazet emperor of the Turks obtained over Sigismund king of Hungary 1396: in this battle the Turks lost 60,000 and the Christians 20,000.

3. Silistria. On the Danube. A strong town.

4. Mankalia, or Tomis-Wara. A very ancient town, to where Ovid was exiled.—5. Provat.

6. Varna. A neat town and port, famous for a victory the Turks obtained over the Hungarians in 1444.—7. Ternobo.

8. Rehova.—9. Widdin.

III. BESSARABIA.

1. Bender, or Tekin. On the Niefter. A very strong town. The residence of the pacha of the province. It is noted for the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat at Pultava by the Russians in 1709. This town was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored in 1791.

2. Belgorod, or Bialogrod, or Akerman. A large and strong town.

3. Kilia.—4. Ismail, or Ismailon. At the mouth of the Danube. A very strong and important town. It was taken by the Russians 1790, but restored in 1791.—5. Renii.

IV. BUDZIAC TARTARY.

1. Oczakow, the capital (*See Russia, page 165*).

V. MOLDAVIA.

1. Jassy. On the Pruth. A large town.

2. Chotzim, or Cotchim. On the Niefter. A very strong place. On the borders of Poland. Noted for a great victory obtained by the Poles over the Turks 1678.—3. Romanci.—4. Waslow.

5. Bacon.—6. Buzantia.—7. Falczim.—8. Tecuez.

VI. WALACHIA.

1. Tergovisc. On the Jalonitz. A large and populous town, but badly built and very dirty.

2. Buchoresti. A very strong town. Here is a Greek printing-office.—3. Rufci.—4. Caracal.—5. Brancovam.—6. Czernez.

7. Bistrifa.—8. Rukary.—9. Ovidia.

VII. SERVIA.

1. Belgrade, (*Alba Graca*). At the conflux of the Save and Danube. A very strong place. Was taken by the Austrian army 1789, but restored in 1791.

2. Semendria, or Zenderew, i. e. St. Andrew. On the Danube.

3. Kufkain.—4. Jagodina.

5. Nissa. On the Nissava. A strong town, taken by the Austrians 1689 and 1717.—6. Pristin.—7. Saba.—8. Pechia.—9. Prisrend.

VIII. BOSNIA, part of ancient Illyricum.

1. Seraio, or Bosna-Serai. Bp. A trading town, burnt by the imperialists 1697. The bishop is suffragant to Collocza in Hungary.

2. Mostar.—3. Sale.—4. Narenza.

5. Ragusa. A port and archbp. Capital of its own republic. Its government is aristocratic, similar to that of Venice. The senate is composed of 60 members, and the doge is chosen monthly. The Ragusans pay a tribute to the Turks whom they fear, to the Venetians whom they despise, and to the emperor and pope to keep them in a good humour.—6. Cartaro. A strong place.

The States of ancient Greece are divided into 5 provinces, viz. Albania, Macedonia, Thessalia, Achaia, and Morea, and were founded by Javan or Ion, the fourth son of Japhat.

IX. ALBANIA, (*Epirus*), by the Turks, Arnaut.

1. Chimara. A good port.—2. Valona. A port and bishop's see.

3. Durazo, (*Epidamne*). Port and archbishop's see.—4. Beligrad.

5. Graja.—6. Diberi.—7. Scutari. On the Lenta. Bp.

8. Arta, or Ambracia, at the south.

X. MACEDONIA, (*Emathia*), by the Turks Comenolitari, was divided into 4 parts, viz. Emania, Edonia, Migdonia, Pelagonia.

1. Salonichi, or Salonica, (*Thessalonica* and *Therma*). On its own gulf. A Greek archbp. The Jews have almost the whole commerce. The inhabitants of this city were the Thessalonians, to whom St. Paul wrote two epistles. Some miles west from Athens is the town of Pella, famous for the birth of Philip and of his son Alexander the Great.

2. Strymon.—3. Contessa.—4. Bolina.

5. Agios Laura. On Monte Sancto (*Atbos*). Famous for 23 Greek monasteries, out of which the bishops under the patriarch of Constantinople are chosen. This mount is so high that in the evening the shadow extends 60 miles.—6. Stobi.—7. Ilbib.—8. Bagni.

9. Philippi. The town of the Philippians; to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle from Rome. In the plains near this town Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus and Mark Anthony, 42 years before Christ. St. Paul resided here when he wrote his two epistles to the Corinthians.

XI. THESSALIA,

1. Larissa. On the Penece. Near mount Ossa. Archbp. This town is famous for the birth of Achilles the hero of Homer, and for being the residence for some time of Philip king of Macedonia. The grand seignor has a palace here.

2. Volo, (*Pagar*). Was formerly a good port and arsenal, till the Venetians destroyed it.—3. Zuchria.—4. Veria.—5. Jamia.

6. Tarfa,

6. Tārfa, or Pharfalia. Noted for the victory of Julius Cæsar over Pompey 48 years before Christ.—7. Melitea

In this province are the mounts of Olympus, Ossa, Pindus, Ceta.

XII. ACHAIA and LIVADIA. Bœotia.

1. Larta. A port, on the ancient gulf of Ambracia. Archbp. Near here was the port of Aëgium, noted for the victory of Octavius or Augustus over Mark-Anthony, 31 years before Christ.

2. Lepanto, (*Naupactus*). On its own gulf. A very strong place, taken from the Venetians in 1498 by Bajazet II.

3. Delphos, or Castri, or Salona. Near mount Parnassus. Famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo. It contains about 200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Christians.

4. Livadia, (*Lebadia*). Near mount Helicon. A large town. Bp. suffragant to Athens. Has a great trade in wool, corn, and rice.

5. Athens, (*Atina*, *Athenæ*, or *Setines*). Archbp. On the gulf of Engia. Was the most considerable city of Greece, and the seat of the celebrated republic of the Athenians. Here is an ancient temple of Minerva still in good state, and many other remains of antiquities. Near Athens is a wood of olive-trees 6 miles long. St. Paul resided here for some time.

6. Negropont, (*Chalcis*). On the Eubea, now Euripe; over which is a stone and a draw-bridge. The strait, on which this town stands, is remarkable for the irregularity of the ebb and flow of the tide. Between the 9th and the 13th, and between the 21st and 26th of every month, it rises and falls 14 times a day. The famous mounts Parnassus and Helicon are in this province.

M. MOREA, ancient PELOPONESUS. Is divided into Clarence at the north; Sâcamî, on the east; Belvedera, on the west.

1. Corinth, or Coranto, (*Corinthus*). A small place, with a strong castle. This was the capital of the celebrated republic of the Corinthians. It was destroyed by the Consul Minimus 143 years before Christ, but rebuilt by Julius Cæsar. It is famous for the residence of St. Paul, when he wrote his epistle to the Romans.

2. Argos. Was the capital of a noted kingdom of that name.

3. Castri, (*Hermione*).

4. Mistra, (*Lacedæmon*, or *Sparta*). Defended by a strong castle on the top of mount Tagetus. Here are several fine mosques and churches built out of the ancient ruins.—5. Zarix.—6. Colokythia.

7. Coron, (*Corona*). On its own gulf. A strong town.

8. Modon, (*Methone*). A good port, defended by a strong castle.

9. Navarino. The best harbour in the Morea. It is strongly fortified.—10. Arcadia.—11. Chiarenza, or Clarence.

12. Patras, or Badra, (*Patræ*). On its own gulf. Archbp. A very strong place. The country round is noted for oranges, lemons, and cedar trees. Near here is a cypress tree, said to be the biggest and oldest in the world: it measures 18 feet round.

13. Olimpia. Famous for the games which were formerly celebrated here: they were instituted by Hercules anno mundi 1308, (*see page 8.*)

14. Napolidi of Romania. Is defended by a strong citadel. Inhabitants about 60,000, mostly Greeks.—15. Magalopotis.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA, OR ARCHIRELAGO AND LEVANT, (denoted in the map by small italic letters).

a. Lemnos, or Stalimene. 25 m. in diameter. Produces corn and wine, and is famous for its mineral earth called Terræ Lemna.

b. St. Eftrale.—*c.* Mitelene, or Lesbos. 60 m. long. Noted for the number of philosophers it produced formerly.

d. Tenedos, opposite to old Troy. Famous for being mentioned by Virgil as the place to which the Greeks retired. *e.* Sciros.

f. Scio, or Chios. NE from Negropont. 100 m. in circumference. Produces excellent wine, oil, silk, and the mastic tree. Manufactures are silk, velvet, gold and silver stuffs, &c. It is famous for the birth of Homer. *g.* Nicaria.

h. Samos. 25 m. in diameter. Is famous for a wine called the muscadine sanian, wool, silk, oil, pomegranates, &c. Here are the ruins of the temple of Juno, who, as well as Pythagoras, was born here.

i. Naxia. Famous for its fine marble and several remains of antiquities. *k.* Paros. Noted for its fine marble and ancient ruins.

l. Patmos. About 9 m. in diameter. Famous for its harbour, and for a cave wherein St. John is supposed to have written the Apocalypse.

m. Delos, or Ortygia. The chief of the Cyclades, which are 50 in number. It is famous for the birth of Apollo and Diana, the ruins of whose temples are still visible.—*n.* Zia, at the north of Delos.

j. Stampalia.—*s.* Andros.—*x.* Santorin, (*Calista* and *Thera*). Near this island, in 1707, another arose from the bottom of the sea.

r. Cerigo, (*Cytherea*). At the south of the Morea. About 20 m. diameter. Rocky and mountainous. Noted for the residence of Venus.—*p.* Salamis, in the gulf of Athens.

y. Taso (*Thafus*). NW from Lemnos.

RHODES. 60 m. long and 25 broad. Abounds in wine and fruits. The town of Rhodes stands on the side of a hill, surrounded with fine gardens. This is the grand arsenal for the Ottoman fleet. Rhodes is famous for the brass Colossus, which formerly stood over the entrance of the port: it was so high as to admit ships to pass between its legs, and was one of the seven wonders of the world.

CANDIA, (Crete). 200 m. long and 60 m. broad. Famous for its 200 cities, for the birth of Jupiter, and for being the seat of legislature of ancient Greece. This island was many years in possession of the Venetians, who held out a siege against the Turks from 1646 till 1670, when the garrison made an honourable capitulation. This siege cost the Turks 180,000 men, and the Venetians 80,000. In this island is the famous mount Ida, and Lethe, the river of oblivion.—Towns. 1. Settia.—2. Candia.—3. Retims, near which is mount Ida.—4. Canea

ISLANDS ON THE WEST COAST. Belonging to Venice.

s. Zante. Produces abundance of currants, grapes, and wine.

q. Cephalonia.—Towns. 1. Asso, Santo, (*Scala*). On this isle is the temple of Jupiter.

w. St. Maura and Isola del Campare, (*Ithaca*, or *Seucadia*). The birth place and kingdom of Ulysses.

z. Corfu. The seat of the governor of the other Venetian islands.

The Crimea, in the Black sea. See page 166.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS. Besides the Turkey empire in Asia, Egypt, the kingdom of Barca (ancient Lybia), and the states of Barbary, are tributary to the Sultan.

SEA PORT TOWNS.] Constantinople, Contessa, Salonica, Lepanto, Coron, Modon.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is temperate, the soil every where rich, but agriculture is greatly neglected. The general produce is oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, excellent raisins, figs, almonds, olives, cotton, and various drugs. The horses are excellent, and the cattle large. Birds of prey and tame fowl are in great plenty. Turkey marble is reckoned the best in Europe.

COMMERCE.] (*See Asiatic Turkey*).

REVENUE.] Of the whole empire, about 40,000,000. a great part of which arises from a capitation tax on those subjects who are not Mahometans: the rich pay 30s. tradesmen 15s. and the common labourers about 7s. per annum.

MONEY.

			l.	s.	d.
1 Mangar	-	-	0	0	0 1/2
4 Mangars	-	1 Asper	0	0	0 3/4
3 Aspers	-	1 Parac	0	0	1 1/2
5 Aspers	-	1 Bestic	0	0	3
10 Aspers	-	1 Ostic	0	0	6
20 Aspers	-	1 Solota	0	1	0
20 Aspers	-	1 Piastre (imaginary).	0	4	0
100 Aspers	-	1 Caragrouch	0	5	0
10 Solotas	-	1 Xeriff	0	10	0

STRENGTH.] 400,000: of whom 20,000 are horse guards (called Spahis), and 40,000 are foot guards (called Janizaries). The Turkish standard consists of a certain number of horse tails, which are painted red and fastened to the end of a long staff, with a large gilt ball on the top. By the number of these tails the different grades in the army are distinguished. The grand seignor has 7, the grand vizir 5, a grand beglerbey 3, a pacha 2, and a bey 1.

POPULATION in all the Turkish dominions.] 40,000,000.

The Turks in general are tall, of a grave and solid turn of mind, proud, courageous, but unacquainted with the arts and sciences: they sit cross-legged upon mats. The use of gold or silver spoons and drinking wine is forbid; but they drink coffee, chew opium, and smoke tobacco: they count their days from the sun rising to sun setting: they breakfast as soon as they rise in the morning, dine at 11 o'clock, and sup about six in the evening; they neither use knife nor fork, but eat with their fingers. Their salutation is by an inclination of the head, with the right hand on the breast. Their diversions are chess and draughts. The men wear their beards to a great length, shave their heads, and leave a lock on the crown: they wear a turban on their heads, which they never take off but when they wash themselves or retire to sleep. None but Mahometans are permitted to wear white turbans. Polygamy extends to four wives, their laws allow no more at a time, but they may keep as many concubines as they can maintain. Marriages in this country are chiefly negotiated by the ladies.

RELI-

RELIGION.] Mahometanism. The head of which is the grand mufti, who refides in the palace with the grand feignor. The other orders of clergy are called Imans, Hodgiate, Muérins, and Dervizes. Thefe are priests who lead a retired life, and praftife aftrology and foretel future events. The Mahometan fabbath is held on Friday.

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Sclavonic, and Greek, mixed with a dialect of the Arabic, Perfic, and Syriac. The paternoster as ufed by the Christians is: Pater Hemas opiofiffo ees tos ouranous: bagiofthito to onoma fou: na erti he bafilia fou: to thelema fou na genetez itzon en te-ges os is ton ouranon: to ptfomi hemas doze hemas femorem: kæ fi chorafe hemos ta crimata hemon itzone' kæ hemas fichorafomen ekinous opou: mas adikounkæ men ternes hemaïs is to pirafmo, alla fofon hemas apo to kaxo, Amen.

Ancient TURKEY

Comprehended a part of Illyricum, Dacia, (on the north and weft), and Greece on the fouth.

ILLYRICUM contained Dalmatia, Servia, Bofnia, Croafia, Moriachia, Iftria, Carniola, Carinthia, Stiria. Inhabitants the Japodes, Liburni, Autariatae, Scordifci, and Vardæi.

DACIA was divided into Dacia Vera, Jazyges, Metanaftæ, and Mæfia. Inhabitants the Dardani, Tricornefii, Timachi, Myfi, Scythæ, Triballi, Celigerri.

GREECE was divided into Regnum, Macedonicum, and Græcia Vera.

Macedonia contained Theffali, Epirus, Thracia.

Græcia Vera was divided into Achaia or Hellas, Peloponnefus, and Infulæ.

Achaia, Attica. The chief towns were Athenæ, Phalereus, Muni-
chia, Piræus, Eleufis, Acharnæ, Marathon, Decelia, Panormus.

Megaris. Town—Megara.

Bæftia. Towns—Thebæ, Platae, Leuctra, Afcra (noted for the birth of Hefiod), Chæroneæ (the native place of Plutarch).

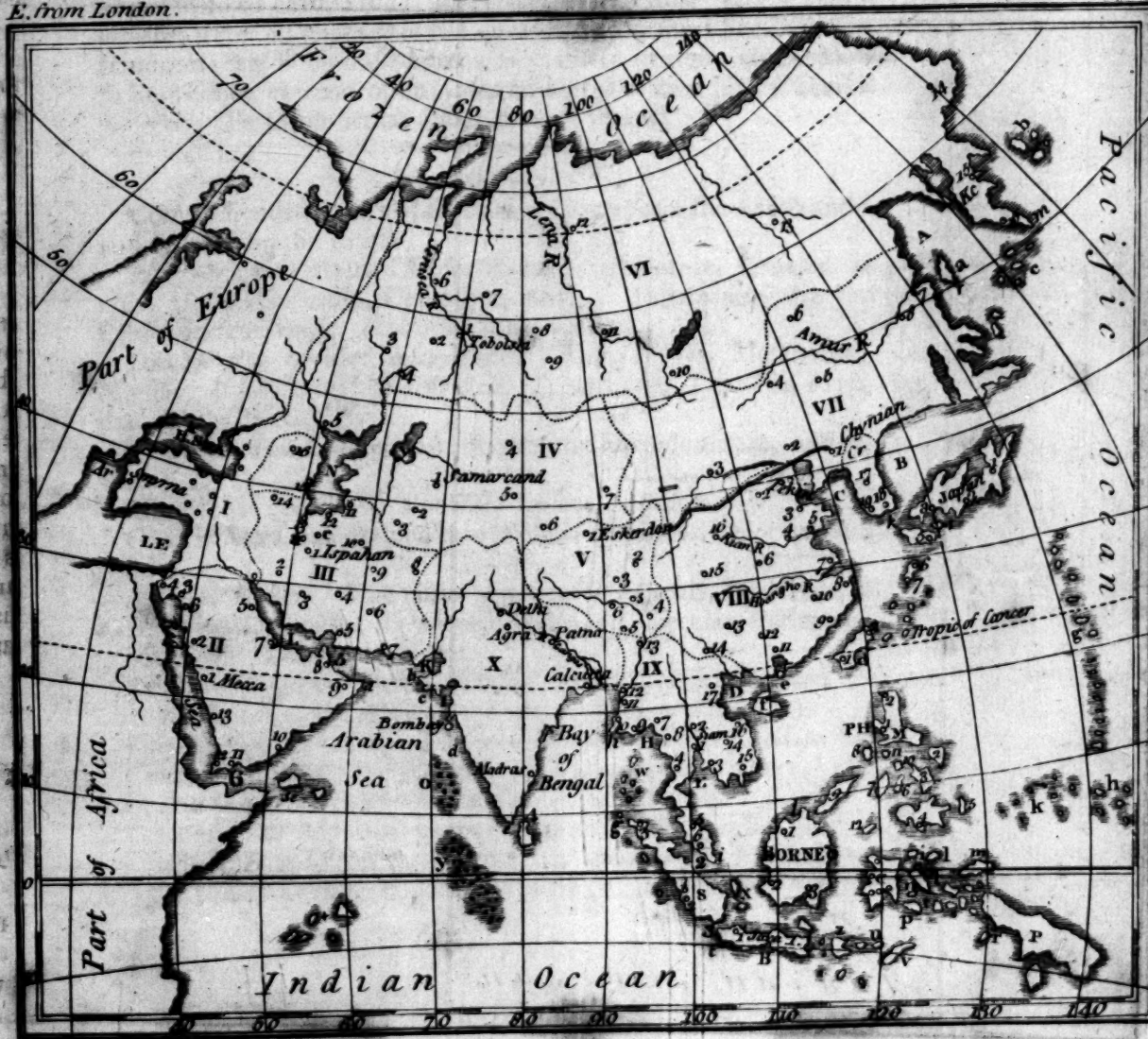
Phocis, now Livadia. Town—Delphi.—Tetrapolis, or Doris.

Locris. Famous for the paff of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas, with 400 Greeks, withftood the whole Perfian army. Ætolia.

Peloponnefus contained part of Achaia, (in the middle), Achaia (at the north), Argolis (on the north-eaft), Laconia and Meflenia (on the fouth), Elis (on the weft), and Arcadia (in the middle).

ASIA

E. from London.



FLAGS of ASIA



A S I A.

Length from E to W 4740 miles. | Lat. between 0° and 80°
 Breadth from N to S 4380 miles. | Long. between 27° and 180°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Frozen ocean.
 East. Pacific or Eastern ocean, and straits of Berings,
 which separates it from America.
 South. Indian or Southern ocean.
 West. Europe, sea of Asof, Black sea, strait of Bosphorus,
 sea of Marmora, Hellespont, Archipelago, Levant,
 Africa, and Red sea.
 Longest day { in the north, about 4 months.
 in the south, about 12 hours.

Asia is therefore contained in the 24th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 4th of months.

ASIA is the largest part of the eastern continent. It was here the all-wise Creator manifested himself to mankind in the creation of our first parents, and in the grand work of our redemption by the birth and sufferings of our blessed Saviour: It was in Asia the ancient and new laws were promulgated; from whence the true religion, the arts, sciences, &c. sprang up, and where the transactions recorded in the holy scriptures were brought to pass: in fine, Asia was the seat of the great and powerful monarchies of the Assyrians, Medes, Babylonians, and Persians. On the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms as far as the Ganges. At length the Mahometans or Saracens spread their devastations over this continent, and thus the ancient splendour of this once flourishing part of the world was destroyed for ever.

THE GRAND DIVISIONS OF ASIA.

(Denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to X.)

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	
<i>divisions.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>	<i>divisions.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
I. Turkey Asiatic.	Smyrna.	La Turquie Asiatique.	Smyrne.
II. Arabia.	Mecca.	L'Arabie.	La Mecque.
III. Persia.	Ispahan.	La Perse.	Ispahan.
IV. Independent Tartary.	Samarcand.	La Tartarie Independante.	Samarcande.
V. Mogulean Tartary.	Eskerdon.	Le Tibet.	Eskerdon.
VI. Siberia, or Russian Tartary.	Tobolsk.	La Tartarie Russe.	Tobol.
VII. Chinese Tartary.	Chynian.	La Chine.	Pekin.
VIII. China.	Pekin.	La Tartarie Chinoise.	Chinyang.
IX. Eastern Peninsula.	Siam & Pegu.	La Presqu'isle Orientale.	Siam or Juthia, et Pegu.
X. Western Peninsula, and Indostan.	Delhi.	{ La Presqu'isle Occidentale, et L'Indostan.	Dely.

SEAS.]

SEAS.] Frozen ocean, at the north; Eastern or Pacific ocean, at the east; Indian or Southern ocean, at the south. A, sea of Kamchatka; B, sea of Korea; C, Yellow sea; D, sea or gulf of Tonkin; E, sea or gulf of Siam; H, sea or gulf of Pegu; Black sea; sea of Asoph, sea of Marmora, *Ar*, Archipelago, *LE*, Levant, at the west; Red sea (*Sinus Arabicus*), between Arabia and Africa.

GULFS AND BAYS.] Bay of Bengal, *I*; gulf or bay of Cambaye (*Sinus Calamba*), *K*; gulf or bay of Scinde, gulf of Ormus, *L* gulf of Persia (*Paradysus Adami*, or *Sinus Persicus*).

STRAITS.] Strait of Berings, between NE of Asia and NW of America; strait of Malacca and Sancoporas 2, between Sumatra and Malacca; strait of Sunda 3, between the islands of Java and Sumatra; Palk strait 4, between Ceylon isle and Indostan; strait of Ormus 5, between Persia and Arabia; strait of Babelmandel 6, at the entrance into the Red sea.

LAKES.] N, Caspian, commonly called sea, (*Mare Hyrcanum*), Arab, Baikal, Jangso or Palte; the last is famous for an island, on which resides Turcepamo or Lumissa, a woman deity. (*For the rest, see Asiatic Turkey.*)

PRINCIPAL CAPEs, (*denoted in the map by small Italic letters.*) *a* Rasfalgate, in Arabia; *b* Jaquet; *c* Diu, St. John, *d* Rama, on the Malabar coast; *e* Comorin, at the south; Galle point, south of Ceylon isle; *f* Guadaveri point, on the Coromandel coast; *h* Negrais point; *g* King's point, at the north of Sumatra; *i* Winnerou point, at the west of Java isle; *j* Romana, south of Malacca; *l* cape Henry, north of Borneo isle; *k* Ya, south of Korea; *r* cape Patience, south of Sagalin isle; *m* Shushu, south of Kamtschatka.

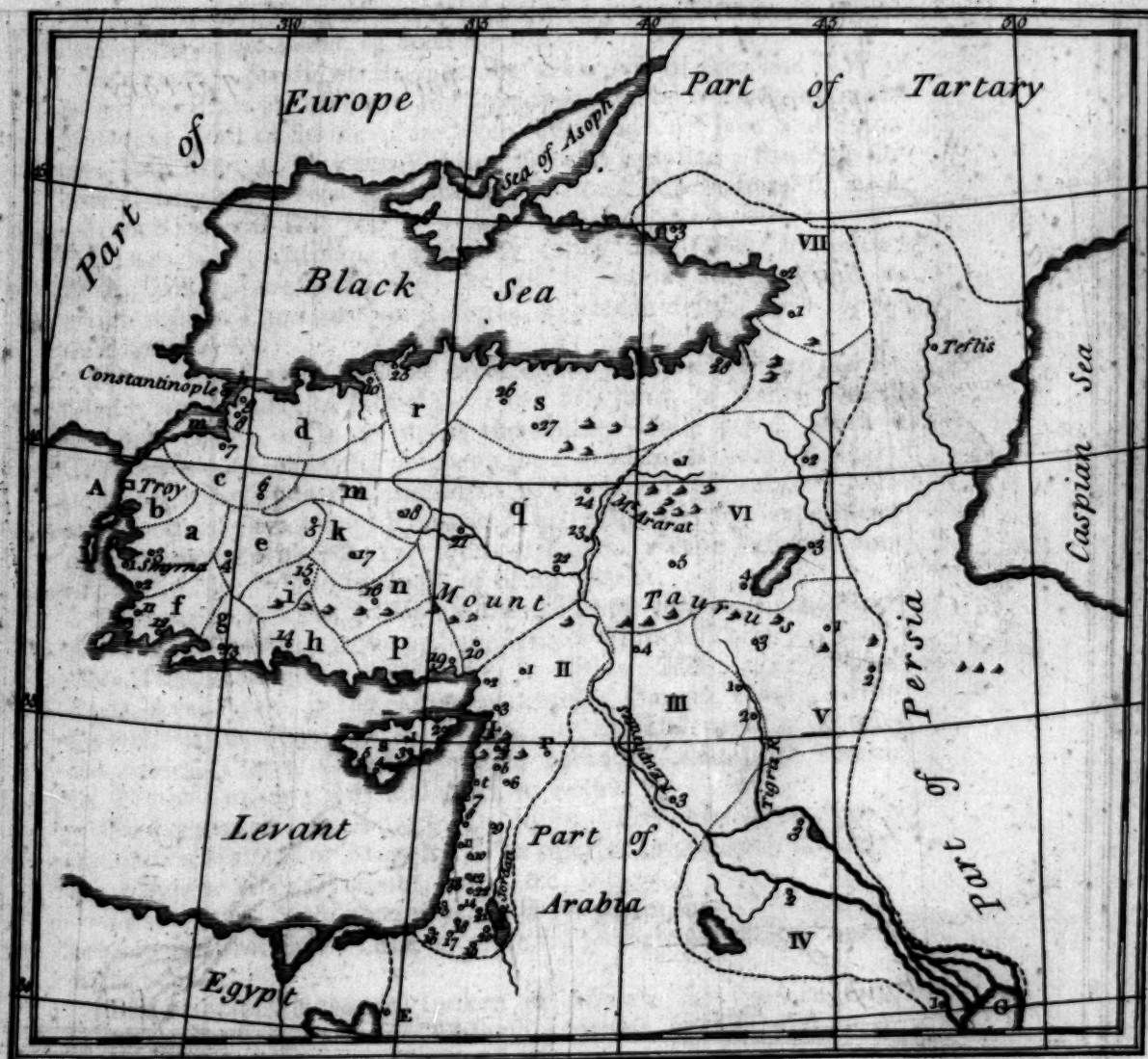
PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Wolga, Oby, Tobol, Jenisea, Lena, Moma, Anadir, in Siberia; Amur or Sahalien, in Chinese Tartary; Kian or Blue river, Hoang or Yellow river, in China; Menowkam, Menan, Pegu, Ava, Azem, in the eastern peninsula; Ganges, Ganza, Krishna, Caveri, in Indostan; Yark, Gehon, Sir, in Independent Tartary; Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, Jordan, Meander, Adonis or Abraham, in Asiatic Turkey; Kur and Aras, in Persia.

GOVERNMENTS IN ASIA.] Despotic. The chief sovereigns are Emperors, Sultans or Moguls. The inferior or tributary sovereigns, are Kings or Khans, Nabobs, Rajas, &c.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism, idolatry, paganism. The European settlements profess the same as professed in their respective countries in Europe.

The principal languages spoken in Asia are the modern Greek, Turkish, Russian, Tartarian, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, and the Arabic, besides the European in most towns of trade.

ASIATIC TURKEY



DIVISIONS.

Ancient.

- a. Lydia
- b. Eolia at North
- c. Ionia at S.W.
- d. Phrygia (minor)
- e. Mysia
- f. Bithnia
- g. Phrygia
- h. Iaria Doris
- i. Lycia
- j. Pamphylia
- k. Pisidia
- l. Lycania
- m. Galatia
- n. Isauria
- p. Cilicia
- q. Capadocia
- r. Paphlagonia
- s. Pontus
- II Syria
- III Diarbec
- IV Hae Arabia
- V Cordistan
- VI Turcomania
- VII Georgia

I. ASIATIC TURKEY.

Length 1000 miles.

Breadth 800

Lat. between 28° and 45°N.

Long. between 27° and 46°E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. The Black sea, and part of Russian Tartary.
 East. Persia.
 South. Arabia, and gulf of Persia G.
 West. Straits of Bosphorus i, sea of Marmora m, Hellespont h, Archipelago A, and Levant.
 Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 20 m.
 in the south, 13 hours 30 m.
 Climates, . between the 3d and 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.] Olympus (in the island of Cyprus), Taurus, Lebanon L, Daghistan or Ararat, Hermon, Ida.

LAKES.] Antioch, Aleppo, Damascus, Houle, Tabaria, Asphaltite or lake of Sodom, called the Dead sea, famous for being the place where the renowned towns of Sodom and Gomorrah stood.

DIVISIONS. (*Denoted in the map by Roman figures, from I. to VII.*)

I. Natolia.

II. Syria and Palestine, or Holy Land.

III. Diarbec, or Mesopotamia.

IV. Yrac-Arabia, or Chaldea.

V. Curdistan, or Assyria.

VI. Turcomania, or Armenia.

VII. Georgia.

I. NATOLIA, the ancient divisions of which were—a Lydia (containing Æolia at the north, and Ionia at the SW), b Phrygia Minor, c Mysia, d Bithynia, e Phrygia, f Caria-Doris, g Lycia, h Pamphylia, i Pisidia, k Lycaonia, m Galatia, n Isauria, p Cilicia, q Capadocia, r Paphlagonia, s Pontus.

1. Smyrna or Ismir, (*Ionia*). A port of good trade. The town contains 15 mosques, 7 synagogues, 3 Latin, 2 Greek churches, and 1 Armenian. Carries on a considerable trade in camelots, cottons, carpets, Turkey or red leather. The English, Dutch, and French merchants live here in great splendor.

2. Ajafalouk, (*Ephesus*). Noted for the temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was burnt down the night Alexander the Great was born. To the inhabitants of this town (the Ephesians,) St. Paul wrote an epistle from Rome. St. John died here.—3. Sardis.—4. Philadelphia.

Troy-ruins, or Illium, in Phrygia or Mæonia. The inhabitants, the Dardani or Trojans, were famous for holding out a siege of 10 years.

5. Eski-Hissar.—6. Kutaith or Chioutaye. On the Purfack. Has a noble castle on a hill, and was formerly the residence of the Grand Seigneur.

7. Burfa or Beroussah, (*Prusa in Phrygia*). Formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire. It is famous for tapestry.—8. Nicomedia.

9. Isnikmid.—10. Eriki.—11. Melitus, (*Melaxo or Melaxxa*).

12. Halicarnassus.—13. Gaza or Gazera. Was the chief place of the Philistines. It is now in ruins. *Chron. chap. x.*

14. Salalia

14. Salalia or Satalyali.—15. Ladikieth, (*Ladicta*). From this town St. Paul addressed his first epistle to Timothy.—16. Isauria.

17. Koneih or Cogni, (*Iconium*).—18. Ankarah or Angora, (*Ancyra*). The chief place of the Galatians, a colony of the Gauls, to whom St. Paul wrote an epistle from Rome.

19. Tarsus or Terasso, (*Tarsish*). Founded by Javan, and is famous for being the birth-place of St. Paul. *Isaiah* 23, and *Jonah* 1, 3.

20. Adana.—21. Akferai or Kaiferieth, (*Cesaria*).—22. Marasch.

23. Malatiah, (*Mosilene*).—24. Sivas.—25. Aynabuly. On the Black sea.

26. Amasie. Noted for being the birth-place of Strabo, an ancient geographer.—27. Tocat.

28. Trebifond or Terabefoun, (*Trapezus*). Noted for the residence of king Mithredates, and of the Amazons, a warlike race of women.

II. SYRIA and PALESTINE.

1. Aleppo, (*Berbea*). On the Koeic. A city of good trade in cottons, silks, camelots of goats hair, gall-nuts, excellent soap, drugs, various Persian articles, and exquisite fruits. Here are many grand mosques and public baths.

2. Alexandretta or Scanderoon. On the coast of this bay are the ruins of a building called Jonah's pillar, near the place where it is supposed Jonah was disgorged by the whale.

3. Antachia or Antakia, (*Antiochia*). Formerly a patriarchate, of which St. Peter was the first patriarch in the year 38. Trajan, the fourteenth Roman emperor, caused the bishop of Antioch to be torn in pieces by wild beasts in an amphitheatre at Rome.

4. Babec, (*Heliopolis* or *Cæsarea Philippi*). Near mount Lebanon. t Tripoli or Tarobolus. Was noted in the time of the crusades. The country round yields abundance of figs, sugar, and olives.

5. Kanobin. Near mount Lebanon.—6. Damascus. In a plain. Formerly the capital of Syria. It is the most ancient city in the world. Was famous in the time of Abraham.

7. Sidon, Seyde, or Said. In Phenicia. Founded by Canaan's eldest son. The inhabitants were the Sidonians. *Gen.* x. 15.

8. Sur or Tyre. The Tyrians were descended from the Sidonians. *Isaiah* xxiii.—9. Capernaum. In Galilee in Judea.—10. Nazareth.

11. Achre or Ptolemais. At the siege of this town Edward I. of England was wounded with a poisoned dagger, and his queen sucked out the venom, and thereby effected a cure.

12. Sabastia, (*Samaria*). Now in ruins. Was the chief town in Israel in the time of king David.—13. Jaffa, or Joppe. In ruins.

14. Jerusalem, (*Hierosolyma*). Lat. $31^{\circ}55'$ long. $35^{\circ}25'$. 1920 m. SE from London. Situate on mount Sion, having mount Olivet on the east, with the valley of Jehoshaphat between them: to the west was mount Gihon. It was the most celebrated city in the world for its beauty and riches. The temple was large enough to contain 300,000 people. For the description of which, public buildings, &c. see 1 *Kings*, c. vi. vii. and viii. 1 *Chron.* c. xxviii. v. 11. 2 *Chron.* c. iii. iv. and v. For its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 *Kings*, xxiv. and xxv. and *Mark* xiii. 1.—15. Askalon.

16. Gaza,

16. Gaza or Gazera. Sampson being prisoner here, carried the city gates away. *Judges* xvi.

17. Hebron or Kirjath Arba. Among hills. In the tribe of Judah. Famous for being the burial place of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the residence of king David. *Josh.* c. xiv, v. 15. and c. xv, v. 13, and c. xxi, v. 13. 1. *Kings* c. ii, v. 11.

18. Bethlehem or Ephrath. On a mountain. A small village. Famous for the birth of Christ, of king David, and of Benjamin, and for the death of Rachel. *Gen.* c. xxxv, v. 19, *Mic.* c. v, v. 2. *Mat.* c. ii, v. 1, *Luke* c. ii, v. 4.

19. Ammon. In Adgeloun. Was the chief city of the Ammonites.

20. Moab, or El Raba. On the Dead sea, d. Was the chief city of the Moabites.

21. Jericho, Rihiba, or Eriha. Founded by the Jebusites.

22. Sichem or Sichemæ, Naplosa, or Neapolis, or New Samaria, (*Salem*). Was the principal city in the tribe of Ephraim. In the valley between mount Ebal and Gerizim. Famous for being the burial place of Joseph and for Jacob's well. *Gen.* c. xii, v. 6, and c. xxxiii, v. 18. *Josh.* c. xxiv, v. 32. *John* c. iv, v. 6. and *Acts* c. vii, v. 16.

P, Tadmor, Tamar, or Palmyra. At the east of mount Lebanon. Founded by king Solomon. This was one of the most superb cities in the ancient world while in possession of the kings of Babylon.

E, Elath. At the north of the Red sea. Near this place David slew Goliath the famous champion of the Philistines. *Sam.* c. xvii, *Chron.* c. viii, v. 17.

III. DIARBEC, or MESOPOTAMIA.

1. Diarbek, or Diarbeker. A populous town, strongly fortified, with 72 great towers, &c. Has a good trade in cottons and Turkey leather.

2. Mouloul, or Mosul, or Arzerum, Ashur, or Assyria, (*Nineve*). Was the seat of the most powerful monarchy in the world: it subsisted near 1400 years under 40 kings, the first of whom was Nimrod. *See Gen.* chap. xiv, and 2 *Kings*, c. xv, v. 19, 29, c. xvii, v. 3, and c. xviii, v. 23.

3. Anna or Anah. On the Euphrates.

4. Orfa or Roha. Famous for Turkey leather.

IV. YRAC ARABIA.

1. Basha or Bassora. Near the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates. On the Persian gulf. Founded in 635. A place of great trade. Much frequented by the English, French, and Dutch.

2. Hella. On the Euphrates. Near here stood the famous city of Babylon, now in ruins, which no person can approach on account of the serpents, scorpions, &c. which breed here. This fulfils the prophecy of Isaiah, chap. 13.—3. Bagdad or Bacchiad. On the Tigris.

V. CURDISTAN.

1. Betlis. Subject to its own prince.

2. Erbil, or Erleta. In a plain. Famous for the last battle between Alexander and Darius, about 330 years before Christ, by which the former gained the Persian empire.—3. Amedia.

VI. TURCOMANIA, or ARMENIA.

1. Erzerum. Near the source of the Euphrates. A large town, surrounded by a mud wall.

2. Erivan.

2. Erivan.—3. Van. A strong fortress.—4. Tecovan.—5. Arziç.
VII. GEORGIA.

1. Cotatis.—2. Imirette.—3. Iſgavur, or Savatopoly.

S, CYPRUS ISLE. 150 m. long and 70 broad. Under the government of Aleppo. Contains the towns of—1. Nicosia.—2. Tamagaſta. 3. Salines.—4. Limafa.—5. Paphos. Cyprus is noted for the worſhip of Venus. The produce and trade conſiſts in cotton, ſilk, oil, raiſins, and exquisite wines, which are gathered round mount Olympus. This iſland was ſubdued by Richard I. of England: he loaded the Cyprian monarch with golden chains, and conferred the royal title on Guy de Luſignan king of Jeruſalem.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of Aſiatic Turkey is ſerene and ſalubrious. the ſoil fertile, and produces good wine, oil, honey, coffee, myrrh, frankincenſe, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, figs, dates, a variety of aromatic herbs and drugs, and abundance of ſilk: here are alſo many excellent ſprings. The camels are of the greateſt requeſt and the moſt uſeful of the animals. Of the birds, the oſtrich is remarkable for its tallneſs, its ſwiftness, and ſtupidity. This country produces all the metals that are to be found in Europe.

COMMERCE.] Conſiſts in cottons, carpets, leather, ſoap, ſkins, cotton, fruits, drugs, coffee, &c. The Engliſh take thither woollen cloths, tin, iron, hardware, clocks, watches, verdigris, ſpices, cochineal, and logwood. The balance of trade is in favour of the Engliſh nation.

RELIGION.] Mahometaniſm.

ARABIA. A Peninſula.

(See Map of Aſia).

Length 1300 miles. | Lat. between 13° and 31° N.
Breadth 1200 | Long. between 35° and 60° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Aſiatic Turkey.
East. Gulfs of Perſia and Ormus.
South. Indian ocean and ſtrait of Babelmandel.
West. Red ſea, and Iſmus of Suez, which unites it to Africa.

Longeſt day { in the north, 14 hours.
in the ſouth, 12 h. 30".

Climates, - 1ſt and 5th of ½ hours.

ARABIA is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Petrea at the north and weſt, Arabia Deſerta in the middle, Arabia Felix at the ſouth and eaſt.

1. Mecca. Lat. 21° 45' Long. 41°. Distance from London 2640 miles

miles SE. Famous for the birth of Mahomet. Here is a noble mosque, which some think was built by Adam: it has a hundred gates, over each is a window. Its cupola is covered with gold.

2. Medina. The burial place of Mahomet. Has a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and has 300 silver lamps, continually burning.—3. Ailah.—4. Suez.—5. Kankemah.—6. Mad.—7. Ahia.

8. Oman.—9. Muscat.—10. Kessm.

11. Aden. A port of good trade.—12. Mocho, or Moka. A port... Has a great trade in coffee.—13. Ghezan.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] In Arabia Deserta, the air is hot and burning, owing to the immense tracks of burning sand; which, when agitated by the wind, roll in high mountains like the waves of the sea, and sometimes bury whole armies and caravans.* The more fertile parts, especially Arabia Felix, (the ancient Seba, or Sheba, 1 *Kings*, x. and *Matt.* xii), produce a variety of drugs and fruits, viz. balm of Gilead, frankincense, aloes, myrrh, cassia, manna, cardemum, pepper, spikenard, cinnamon, pomegranates, figs, dates, coffee, honey, wax, and gums. The Arabian horses have ever been held in great esteem, and the introducing them into Great Britain has been attended with great success. Camels and dromedaries are the common beasts of burthen.

In Arabia Petrea are the mountains of Sinai (in the valley of which the Israelites encamped), and Horeb, where Moses tended the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he saw the burning bush. The former has two summits. On a large stone near Mt. Sinai is the mark of a beast's foot, which is said to be the print of Mahomet's camel. The Arabians shew the rock which Moses struck, from whence water flowed.

POPULATION.] About 12,000,000.

The Arabians were descended from Ismael the son of Abraham. They are of a tawney complexion, of a middling size, active, excellent horsemen and archers. They are sober, grave, but indolent, and lazy; so prone to robbery that few travellers can pass through the country without being plundered. The Arabians who founded the empires and kingdoms in Asia were called Saracens; and those who settled in Africa and Europe were called Moors or Maurs.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism and Idolatry.

LANGUAGE.] The vulgar tongue chiefly spoken in Arabia is a dialect of the Hebrew. The paternoster would be thus: Abuna elladhi fi-samwat; jetkaddas esmac; tati malacutac: taouri maschiatic, cama fislaina; kedhalec ala lardh aating chobzena kefatna iaum beiaum; wag for lena donubena wachafaina, cama nogfor nachna lemen aca doina; wala tadalhcalna fihajarib; laken mejjina me nnescherir. Amen.

X

III.

* Caravans are merchants, &c. who travel in bodies, sometimes to the number of 60,000 people, the better to protect their property from the robbers.

III. PERSIA.

Length 1300 miles. | Lat. between 25° and 44° N.
 Breadth 1100 | Long. between 44° and 70° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Independent Tartary and Caspian sea.
 { East. Indoſtan.
 { South. Indian ocean and Perſian gulf.
 { West. Aſiatic Turkey.

Longeſt day { in the north, 15 hours 20 m.
 { in the ſouth, 14 hours 20 m.

Climates, - 5th, 6th, and 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Perſian empire ſucceeded the Aſſyrian or Babylonian, and was founded by Cyrus about 556 years before Chriſt, *Daniel* x. and xi. It ended in the perſon of Darius. He was conquered 329 years before Chriſt, by Alexander. Theſe extenſive dominions were at his death divided among his general officers; whoſe poſterity was moſtly ſubdued by the Romans, and theſe were vanquiſhed by Tamerlane: from which time the Perſian government was very unſettled till the acceſſion of Kouli Khan, he being aſſaſſinated in 1747, was ſucceeded by Kerim Khan, who was crowned at Tauris, 1763.

GOVERNMENT.] Abſolute monarchy.

ROYAL STYLE.] Shah, the Diſpoſer of kingdoms.

SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.] Indian ocean, gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, and ſtraits of Ormus, at the ſouth; Caſpian ſea at the north.

RIVERS.] Indus, on the eaſt; Euphrates and Tigris, on the weſt; Oxus, Kur (*Cyrus*), Aras (*Araxes*).

MOUNTAINS.] Daghiſtan comprehending Caucasus and Ararat; Taurus and Naugracut, which laſt ſeparate Perſia from Indoſtan.

DIVISIONS.] At the north eaſt, Choraſan, Herat, and Eſterabad, (part of ancient *Hyrcania*), Sableuſtan (including ancient *Bactriana* and *Cadabor*), Sigifſtan (ancient *Drangiana*).—On the north weſt and weſt, Chuſiſtan (ancient *Suſiana*), Irac Agem, (ancient *Parthia*), Aderbeitzen (ancient *Media*), Gangea and Dagifſtan (ancient *Iberia* and *Colchis*), Ghilan (part of ancient *Hyrcania*), Shirvan and Mazanderan. On the ſouth, Kerman (ancient *Gedroſſia*), Farſiſtan (ancient *Perſia*.)

TOWNS.] 1 Iſpahan or Aſpahanum. In ancient Parthia. A large town. Lat. 32° 25' long. 52° 55' E. 2460 m. SE from London. Has many fine moſques, and caravanſeras or hotels. The ſtreets are in general narrow and not paved. The houſes have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants amuſe themſelves in the ſummer evenings, and frequently ſleep there in hot weather. The royal palace is a large brick building, richly furniſhed. Here is a remarkable pillar, ſixty feet high, conſiſting of the ſkulls of beaſts. The manufactures and trade conſiſt in raw and wrought ſilks, gold, ſilver, and cotton ſtuffs. Iſpahan is about 12 m. in circumference, contains 160 moſques, 1800 caravanſeras, or hotels, and 260 public baths. Longeſt day 14 hours, ſhorteſt day 10 hours.

a. Amadan. (*Ecbatane*). At the NW. This was the chief town of the Medes.

c. Casbin or Kazvin. N of Ispahan. Noted for almonds, raisins, and melons, which are reckoned the finest in the world.

2. Suse, or Susfer.—3. Shiras, or Schiras. To the north of this town are the ruins of ancient Persopolis, famous for the residence of Darius.—4. Barfer.—5. Gombroon, or Bender Abassi. A good port on the Persian gulf, the English and Dutch have factories here.

6. Kie.—7. Tiz.—8. Bost.—9. Zarang or Zarc.

10. Herat, or Heri.—11. Corcan. On the Caspian sea.—12. Firabad.

13. Recht. Where a treaty of peace was concluded in 1732, between the Persians and Russians.

14. Tauris, or Trebis. Ancient Ebhatana. The second town in Persia.—15. Derbent, or Demir.—16. Teflis, or Artaxata.

SEA PORTS.] Gombroon, on the gulf of Ormus, at the entrance of the Persian gulf.

Ormuz island, situate at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, was settled in 1500 by the Portugueze, whose merchants acquired immense fortunes. In 1622 the Persians, assisted by the English, rendered themselves masters of it, and demolished the fortifications. The trade consists in pearls, spices, jewels, &c. The island of Bahanan, in the gulf of Bassora, which is the top of the Persian gulf, is noted for its pearl fishery.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north, bordering on the Caspian sea, and the Daghistan mounts is cold; in the middle pure and exhilarating; but in the south it is hot and unhealthy. The soil in general is rich, and produces corn, wine, oil, and delicious fruits, especially oranges, dates, melons, pitachio nuts, fenna, rhubarb, abundance of silk, and various drugs. Persia also yields a great quantity of assa-foetida, which is the gum of a plant called pilrot, and is both white and black. The Persians make rich sauces of the former, and eat it as a rarity. Camels are the most useful animals in this country, but their horses are highly valued.

About 3 m. from the Caspian sea is a piece of land, near 12 m. square, which, when a candle is applied to it, will burn. On this land is an ancient temple, out of which this fire continually issues, by means of some canes stuck in the ground, which emit a clear white flame without being consumed. The priests, &c. dig holes here and boil their victuals without any other fuel.

COMMERCE.] Raw and wrought silks, mohair, carpets, and leather, gold and silver lace. The trade is chiefly carried on by the English, Dutch, and French nations at Gombroon, and by the Russians on the Caspian sea.

REVENUE.] About 11,000,000l.

STRENGTH.] About 160,000.

POPULATION.] 30,000,000.

The Persians are in general handsome, but prone to dissimulation and swearing: they are naturally proud, passionate, and revengeful. They are respectful to their superiors, civil to strangers,

and the most learned among the eastern nations. The Persians are very fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. They write like the Hebrews, from right to left. No printing is allowed in Persia, therefore a great number of people are constantly employed in writing.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism: they hold with Aly the sixth successor of Mahomet. In the north they are gross idolaters, worshipping the sun, fire, &c. Their baptism is performed by holding the infant over a fire, or towards the sun.

LANGUAGE.] The Persian language is composed of many Arabic words. It is in as high request in Asia as the French is in Europe. The pater noster would be thus: Ei padere ma kih der osmoni; pak basehed mām tu; bayayed padschahi tu; sehwa chwaaste tu henzjunāukih der osmon niz derzemin; beh mara jmrouz nan kefāf rouz mara; wadargudfar mara konāhan ma zjunankihma niz mig farim orman mara; wador ozmajisch minedazzmara; likin chalās kun mara ez efehehir. Amen.

IV. INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.

On the	North.	Siberia.
	East.	Chinese Tartary and Tibet.
	South.	Persia.
	West.	Caspian sea.

1. Samarcand. 2800 m. E from London. On a small river, which flows into the Gihon. This town is famous for having been the residence of Tamerlane, the founder of the Mogul empire.

2. Bokara.—3. Termed. Formerly the capital of a small kingdom of Tartars.—4. Harcas.—5. Haffgar.—6. Hotum, or Koten.

7. Lop. The ancient residence of the khan Jagagaz.

LAKES.] Aral, to the east of the Caspian sea.

The Tartars are divided into various tribes: the Manchews Monguls, and Kalkasin, Ortous, in Chinese Tartary; Eleuthes, or Calmucs, in Independent Tartary, bordering on China; Circassian, Georgian, and Usbec Tartars near the Caspian sea. The generality of these Tartars live a wandering life and accompany their flocks from place to place with their tents. They are strong bodied, with broad faces, flat noses, and sparkling black eyes. The Circassian and Georgian women are reckoned great beauties; on which account many of them are sold by their parents, when young, to recruit the seraglios of the great men in Turkey and Persia. Some of the tribes live on dogs flesh, but the food they most esteem is horse flesh, which they keep till it is tainted, and then eat it as a dainty. When any one is infirm through age, or affected with a distemper reckoned incurable, he

he is shut up in a small hut near a river with some provisions, and his friends seldom or never return to visit him. A wife, when turned of forty, is employed as a menial to attend the young wife who succeeds to her place.

V. TIBET, OR MOGULEAN TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Russian Tartary.
East. China.
South. Indostan.
West. Independent Tartary.

1. Esquerdu, or Tibet. Among mountains.—2. Souc.—3. Chapangue. The most considerable town in Tibet.

4. Tonker, or Lassa. On the Sampu. Near this town is mount Putala, on which is the grand temple or Pagoda, the residence of the Grand Lama, or Dalay Lama, the deity of the eastern nations. This man is believed to be immortal and omnipotent; he is seated cross legged on a golden throne, attended by several thousands priests; he never speaks or moves in public, unless he sometimes waves his hand in token of favour to a particular worshipper. When he dies another as much like him as can be found is put in his place.

5. Sonfong.—6. Budda.—7. Oilona.

This country is chiefly tributary to China, which tribute is paid in gold, diamonds, perfumes, amber, coral, and a certain number of pitchers filled with the water of the Ganges. Tibet is the most elevated country in Asia, whence most of the great rivers have their source.

VI. SIBERIA, OR RUSSIAN TARTARY.

(Part of ancient SCITHIA.)

Length 4500 miles. | Lat. between 48° and 78° N.
Breadth 1600 | Long. between 47° E. and 173° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Frozen ocean.
East. Pacific ocean.
South. Independent and Chinese Tartary.
West. Russia.

Longest day { in the north 3 months.
in the south 15 hours 50 m.

Climates between the 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 3d of months.

MOUNTAINS.] Stolp.

RIVERS.] (See page 300).

The western part of Siberia became subject to Russia in 1595, since which time the Russians have extended their conquest to the eastern extremity of the continent, and have divided it into three governments, viz. Tobolsk, Astracan, and Orenburg: the three last are now considered in Russia in Europe, *see pages 163 and 166.*

1. Tobolsk. Ancient *Sibir*. Archbp. On a mountain, near the Tobol and Irtiz.—2. Tumen, or Tuimen. Ancient *Onzigid*.

3. Werkiatskaia.—4. Orenburg. A modern built town,

5. Astracan. On the island of Dolgoi, at the mouth of the Volga. Archbp. The most flourishing city in Siberia. Carries on a great trade with the Persians, &c. in red leather, woollens, rhubarb, musk, skins, furs, and cavear. Inhabitants 70,000.—6. Beresowa.

7. Surgut.—8. Narym.—9. Tomsk.—10. Irkuts.—11. Yeniseisk.

12. Mangasea, or Turucansk.—13. Yakutzk, or Yakask.

14. Anairkoï Ostrog.—15. Nishney, or Kamschatkoi. On the peninsula of Kamtschatka, *Kc*, at the eastern extremity.

16. Avatka, or St. Peter and Paul. From whence the Russians sailed in 1741, to reconnoitre the NW coast of America.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is very cold, and the soil extremely barren; but in the south it is mild, with a fruitful soil. The produce in the north consists in furs and skins of beasts. In the south abundance of fine fruits, wine, &c. The asbestos is found in great plenty in many parts. Here are some mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead; jasper, lapis-lazuli, and loadstones. Near the Caspian sea is a large bird called baba, very like the pelican. It has a large bag under its beak, and lives upon fish.

VII. CHINESE TARTARY.

Length 1200 miles	Lat. between 41° and 55° N.
Breadth 1000	Long. between 137° and 147° E.

1. Chinyan, or Mugden. Where is a superb mausoleum to the memory of Xunchi, the conqueror of China.

2. Kara.—3. Urat.—4. Parakotun.—5. Titcicar, where is constantly kept a garrison of 30,000 men.—6. Yaku, or Yakfa.

7. Ulchi.—8. Tonden.

The produce of this country is corn, rice, fruits, pastures, and abundance of rhubarb in the south. In the north, timber and wild beasts, the skins of which form a principal branch of trade. The famous herb *genseng* grows here, in great abundance; it is found in the woods and on the mountains. The stalk of this herb is about two feet high, is hairy, and of a deep red. The root of it is highly valued for its medicinal virtues: and is often sold for its weight in gold. At the time of gathering it, a strong detachment of troops is sent to prevent the people from gathering it.

VIII. CHINA.

(By the Chinese CHUNQUE-TYEN-HYA, *i. e.* a kingdom in the middle, containing every thing under heaven.)

Length 1450 miles. | Lat. between 20° and 42° N.
Breadth 1260 . | Long. between 95° and 123° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Tartary, and the great wall*.
East. Eastern, or Pacific ocean.
South. Ditto, and eastern peninsula.
West. Tibet, or Mogulean Tartary.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 20 m.
in the south, 13 hours.

China consequently is contained between the 2d and 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The empire of China is the most ancient in the world, and, according to the Chinese historians, it flourished about 1200 years before the Christian æra; Fohi, who reigned near 600 years before Christ, is considered the founder of the present empire, and therefore he is worshipped as a deity. The now reigning monarch is the 237th emperor, and of the 22d family who has successively sat on the throne. He is descended from a prince of Tartary who conquered China about 1644, from which time both countries have been united.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic; under the administration of six grand courts held at Pekin, and divers provincial diets. The chief magistrates of the provinces are called mandarines: they are about 13,000 in number, and are changed every three years. No sentence can be put in execution, till it has been laid before the emperor, who confirms or absolves it as he pleases.

ROYAL STYLE.] Holy son of heaven, sole governor of the earth, great father of his people.

SEAS AND GULFS.] Sea of Korea, B. Yellow sea, C. Gulf of Tonquin, D.

ISLANDS SUBJECT TO CHINA.] Macoa, e, in the bay of Canton, inhabited chiefly by the Portuguese. Formosa, d, about 3 m. from the coast. Haynan, f. Lichu, Licho isles, 36 in number, lying between Formosa and Corea. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 130 m. long and 40 broad. Sancan, north of Haynan.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] The Yang-tse-kian, Hoangho, or Yellow river, so called from the colour of its water, and many others of less note. The canals are numerous. Among which is the royal canal which extends from Pekin to Canton, and is 1800 miles in length, On this canal are employed upwards of 10,000 vessels.

X 4

LAKES.]

* The Chinese wall was built 200 years before Christ, as a barrier against the Tartars: it is 1800 miles long, and 20 feet high, and broad enough to admit six horses a-breast. It is defended by upwards of 1000 towers.

LAKES.] Tongting-how, 240 m. in circumference, Tai-how, Hong-tse, Kao-yeou, and Poyang-hou.

DIVISIONS.] China is divided into 15 provinces, viz. Petcheli, Chanfi, Changtong, or Canton, Honan, Tchekiang, Huguang, Kiangnan, Kiangfi, Fokien, Quangtong, Quangfi, Yunnan, Kocitcheu, Setchuen, Chenfi, and contains upwards of 7000 large cities, 440 castles on the sea coast and frontiers, and 1100 triumphal arches.

1. Pekin, (*Cambaiu*). Lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$ N. Long. $116^{\circ} 30'$ E. 4320 m. EbS from London. The capital of the empire. A large city, divided into old and new, the former inhabited by the Tartars, the latter by the Chinese. The streets are dirty, but well provided with shops, stalls, &c. Here are seven grand temples, among which are the temples of heaven and earth. In the former the emperor makes annual sacrifices, at the time of the winter solstices. In this temple is a bell, which weighs 120,000 lb. The royal palace is a vast building, more than four miles in circuit. Population near 2,000,000.—2. Tay-yuen.

3. Tfinan. Famous for its manufactures of silk and glass.

4. Cayfong. In 1642 this city was overflowed by order of the emperor, to punish a prince who had revolted, when 30,000 inhabitants perished.—5. Hay.—6. Vuchang.

7. Nanking. Formerly the residence of the emperors, reckoned the largest city in the world, being 40 m. in circumference. The gates and temples are magnificent. At one of the latter is the famous porcelain tower, which is nine stories high, and has 884 steps to the top. Nanking is noted for its silk and porcelain manufactures, and for its stuffs commonly called *Nankeen*, in Europe. Inhabitants about 2,000,000.

8. Hangtcheu. A large town. Containing about 1,000,000 inhabitants.—9. Fucheu, or Futcheou. This province is called the paradise of China, and is noted for silk.—10. Nanchang.

11. Quangtong, or Canton. On its own gulf. The most commercial city in China, being the most frequented by the Europeans.

12. Queting.—13. Quey-yang, or Koeichang.

14. Yun-nan. Noted for silks and carpets.

15. Chintu, or Tehingtu.—16. Singan.

The peninsula of **COREA**, *Cr.* Length 600 m. breadth 300. A kingdom tributary to China. Contains 8 provinces, and about 160 cities and towns, the chief of which are

17. Kingkitao, or Pingjan, or Sior. The residence of the king.

18. Ya.—19. Yang.

The Coreans keep their dead three years before interment. The trade consists in paper, pencils, ginseng, varnish, gold, silver, skins, and salt. Here are horses of nine hands high only, and fowls with tails a yard long.

CHIEF PORTS OF TRADE.] Canton, Nanking.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] China is in general a level, flat country, interspersed with large rivers and navigable canals, which greatly facilitates the commerce. The air in the north is sharp, in the middle

middle mild, and in the south hot. The soil is every where fertile, producing two or three harvests in the year: it abounds with corn, rice, wine, cotton, varnish, and fruits of all kinds. Here are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, white copper, &c. The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. Their manufactures are porcelain, called China-ware, silks, sattins, carpets, and cotton. Besides most aromatics that are found in other countries, the tallow tree, aloes, and tea plant, are peculiar to China.

The tea plant is about five feet high: the leaves are narrow, from one to two inches long, of a deep green, and indented on the edges: it blossoms from October to January. The several sorts of tea known in Europe are all produced from the same plant, but gathered at different times. The first tea harvest is in the month of March, when the leaves are in bud, and just beginning to open; this is called the gunpowder or imperial tea. The second gathering is made in April, when the leaves are a little larger. The third is in May: this is the common sort and most abundant. The leaves of the first are carefully dried in the shade for fear of losing their delicate flavour; the others are held over the steam of hot water to soften them, and to take away their bitterness: they are afterwards spread on an iron or copper plate, with a fire underneath; and while they are warm they are rolled in the palm of the hand and packed up in the state they arrive in Europe.

The tallow tree is about the size of our cherry tree: has a smooth bark: the leaves are of a shining red colour in the form of a heart; the fruit, which is of the consistency and colour of sheeps tallow, is inclosed in a small shell like a filbert: this tallow when mixed with a little oil is manufactured into candles, which cast an agreeable smell.

The aloes is a tree resembling an olive: under the bark is inclosed three sorts of wood: the first is black and heavy, called eagle-wood, and is very valuable; the second is called calembuc, which is as light as touchwood; the third or most inward, called calamba, is so valuable, that it is often sold for its weight in gold: it has an agreeable delicate smell, is reckoned an excellent cordial, and an effectual remedy for the palsy. The leaves of this tree being very large are used instead of tiles or slate to cover houses, they are sometimes manufactured into plates and dishes, the fibres are spun into a sort of hemp, with which the Chinese make sail cloths, &c. The prickly knots upon the leaves serve for nails, &c. By pulling the buds from the tree, there runs a syrup like sweet wine, which being kept a few weeks, becomes good vinegar: the branches are eaten, and are equal to candied lemon.

Varnish, commonly called Japan, is the sap of a tree called Tsi-chu. An incision being made in the bark towards the bottom, the liquor is received into a vessel.

COMMERCE.] The China trade is open to all nations for ready money, and consists in cotton, silks, porcelain, and particularly in tea, of which above 30,000,000 pounds are annually exported in British vessels. The English take thither furs from the west coast of America, and opium, &c. from the Asiatic settlements. The last article however is not openly admitted.

STRENGTH.]

STRENGTH.] 700,000 régulars, and 800,000 militia, but they have no naval force.

POPULATION.] About 200,000,000.

The Chinese are in general of a lower stature than the Europeans: they have broad faces, short noses, and small black eyes: their complexions are swarthy, especially towards the south. The fatter a man is the handsomer he is reckoned. The women have extremely small feet, which is owing to their parents putting iron shoes on them when they are young, which are never taken off till they have done growing: they are thereby rendered cripples and incapable of walking: this causes their legs and ancles to appear thick and hang over their feet. The Chinese are very ceremonious, and great hypocrites. In the arts and sciences they are infinitely inferior to the Europeans, although it is said they understood the art of printing, and knew the use of gunpowder before it was known in Europe. They write not as we do from left to right, but in columns from top to bottom. The Chinese language consists of 8000 characters, each of which denotes a whole word, and by varying the accents they are made to express different ideas: this renders it very difficult for a foreigner to attain a thorough knowledge of it. The children are very dutiful and obedient to their parents. The Chinese mourning is yellow, and is worn during three years.

RELIGION.] The religion in China is divided into three sects. The first, called the learned, are the followers of the philosopher Confucius, who lived about five hundred years before Christ: they believe that the strict observance of morality will be attended with happiness, and that the world existed from eternity. The second, the Xaca, who believe in a plurality of worlds, and in the Pythagorean principles of transmigration. The third are gross idolaters, worshipping Fohi, who was the founder of the empire. These think that the greatest happiness consists in voluptuousness and luxury. Others worship an image in the form of a dragon. The priests are called Bonzés: they all pay great respect to the Grand Lamai, who has a nuncio at Pekin.

IX. EASTERN PENINSULA, (including MALACCA.)

Length 2000 miles. | Lat. between 1° and 28° N.
Breadth 1000 | Long. between 92° and 109° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Tibet and China.
East. Pacific ocean.
South. D° and strait of Malacca.
West. The province and bay of Bengal.

Longest day. { in the north, 13 hours 50 m.
in the south, 12 hours.

Climates, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This

This country is divided into 13 kingdoms, viz. Siam, Pegu, Martaban, and Malacca, at the south; Ava, Aracan, Acham or Assam, at the north-west; Cambodia, Chiampa, Cochin, at the south-east; Tonquin and Laos, at the north-east.

1. Siam or Juthia. Capital of its own kingdom. Situated on an isle in the river Menua, which is noted for crocodiles. The palaces and pagodas are very superb. The king of Siam is the most despotic in the east, and is worshipped almost as a deity. When he appears in public, he is accompanied by several hundred attendants mounted on elephants, amongst which is one styled the royal elephant: this animal is said to be served to eat in a golden vessel. Inhabitants about 600,000.

2. Louvo.—3. Ogmo.—4. Merghi.—5. Pahang.

6. Malacca. At the south of the peninsula of that name. One of the most commercial ports in Asia. Belongs to the Dutch, who require anchorage for all vessels which come to this port, the English excepted. The Malayan language is the purest in India, and is generally used throughout this country.

7. Pegu. Capital of its own kingdom, which is separated from Siam by a range of mountains. The houses are built with cane. Has a great trade in rubies. It is said that the king of Pegu can bring into the field a million of men and 800 elephants, each carrying a castle with 4 men in it on his back.

8. Martaban.—9. Mero.—10. Prom.—11. Ava. Capital of its own kingdom. A large town.

12. Aracan. Capital of its own kingdom. A large town, with upwards of 600 pagodas, and a superb palace, which is covered with gold, and has seven golden idols as big as life, set with diamonds and other precious stones. On the confines of this kingdom and Pegu is a nation of wild people, who go naked and subsist on the flesh of animals and wild fruits: they are destitute of all kind of government, and at the approach of any civilized person they fly into the woods, but are careful to protect their offspring.

10. Chandara. The chief town of the kingdom of Assam. The Assames pay no taxes, because the king is sole proprietor of all the gold and silver mines. These people are said to be more fond of dogs flesh than of any other animal food.

14. Cambodia.—15. Padram. Capital of Chiampa.

16. Thoanoa. A large but miserable town. The royal palace is built entirely with ebony wood.

17. Coachao, or Kecho. Capital of Tonquin. Has three royal palaces.

Most of those kingdoms bordering on China are tributary to that empire.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] These kingdoms are extremely rich in all the treasures of nature; but this is counterbalanced by the dreadful havocks occasioned by frequent floods and earthquakes. The air is more healthy here than in the western peninsula. The soil is fertile in corn, rice, delicious fruits, particularly the red fig, (which springs from

from the root of the tree and not from the branches,) precious stones, gold and silver, benjoin, bezoard, musk, gum-lac. The animals consist in tigers, bears, elephants, buffaloes, zebulins, and the civet-cat, which produces a rich perfume. On some small islands near the coast are found the strepan, which is a kind of mushroom, and those celebrated nests which resemble a swallow's nest. It weighs about half an ounce, and is cemented with the scum of the sea which adheres to the rocks. These nests are reckoned great dainties, and when dissolved in warm water, are used for seasoning ragouts and dishes of various kinds. Here are also a species of large tree which bears neither leaves nor fruit, only produces flowers.

Gumlac is a red transparent rosin with which sealing wax is made: it is a collection of small red flies gathered on sticks covered with gum.

Bezoard is a small stone found in the stomach of certain animals in India: it is much used in medicine and is reckoned a great counter poison.

Musk is congealed putrified blood which is found in a small bag of the size of an egg which grows under the belly of some animals in Asia and America. It is a very powerful perfume.

INDOSTAN.

(Commonly called the empire of the GREAT MOGUL.)

Length 2000 miles		Lat. between 7° and 40° N.
Breadth 1500		Long. between 66° and 92° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the {	North.	Tibet.
	East.	Eastern peninsula and bay of Bengal.
	South.	Indian ocean.
	West.	D° and Persia.

Longest day { in the north, 14 hours 30 m.
in the south, 12 hours 25 m.

Climates, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This empire was founded about the year 1389 by Tamerlane the famous Tartar Mogul. In 1739 Nadir Shah the Persian, invaded Indostan with a powerful force, destroyed upwards of 200,000 people, and carried off treasure to the amount of 23,000,000l. sterling. Since that time the power of the Great Mogul has been on the decline, and many of the governors of provinces, &c. have rendered themselves sovereign princes.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] Indian ocean, gulf of Scinda, G. gulf of Cambaya, H. gulf of Manar, L. straits of Ramanakoel, R. m. bay of Bengal.

CAVES.]



GREAT MOGUL.



(1)



(2)

DIVISIONS.

- I *Indostan proper*
- II *Oude & Benares*
- III *Bahar*
- IV *Bengal*
- V *Berar & Orissa*
- VI *Morathus*
- VII *Aizam & Golconda*
- VIII *Circars*
- IX *Carnatic*
- X *Travancore*
- XI *Myas*
- XII *Mysore*
- XIII *Nisapeer*
- XIV *Guzarat*
- XV *Scinda*

a. *Dindigul* {ceded to the English by Tippe Sultan in 1792.
 b. *Namcool*

CAVES.] Mohanza, a. Jaquet, b. Diu, c. St. John, d. Rama, e. on the western coast; Comorin, g. at the south; Guadavery point, h. on the eastern coast; Galle point, k. at the south of the isle of Ceylon.

MOUNTAINS.] Caucasus or Hindoo-Ko, Naugracut, and Balegauts, which last run almost the whole length of Indostan, and separates Myfore from Malabar.

RIVERS.] Indus or Scinda, Ganges, Ganza, Krishna, Caveri, Gemma.

DIVISIONS (denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to XV.)

<i>divisions.</i>	<i>chief towns.</i>
I. Indostan Proper,	Delhi.
II. Oude and Benares,	Benares.
III. Bahar,	Patna.
IV. Bengal,	Calcutta.
V. Berar and Orissa,	Orixa.
VI. Marattas,	Ratipoor.
VII. Nizam and Golconda,	Golconda.
VIII. Circars,	Coriangapatam.
IX. Carnatic,	Madras.
M. Madura and Tanjour,	Madura.
X. Travancore, or Malabar,	Travancore.
XI. Nyars,	Crangnore.
XII. Myfore,	Seringapatam.
XIII. Visiapor and Decan,	Sunda.
XIV. Guzarat,	Amed-Abad.
XV. Scinda,	Tatta.
a. Dindigul,	} Districts ceded to the English in 1792.
b. Namkool,	

I. INDOSTAN PROPER.

1. Delhi. On the Gemma. A fine, large, and very strong city, divided into old and new. The latter is called Gehan Abad. The imperial palace is very magnificent, and its stables sometimes contain 500 elephants and 1200 horses: these horses are fed in the morning with bread, butter, and sugar, and in the evening with rice milk.

2. Agra. On the Gemma. Is larger but not so fine as Delhi. Here is a most magnificent imperial palace. Between Agra and Delhi, which are upwards of 300 m. asunder, the road is ornamented with two rows of trees.

3. Afmer.—4. Soret, or Cacha, or Jaganah.—5. Jesselmir.—6. Buckor
7. Multon.—8. Atok.—9. Hayacan.—10. Cabul. A strong town. Famous for horses and sheep.

11. Cassimere. Near a large lake. The capital of its own kingdom, which is about 80 m. long and 40 broad. Very populous, and is so fruitful that it is called the paradise of Indostan. Near this town is a spring which for about a fortnight in the month of May, flows and ebbs regularly three times a day, viz. at sun rising, at noon, and at sun setting, continuing each time about 50 minutes—the rest of the year it remains quiet.—12. Lahore.—13. Banou. The chief town in Bankitch.—14. Nagracut.—15. Sirmagar, or Siba.

NORTHERN

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Contain Oude and Benares II. Bahar III. and Bengal Proper IV.

II. OUDE AND BENARES.

2. Rotas.—3. Benares.—4. Allahabad.—5. Kanogy.—6. Lucklow.
7. Oude.—8. Ghor.

III. BAHAR.

PATNA, or Moorshedabad. On the Ganges. The residence of the Nabob, but is under the jurisdiction of the English.

9. Necbal.

IV. BENGAL PROPER.

10. Catmunder.—11. Rajapour, or Gorrechepour (in the Rohillas).
12. Mucfadabat.—13. Cafembajar.—14. Hughley or Ugly. On the Ganges. A large town.

15. Dakka. The largest town in Bengal. Has a good trade, which is carried on chiefly by the English and Dutch, who have factories here.—16. Chattigang.

17. Calcutta, or Fort William. On the Hughley, which is the western branch of the Ganges. The capital of the English dominions in Asia, and the residence of the governor general, who has the superintendency of the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, &c. This town is governed by a mayor and alderman. The British territories extend to about 300 m. on each side of the Ganges.

18. Chandernagor. On the Ganges. N of Calcutta. The chief settlement of the French in Bengal.

V. BERAR, OR ORIXA.

1. Orixia. On the Ganges.—2. Jagonat. Where is a very superb pagoda.—3. Ganjam.—4. Sondeuron.—5. Catek.
6. Balafore. Belongs to the English.

VI. MAHRATTAS. 1000 m. long and 700 broad. Contains the territories of Malva, Canditch, Berar, Balagate, Baglan, Telenga.

1. Ratipoor.—2. Nagapoor.—3. Shapoor.—4. Dultabad.
5. Neapoor.—6. Brampur, or Burhampoor. Has a great trade in chintzes, calicoes, and embroidered stuffs.
7. Medipoor.—8. Chitor.—9. Narva. N of Ratipoor.—10. Gualeor.

VII. NIZAM AND GOLCONDA. Famous for diamond mines.

1. Golconda. Capital of its own kingdom. A large city, divided into three parts, viz. Badanagar or Ederabad, Golconda, and Enen-gabad.—2. Bagnagar or Eiderabad.—3. Ananconda.—4. Beder.

5. Aurengabad. In the kingdom of Visiapor. Said to be the strongest place in Indostan.

VIII. CIRCARS.

1. Coriangapatam.—2. Chicacole.—3. Visigapatam. Belongs to the English.—4. Ceringa.—5. Narfipur.

6. Mussulipatam. A populous town. Has a great trade in painted linen, which is reckoned the best in India.—7. Nisiapatam.—8. Condevir

IX. CARNATIC.

1. Madras, or Port St. George. On the Coromandel coast. The second English presidency in Asia. It is divided into two parts, the white and black towns. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade. Inhabitants about 100,000.—2. Conjeveram.

3. Arcot

3. Arcot. The residence of the nabob, whose territories are 500 m. long and 150 broad.—4. Tripetty.—5. Udugheri.
6. Gangapatam.—7. Nelour.—8. Pelicate. Belongs to the Dutch.
9. St. Thomas, or Meliapur. Belongs to the Portuguese.
10. Sadraspatam. S of St. Thomas.

M. MADURA AND TANJOUR.

1. Madura. Capital of its own kingdom. A strong city, with a very superb palace. Near here is a pearl fishery.
2. Tanjour. On the Caveri. Capital of its own kingdom.
3. Tritchinapoli.—4. Nagapatam. Formerly belonged to the Dutch. It was ceded to the English 1783.
5. Tranquebar. Belongs to the Danes. A strong town. Has several fine pagodas, and a good trade in muslins and cottons.
6. Portanova. Belongs to the Dutch.
7. St. David's. Belongs to the English.
8. Pondicherry. On the Coromandel coast. The seat of the French government in Asia.
9. Gingi. A large and strong town, with two superb palaces.
- a. Dindigul.—b. Namkool. Belongs to the English.

X. TRAVANCORE. Part of MALABAR.

1. Travancore.—2. Agengo.—3. Porcas.—4. Cochin. A strong port. Capital of its own kingdom. The trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

XI. NYARS. Part of MALABAR.

5. Cranganore. Belongs to the Dutch.—6. Tanor.
7. Calicut. A good port. It is famous for being the first place the Europeans visited in Asia. The trade is in the hands of the English.
8. Tillecherry.—9. Cananor. A large and strong port. The Dutch have a factory here, and carry on a great trade in pepper and ebony wood.—10. Decla.

XII. MYSORE.

1. Seringapatam, or Chiringapatnam. On an island formed by the river Caveri. Capital of Tippoo Saib's dominions. A strong town. Near which Earl Cornwallis defeated Tippoo's army in 1791.
2. Messaur. SW from Seringapatam.—3. Mangalore. Belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese.—4. Bacalore. Belongs to the Portuguese.
5. Barcelorg.—6. Onor.—7. Bednor, or Ayder Nagar.—8. Calalam.
9. Bangalore. A strong place.—10. Chittledroog, or Sierra.

XIII. VISIAPOUR AND DECAN. 400 m. long and 300 broad.

1. Sunda.—2. Goa. The chief settlement of the Portuguese in Asia. It is the see of an archbishop, and one of the best ports in India. The buildings are grand, and the shops glitter with gold, diamonds, &c.
3. Tamana.—4. Rajapoor. Belongs to the French.—5. Gheriah.
6. Dabul. Belongs to the English.
7. Chaule. Belongs to the Portuguese.
- b. Bombay. A small island, 20 m. in circumference, containing about 60,000 inhabitants. This is the third English presidency in Asia. The port is spacious, and can contain 1000 ships. Near Bombay is a small island called Elephanta: on which, near a mountain, is the figure of an enormous elephant, and a stupendous

pendous temple, hewn out of the solid rock. The temple is between 80 and 90 feet long and 40 broad: the roof is supported by rows of pillars.

8. Bacaum. A large and strong town. Belongs to the Portuguese.

9. Daman. A strong town, divided into two parts. Belongs to the Portuguese.

10. Vifiapur. On the Mandoa. Capital of its own kingdom. A large and rich city, with a superb royal palace.—11. Sararah.

XIV. GUZARAT.

1. Amed-Abad. A large and trading town. Here is a fine hospital for the reception of sick birds and beasts, which the Gentoos pay great attention to. The English have a factory here.

2. Cambaya. A large town, on its own gulf.

3. Diu. Belongs to the Portuguese.—4. Palam.

5. Surat. On the Tapti. Near the gulf of Cambaya. Formerly the most commercial town in Asia, and is still noted for diamonds, pearls, silk, cottons, drugs, spice, &c. The English have a flourishing factory here.

XV. SCINDA.

1. Tatta. On the Indus. Capital of Scinda. Noted for the making of Palaguins, a sort of sedan chairs, used in Asia.

2. Duil-Sinai. Belongs to the Portuguese.—3. Kandabit.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is temperate, in the south hot, but near the coast it is refreshed by the sea breezes, which blow regularly from noon to midnight. The seasons, on either side of the Balegaut mountains, are ruled by the periodical winds called Monsoons. These blow from the SW from June to October, which is the winter season on the Malabar or western coast: they blow from the NE from October to February, which is the winter season on the Coromandel or eastern coast. These winds are accompanied with almost incessant rains; during which time, on the contrary side of the mountains, the weather is serene and fine.

The soil is in general rich, and produces abundance of rice, millet, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, cocoa-nuts, lemons, indigo, saltpetre, pepper, silk, and mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. The animals are elephants, oxen, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, dromedaries, camels, lions, leopards, panthers, and monkeys. In Malabar is a species of green adder, whose poison is mortal. In the province of Guzarat, is a Banyan tree, or Indian fig, called Cubbeer Burr, which is upwards of 2000 feet in circumference: it encreases to this enormous size by the branches bending to the earth, and taking root, become a tree shooting out new branches, which in like manner reproduce fresh trunks, of which there are now upwards of 350, each of the size of a large oak. Of the smaller stems there are about 3000, which spread so far as to admit 7000 people under them. The branches are crowded with birds, monkeys, &c. which feed on the figs, which are of a fine scarlet colour.—Pepper is the fruit of a tree which grows like a vine: its blossoms are white, and the fruit somewhat like our gooseberries, each of which contains from 20 to 30 grains of pepper: the time of gathering

ing it is in October; the fruit is dried in the sun for a few days, and then the husk is stript off.

COMMERCE.] The exports consist of cane, pepper, saltpetre, silk, indigo, cotton, diamonds, calicoes, chintzes, and other stuffs, the manufactures of the country. Three fourths of the trade is in the hands of the English East India Company.

POPULATION] About 60,000,000.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or Indoos. These are divided into four principal tribes, viz. the bramins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these tribes are forbidden to intermarry or to eat or drink with each other. It was formerly the custom for the women to burn themselves at the funerals of their husbands. The Gentoos are gentle in their manners, and fond of a retired life. They are taught that matrimony is an indispensable duty, therefore marriages are contracted at an early period; the males sometimes not being above 13 years of age, and the females only 10 or 11. The complexions of the inhabitants in the north are of an olive colour, those in the south black. The people of rank delight in hunting, and often train the leopard to the sports of the field. They are fond of mountebanks, puppet shews, &c. The bagnios or public baths are well contrived, and the operation of the bath is very peculiar: the attendant rubs and stretches the limbs of the person with such force as if he was dislocating every bone in his body; but this is conducive to health in those countries.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism and paganism. The former is professed by the Great Mogul, the nobility, and by all those who are called Moors. The priests are called Bramins, and their chief book is the Vidam. The common people are all pagans, and abstain from eating any thing that has enjoyed life, as they believe in the transmigration of souls. They look upon a cow almost as a divinity, and think any person happy who dies with the tail of one in his hand. The Gentoos believe that the waters of the Ganges, Indus, and Krishna, have the sacred virtue of purifying from all pollutions and sins whoever bathes therein.

The British dominions in Asia consist of the whole province of Bengal, nearly the whole of Bahar, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, the Zemindary of Benares in Oude, the five northern Circars in Golconda, a Jaghire in the Carnatic; and by the late treaty with Tip-poo Saib in 1792, the English possess the full sovereignty of the whole extent of the country below the Gauts, lying between Travancore and the Kaway river, which forms the northern boundary of the provinces north of the Cavery river. The principal forts for protection are Paluantcherry, Tambercherry, and Pondechereum. The southern provinces are the Baramaul, commonly called the Salem Country, containing several rich and fertile districts, which take the name of their principal forts, viz. Dindigul, Namkool, Sankerydroog, Atoor, Kistmagherry, and Ryacotta, which add to the revenue of the East India Company near 40-lacs, (about 400,000l. sterling.) These territories, with the islands of Bombay and Salsette, contain 200,000 square miles, and about 12,000,000 of inhabitants,

and yielding a revenue of near 7,000,000*l*. The British army amounts to about 10,000 Europeans, and 52,000 natives called sepoy*s*.

OF THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

CEYLON ISLE, C. Length 250 m. breadth 200. This is considered as the richest island in the world. The natives call it the terrestrial paradise. The produce consists in pepper, fine cotton, ivory, silk, ebony, tobacco, musk, saltpetre, chrystal, lead, iron, copper, gold, silver, and all kinds of precious stones except diamonds; but its great riches is cinnamon, which is the best in all Asia. The cinnamon tree is from 8 to 10 yards high: the leaves are like the laurel, and the blossoms, which hang in bunches at the end of the branches, are whitish and cast an agreeable smell: the fruit resembles small acorns, and is gathered in September: being boiled, an oily substance is extracted, with which candles are made for the use of the higher class of the inhabitants. The tree has two or three barks, which form the true cinnamon. The chief town is—1. Candi: On a mountain in the centre of the island. The residence of the king.

2. Trincomalee. The chief port in the island. Belongs to the Dutch.—3. Battecola.—4. Trincoli.

5. Columbo. A good port. Noted for its trade in cinnamon.

OTHER ASIATIC ISLANDS. (*See map of Asia.*)

- a. Sagalin, Sahalien, or Ulla Hata island, in the Kamtschatka sea; b. Aleutian isles, at the east of Kamtschatka; c. Kurili isles, S of ditto.

JAPAN ISLANDS. Belonging to the emperor of Japan.

TOWNS.] 1. Jeddo, or Yedo.—2. Meaco.—3. Amarg.—4. Offara. 5. Funai.—6. Kilvon, or Koueteu.—And, 7. Kintchin.

LESSER ISLES.] d. Formosa, near the coast of China. Towns—1. Tayoan.—2. Tawi. e. Macao, in the gulf of Canton. f. Haynan. g. Mariannes, or Ladrone isles, lying between 10 and 15° N lat. the principal of which is Guam.

PH. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. In number about 1000. Belong to Spain.

M. Luconia. Towns—1. Manilla. 2. Segovia at the north, Lobo at the south.

LESSER ISLES.] 2. Samar.—3. Leyta.—4. Mindanao.—5. St. Juan. 6. Negros.—7. Panuay.—8. Mindoro.—9. Parago.—10. Sebus. 11. Marinuca.—12. Jolo Isles

The Philippines are very fertile, and produce almost every thing peculiar to Asia.

K. NEW PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. The principal of which is Palaos. h. I. Morotay. m. Waigen. P. New Guinea, or land of the Papoas. r. Aron isle.

MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, 5 in number. Belong to the Dutch.

i. Termate. On which is Fort Victoria. n. Machian. On which is Fort Orange. q. Gilolo, or Halamakera. p. Ceram.

The

The Spice or Clove Isles produce neither corn nor rice, so that the inhabitants live chiefly on bread made of sago; which, with cloves, mace, and nutmegs, is the general produce.

Sago is the produce of a tree about thirty feet high. The bark is an inch thick, of a fibrous nature: in this is contained a marrow, which is the sago. The maturity of it is known by the leaves being covered with a delicate white powder. The tree is then hewn down and cleft in pieces, in order to come at the marrow. This extraordinary vegetable is reckoned a great strengthener for weak constitutions.

Cloves are the fruit of a tree resembling a laurel, with wide spreading branches, at the end of which come the blossoms. The clove or clou is at first of a pale green, which changes to yellow, then red, and lastly it turns to a deep brown, which denotes its maturity. The time of gathering it is from October to February. The fruit is dried in the sun, or in the smoak of Bamboo. This tree is seven years before it bears fruit.

The nutmeg, or muscade nut, is a fruit of the size and colour of an apricot, and inclosed within a thick husk like that of a walnut. The blossoms resemble those of the cherry tree. The fruit is nine months in coming to maturity.

C. Celebes, or Macassar, with the towns of Macassar, Jampoden, and Goa, at the south, Mandor in the middle, Titoli and Manado at the north. This island is noted for pepper, opium, and for venomous creatures. These are so numerous that the inhabitants are obliged to live in houses built on posts, which are accessible only by ladders; these are taken down in the night time for security.

v. Timor. u. Flores. z. Cumbava, with Lambo and Bally at the W.

NUTMEG, or BANDA ISLANDS, at the west of New Guinea, 6 in number, viz.

t. Lantor. On which is Fort Nassau.

s. Amboyna. Formerly possessed by the Dutch and English conjointly, till 1622, when the Dutch murdered all the English.

Gonassy. On which is Fort Revenge.

Pooloway. Rosingify. Poleron.

SUNDAY ISLANDS, or the Isles of the Sound. The chief of which are,

Borneo. 800 m. long, and 700 broad. Towns—Borneo 1. Sainbas 2. Benjar Masseen 3. The produce consists in diamonds, gold, pepper, cane, cotton, rice, and camphire, the last is a white, transparent, inflammable substance, of a sharp bitter taste. That of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra is a gum which runs from a tree; but that of China is extracted from the root, by boiling it in water. It is thought the most efficacious medicine in these countries, and is generally sold at a guinea per ounce.

The inhabitants live in houses erected on piles in the rivers. The Ouran Outang is a native of Borneo.

Sumatra S. 1000 m. long, and 100 broad. Towns—Bencoolen 1. Fort Marlborough 2. Belong to the English. Acher 3. Belongs to the Dutch.

Dutch. The produce is pepper, and abundance of gold. This island is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the scriptures. On the west coast lie the small islands of Nassau, Good Fortune, Minton, Nias, and Hog.

Java. B. The seat of the Dutch government in Asia. 1. Batavia, a strong and fine city, the residence of the governor. The garrison consists of about 3000 men.

x. Banca and Billiton, near the east coast of Sumatra. w. Nicobar and Andaman isles, in the bay of Bengal. y. Mal-dives, noted for cocoa nuts. o. Lack-dives. + Almirante isles. Sc. Socotora.

NEW GUINEA. Little known.

NEW HOLLAND. And the rest of the newly discovered islands.
(See the Map of the World, and page 350.)

Ancient ASIA.

Scythia Asiatica, (Great Tartary); Sogdiana, (Uzbek Tartars); Colchis, Mingrelia; Iberia, (Carduit and Imirette); Albania, (Schirvan and Irvan); Asia Minor, (Anatolia); Armenia, (Turcomania).

Syria, (Phœnicia and Palestine); Mesopotamia, (Diarbeck); Assyria, (Diarbeck and Curdistan); Media, (Aderbeitzen); Hyrcania, (Chorasani and Kilan); Bactriana, (Sablestan); Arachosia, (east of Sistan); Babylonia, (Yeruck); Susiana, (Chufistan); Parthia, (Arachagem); Aria, (Makran, Kirman, &c.) Drangiana, (Sigistan); Persis, (Faristan); Gedrosia, north part of India, (Kirman); Serica, Sina, (Tartary, west part of China).

Arabia Petræa, (Scenitæ); Deferta, (Saraceni); Fælix and Nabathæi, (Sabæi); Peninsula within the Ganges, Peucela, &c. Peninsula beyond the Ganges, Gangaride, Aurea, Chersonesus.

A F R I C A



FLAGS of AFRICA



A F R I C A.

Length 4300 miles.
Breadth 3500

Lat. between 36° N. and $34^{\circ} 7'$ E.
Long. between $17^{\circ} 20'$ W. and $51^{\circ} 20'$ E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Mediterranean sea and strait of Gibraltar.
East. Indian ocean, Red sea, and isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia.
South. Southern ocean.
West. Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours
in the south, 14 hours 20 m.

AFRICA once contained several kingdoms and states eminent for the liberal arts, for the most extensive commerce, wealth, and power: Of these Ethiopia, Egypt, and Carthage were the most celebrated. The last was a formidable rival of Rome; but was finally subdued by the Romans, under Scipio, surnamed Africanus. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa (the present states of Barbary) was over-run by the Vandals. In the 7th century the Saracens and Turks made a conquest of all the coast, from the Nile to the Atlantic ocean. Hence was completed the ruin of this once flourishing and rich country.

SEAS.] Mediterranean, on the north; Atlantic ocean and Ethiopian sea, on the west; Indian ocean and Red sea, on the east.

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS.] Gulf of Sidra 1, gulf of Cabes 2, in the Mediterranean sea. Gulf of Guinea 3, Saldanah bay 4, where five Dutch India ships were captured by the English in 1781, Table bay 5, in the Atlantic ocean. Nassel-bay, and Natal bay 6, Del Agoa 7, Sofala 8, in the Indian ocean.

STRAITS.] Babelmandel, which unites the Red sea with the Indian ocean; strait of Gibraltar k, which separates Africa from Spain, at the north.

CAPES.] Brule *a*, at the mouth of the Nile, Rasat *b*, Bonda *c*, in the Mediterranean sea. Spartel *d*, Cauton *e*, Bajador *f*, Blanco *g*, Mirik *h*, Cape Verd *g*, St. Anne *h*, Palmas *i*, Three Points *k*, Formosa *m*, De Lopo *n*, Negro *p*, Sierra *q*, Voltas *r*, in the Atlantic ocean. Cape of Good Hope, Corientes *s*, Formosa *t*, Baxas *v*, Guardafui *w*, in the Indian ocean. Sabastian *y*, at the north of Madagascar isle; Maria *z*, and Raimain at the south.

AFRICAN ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Madagascar, A. 1000 m. long, and 280 broad, discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. Produces cattle, corn, sugar, honey, gums, silver, iron, copper, tin, and precious stones. Chief towns—1. St. Augustin.—2. Ft. Dauphin.

a, Mauritius, (Isle de France). 150 m. in circumference, the principal settlement of the French in the east. The Portuguese call this isle Cigne, and the Dutch Nassau. It has a fine harbour, and healthy climate,

climate, and produces ebony wood, tobacco, rice, fruits of all kinds, cattle, &c.

b, Bourbon, or Mascarin, 90 m. in circumference, colonized by the French in 1672. Here is a perpetual spring, the trees are always green and loaded with fruit. Produces tobacco, coffee, aloes, ebony wood, white pepper, gum, ambergris, coral, benzoin or Benjamin, cattle, &c. c, St. John of Lisbon. d, Banks of Nazareth. e, Allovera.

f, Almirante isles. g, Socotora. h, Monfia, near the coast of Zanguebar.

IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

u, St. Helena. 28 m. in circumference. High and rocky, accessible only on one side, which is strongly fortified. It belongs to the English East India Company, whose ships generally touch here in their way to and from Asia. The air is healthy. The produce consists in bananas, plantains, grapes, figs, yams, potatoes, &c. and plenty of tame and wild fowls.

x, Ascension isle. Noted for turtles. l, St. Matthew, y, St. Thomas, z, Belong to the Portuguese.

m, Cape Verd isles. About twenty in number, the chief of which is St. Jago. Belong to Portugal. These islands are famous for a sea fight between an English and French Squadron in 1781.

n, Canaries. Anciently called the Fortunate islands. Belong to Spain. They consist of Elah, Canaria, Palma, Hiero, Gomera, Fuerteventura, Langorote, and Teneriffe. The last is famous for its peak, formerly the first meridian in all the maps. These islands are famous for a small beautiful species of bird called Canary. They are much admired in Europe. The trade consists in wine, which is chiefly exported in British vessels. The chief towns are, Palma and St. Christophers.

Madeira isles. Belong to the Portuguese. Discovered 1421. Produce abundance of fine fruits, honey, wax, sugar, and wine, of which 20,000 hogsheds are annually exported in British vessels.

Towns, Santa Cruz and Funchal.

A z, Azores, or Western Islands. Lying almost in the mid-way between Europe and America. Belong to Portugal. They are nine in number, viz. St. Michael, or Miguel, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, Corvo, Santa Maria.

[AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.] The Atlas, which extend from Egypt to the Atlantic ocean, the Mountains of the Moon, between Abyssinia and Monomotapa, Sierra Leone Mount, or the Lions, and the peak of Teneriffe in the Canaries.

[RIVERS.] Nile, in Egypt, which overflows the country at regular seasons, and empties itself by seven mouths into the Mediterranean; Niger, an inland river, overflows like the Nile, and of which the Senegal and Gambia are branches; Red river, Formosa, Zaire, Coanza, and Cuneni, empty themselves into the Atlantic; Zambezi, or Cuama, and Zebec.

AFRICA is divided into 15 grand divisions, (*denoted in the map by Roman figures from I. to XV.*)

- I. Barbary States.
- II. Bildulgerid.
- III. Zaara.
- IV. Nigritia.
- V. Upper Guinea.
- VI. Lower Guinea.
- VII. Caffraria.
- VIII. Monomotapa.

- IX. Ethiopia.
- X. Zanguebar.
- XI. Ajan.
- XII. Abex.
- XIII. Abyssinia.
- XIV. Nubia.
- XV. Egypt.

I. BARBARY. At the north, bordering on the Mediterranean, contains the following principal towns, each of which is the capital of its own state or kingdom.

1. Mequinez.—2. Mogodor. A modern built city. Has a good trade.—3. Sus.

4. Morocco. A kingdom, which is 500 m. long, and 480 broad. The king's forces amount to 100,000 men. Revenue about 500,000l. sterling. One of the emperors used to cut off the head of the slave who held the stirrup while he mounted his horse, and, as it was imagined that those who died in this manner went immediately to paradise, it often happened that several would croud about him in order to receive so signal a favour.

5. Sagelmessa.—6. Fez. The chief city of Morocco. Has 500 noble mosques, and 350,000 inhabitants.—7. Teza.

8. Tangiers. This town was given to Charles the Second of England, in part of the marriage portion with Catherine of Portugal; but in 1685 the fortifications were demolished and the place abandoned.

9. Oran. 10. Tenis.

11. Algiers. (Mauritani Cæsariensis of the Romans.) A large and strong town, containing about 120,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall 30 feet high and 12 feet thick. The king is styled Dey, who is often at war with Spain. The Algerines are noted pirates.

12. Tunis. 220 m. long, and 170 broad. A large town, noted for clothing. This is the most civilized town in Barbary. The sovereign of this state is called Bey.

13. Tripoli. 700 m. long, and 250 broad. A large town, containing about 500,000 inhabitants. The sovereign is styled Moussaide.

14. Lebida.—15. Tolometa. Capital of the kingdom of Barca, which is 400 m. long, and 300 broad.—16. Dera.—17. Auguela.

These states, &c. acknowledge the Grand Seignior for their superior.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The climate of Barbary is in general temperate and healthy. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, flax, gums, wax, and fruits in great abundance; but the country is much infested with locusts. Here are a great number of wild boars, lions, leopards, bears, monstrous serpents, vipers, scorpions, venomous spiders, porcupines, camelions, apes, goats, &c. and all sorts of reptiles. The beasts of burden are camels, dromedaries, and the kumrah.

an animal between an ass and a cow. Here are ostriches, eagles, and a beautiful sparrow, called capsa. The trade of these states consists in leather, carpets, ivory, wax, ostrich feathers, fine mats, gum, &c. The forests produce abundance of acorns, which are held in high estimation in Spain; they eat like chesnuts. The people are divided into two tribes, the Brebes and the Moors: the former inhabit the mountains, have a language of their own, and never intermix with the others.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism.

II. BILDULGERID. Tributary to Morocco and Tunis, almost destitute of water and corn. The inhabitants feed upon the flesh and milk of camels, and live in huts. Here are abundance of camels, ostriches, &c. mines of copper, iron, &c.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism and Paganism.

TOWNS.] 1. Taflet.—2. Uren,

III. ZAARA, or Defart. A hot, dry, and sandy region, very thinly peopled.

RELIGION.] Paganism.

TOWNS.] 1. Tagezel.—2. Tocrus.—3. Gherma.

IV. NIGRITIA, or Negroland. A very hot and barren country. Produces skins, ivory, gum, ambergris, and gold dust. Here is a remarkable tree called calabash, or baobab, the trunk of which is 60 feet high, and grows till it becomes 70 feet in circumference. The mangrove tree, which grows on the banks of rivers, where the tide flows: To the roots of this tree oysters fasten as they do to the rocks in other countries.

1. Tombut, or Tombourton.—2. Bornea.

3. Jingiro. Capital of the kingdom of Dehomy. When the king of this country dies, a great sacrifice of several thousand beasts, and some hundreds of human beings is made. His women destroy all the furniture in the palace, and ornaments belonging to him or to themselves, and then they murder one another.

At the west of Dehomy lie the Mahees, a nation divided into many petty independent states. At the north east is the kingdom of the Eyos, the inhabitants of which, when they take offence at the conduct of their king, a deputation waits upon him, to represent to him that the cares of government are too weighty for him, and persuade him to repose himself from his care. He thanks them for their attention, and retires to his apartments, where he directs his women to strangle him. His son succeeds him and holds the government on the same terms.

GUINEA is divided into Upper Guinea V. and Lower Guinea VI.

UPPER GUINEA contains

a. Benin. A large kingdom.

b. Slave Coast. So called from its trade in slaves, of which 39,000 are annually exported in British vessels to the West India islands.

c. Gold Coast. From the trade in gold dust which is found in the rivers. d. Tooth Coast. From its trade in Elephants teeth.

e. Grain Coast. From its trade in Guinea corn,

Sierra

Sierra Leone. A colony settled by the English under a company incorporated by an act of parliament, 1790. Some hundreds of negroes have been sent thither from England, to cultivate tobacco, sugar, &c. In the river Sierra Leone is the island of Gambia, on which the French have a fort and factory. Not far from hence is Bassou, belonging to the Portuguese. To the south lies De Lofs islands, the chief of which, called Factory, belongs to the English. On the east of this lies the island of Bananas. z. Jalofs.

Towns—1. Benin.—2. Mahiba.—3. Gabon, or Ponga.—4. Calabar. 5. Fort-Christiamburg.—6. Cape-Coast-castle. The chief fort of the English.—7. Fort-Royal.—8. Famba.—9. Druin 10. Great Sestree.—11. James's-Fort —12. Goree Islands. 13. Fort St. Louis.—14. Cassane.—15. Sêlico

The produce of Guinea and of the adjacent kingdoms is indigo, tobacco, cotton, pepper, palm-oil, and a peculiar small berry (used by the natives as a substitute for sugar), cane, rice, castor-nuts, malaguetto pepper, or grain of paradise, and most tropical fruits and trees, amongst which is the palm-tree; this produces both wine and oil: here are mines of loadstone and white iron. This country abounds in lions, leopards, elephants, buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, civet cats, and several species of monkeys, particularly the chimpanzees (which very much resemble old negroes), camelions, lizards, and a variety of snakes, one sort of which, called Tennee, is from 15 to 20 feet long and 5 feet round: this creature will not only seize and devour goats, sheep, hogs, &c. but also leopards, tigers, and buffaloes, and it is said, having besmeared them with an unctuous saliva it will swallow them whole. In the rivers are aligators or crocodiles, sea cows, &c.

VI. LOWER GUINEA. Contains 4 kingdoms, viz.

	<i>length.</i>	<i>breadth.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
Congo,	500	400	1 St. Salvador.
Loango,	400	300	2 Loango.
Angola,	350	250	3 Loando.
Benguela,	430	180	4 Benguela.

The trade of these kingdoms is chiefly possessed by the Portuguese, whose principal fort is St. Paul.

The air of Guinea is excessively hot, the soil near the sea coast is fertile, and produces three crops of millet in a year, and abundance of palm, wine, and oil. The chief trade consists in elephants teeth, slaves, iron, lead, tin, and copper. The river Zaire is noted for crocodiles, sea horses, &c. The deserts and forests abound in elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents. The inhabitants of this country are in general gross idolaters, worshipping the sun, moon, stars, snakes, and other animals which appear wonderful to them. The Jages, or Giages, lying within the coast of Congo, are canibals, and commonly devour their first born children, and often kill and eat their parents. Whoever dies an accidental death, is eaten by his relations. Macaco is a kingdom on the borders of Loango directly under the equator, inhabited by the Anricans, who are likewise canibals: their king resides at Monsol, where mens flesh is sold in the open market, and it is said that 100 human beings are killed daily for

for the king's table; they are either condemned criminals, prisoners, or slaves; this is not practised on account of the scarcity of other meat, but because human flesh is looked upon as a dainty.

VII. CAFFRARIA. The south of which is the country of the Hottentots.

1. Cape Town. At the southern extremity, near False Bay. About 6000 m. S from London. This is the principal settlement of the Dutch, where most of the European ships put in for refreshment in their passage to India.—2. Sofala. Has a good port.

The country of the Hottentots produces great plenty of corn, fruits, and plants. The forests consist of palms, (the pith of which is used by the natives for bread), silver, camphire, ebony trees, &c. A tree called mimosa, produces a gum which is considered a great delicacy: on the branches of this tree is a curious nest, built by a peculiar species of birds which live together to the number of 800 or 1000 like bees in a hive. Among the many poisonous plants, one called euphorbia, is a very strong vegetable poison, with the juice of which, and a kind of caterpillar, the inhabitants poison their arrows. The wild beasts are elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, wolves, jackalls, wild dogs, cats, swine, zebras, buffaloes, hyppopotami or sea cows, antelopes, elks, goats, porcupines, otters, baboons, monkeys, and all the variety of poisonous reptiles. The birds are ostriches, and eagles. The wild beasts in Africa are more numerous and fierce than in any other part of the world.

The Caffres are a stout made courageous people, of a jet black, with white teeth and large eyes. The men wear the tails of animals tied round their thighs. Their diversions are dancing, hunting, and fighting. The Hottentots are divided into several tribes, and are the most brutish and uncivilized of human beings, distinguished from the wild beasts only by their shape. Their bodies are generally besmeared with grease mixed with foot or dung; and when they go a courting they blacken their faces. Their dress is sheep's skin just as taken from the carcase. The women wear necklaces of shells, and besmear their bodies and faces with mutton suet in order to make them shine. They live chiefly upon fruits, herbs, roots, berries, snakes, insects, old leather shoes, carrion, &c.

VIII. MANOMOTAPA.

A wild uncultivated country. Produces gold, ostriches, elephants, rice, and sugar canes, which grow without cultivation. The inhabitants are Pagans. Chief town—1. Monomotapa.

IX. LOWER ETHIOPIA.

A very extensive country, little known. It is in the kingdom of Monemugi. Chief towns—1. Chicova.—2. Qimbavi.

X. ZANGUEBAR.

Produce and commerce consist in ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, rice, sugar, wax, and drugs.

1. Mosambic.—2. Quiloa.—3. Mombaza.

4. Melinda. A large town, chiefly possessed by the Portuguese, who have a strong garrison here. It contains 17 churches, 9 convents, and near 200,000 inhabitants.

XI. AJAN. About 900 m long and 300 broad.

This country is fertile, and produces abundance of wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. Here are sheep remarkable for their large tails, which generally weigh above 20 pounds.

1. Magadoxa.—2. Brava. Possessed by the Portuguese.—3. Mete.

XII. ABEX. 500 m. long and 130 broad.

This country is full of forests of ebony wood, &c. otherwise it is dry, hot, and barren.

XIII. ABYSSINIA. 900 m. long, and 800 broad.

This country is governed by a king called Nugus, who generally dwells in tents with his whole court. The king can raise an army of 600,000 men.

1. Gondar. The chief town. At Axum, in this country, it is said, are preserved the manuscripts of Enoch, Solomon, and Esdras, written with their own hands.

XIV. NUBIA. 940 m. long, and 600 broad.

The produce is gold, sugar, civet, sandal-wood, ivory, lions, tigers, elephants, and black horses. This country produces an incurable poison, one grain of which is sufficient to kill ten men in half an hour. It is sold for near 30l. per ounce.

1. Sennar.—2. Dangola.

XV. EGYPT. A republic, governed by a Turkish pacha. 700 m. long and 250 broad. Formerly the most enlightened nation in the world. It is now sunk into all the ignorance of barbarism.

1. Cairo. Near the Nile. Contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

2. Alexandria. A town of good trade. Inhabitants about 6000.

3. Suez. On the isthmus of that name.

The air in Egypt is hot and dry, except at the periodical rains; but very heavy dews fall in the night. The overflowing of the Nile is solemnized by fireworks and other marks of public joy. The soil, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As soon as the waters retire, the husbandman has only to harrow his corn and other seeds into the mud: in six weeks afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain. Lower Egypt is all a sea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural and artificial hills; and on this very spot, in the dry season, are seen beautiful gardens, corn fields, and meadows, well stocked with flocks and herds; grapes and palm trees, from which wine is drawn; oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, plantains, nophals, or cochineal trees, bananas, tamarinds, sycamores, which produce figs, sugar canes, melons, and all sorts of corn and vegetables. The papyrus, a sort of rush, of which paper was anciently made, is found here. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no inconvenience from that kind of food.

Though the Egyptians have plenty of horses and camels, the Mahometans will not suffer the Christians to ride on any animals but asses, which are here of a remarkable breed. A traveller hires the owner as well as the ass, who trots after the beast, and pricks him forward with a kind of goad.

Here

Here are black cattle in abundance, tygers, hyænas, antelopes, apes with heads like dogs, camélions, crocodiles, serpents, scorpions, ichneumons, the hippopotamus, and a kind of rat which destroys the crocodiles; also eagles, hawks, pelicans, ostriches, swans, flamingos, herons, ricehens, cranes, geese, &c. besides a variety of water-fowls, and the ibis, a sort of duck, which destroys serpents and venomous insects. The hippopotamus, or river horse, an amphibious animal, common in Upper Egypt, is larger than an ox; in its hinder parts is very like, and his head resembles that of a horse; his feet are thick and large, with claws and a tail like that of an elephant. He comes out of the river and feeds on the grass in the meadows. Crocodiles, or aligators, are numerous in this country. They are of the shape of a lizard, with four short feet and claws, and clothed with impenetrable scales, like armour on the back. Some of them are about 20 feet in length. They lay in wait for their prey in the sedges and under cover on the sides of the rivers, and pretty much resembling the trunk of an old tree, frequently surprise the unwary traveller. This is an oviparous animal, and lays a vast number of eggs, which, if they were not frequently destroyed by other animals, the country would swarm with them. The ostrich, the largest fowl known, is so heavy that it cannot fly; but runs, by the help of its wings, as fast as a horse. These are sometimes hunted like other game, and are so strong that the inhabitants ride upon their backs.

Egypt has more curiosities and antiquities than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids, situated on the plains of Saccara, Djiza, and Bayamout, are prodigious piles of building, of great extent. The basis of the largest covers 11 acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is above 500 feet. The original use of these pyramids is uncertain, but they are supposed to have been burial places for the kings. The labyrinth in Upper Egypt, a curiosity more wonderful than the pyramids, is partly underground and cut out of a solid rock; it formerly contained 12 palaces and 1000 houses, the intricacies of which occasioned its name. There are also, near the pyramids, pits from which are dug mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians, and of the sacred birds, some of which are still perfect, though they have been buried above 3000 years. The subterraneous vaults containing these bodies, are of a prodigious extent. About two miles from Scanderoon, are the catacombs or burial places of the Greeks. The Sphynx is a rock near the great pyramid, originally above 60 feet high, now not quite 30, the remainder being buried in the sand up to the shoulders, formed by art into the shape of the head and body of a woman, whose features resemble a negro. At Cairo is a curious well, 300 feet deep, and near 50 in circumference, called Joseph's well: and in many parts are granaries said to have been erected by that patriarch.

The Egyptians export corn, rice, sesamum, millet, opium, flax, cotton, leather, callicoes, honey, wax, sal ammoniac, nitre, kali, (produced from burning the souda plant,) saffron, sugar, senna, cassia, &c. They hatch chickens in an oven, covered and heated with horse dung to the degree of the warmth of a hen. The commerce of
Egypt

NORTH AMERICA

FLAG,
of the American States



Egypt is still in a flourishing state, and centers chiefly at Cairo, where the merchandizes imported and exported during the year 1780 amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

It is generally supposed, that from this country comes that vagrant race, called Gypsies, who are dispersed in every kingdom of Europe and Asia, and that they are descendants of the ancient inhabitants. Those who remain in Egypt, named Copts, are mulatos and still a distinct people.

A M E R I C A,

(Called the New World,) is divided into North and South.

Length 9000 miles. | Lat. between 56° S and 80° N.

Breadth 3690 | Long. between 35° and 136° W.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.

On the	{	North.	Unknown land and water.
		East.	The Atlantic ocean, which separates it from Europe.
		South.	Great South sea, and South America.
		West.	The Pacific ocean, which separates it from Asia.

Longest day { in the north, near 6 months.
in the south, 12 hours 30 m.

This extensive continent was first discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese in the service of Spain: he made his first landing on one of the Bahama islands, and shortly established a colony in the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo. In 1497 Sebastian Cabot, a merchant at Bristol, discovered the north-east coast of Canada and Nova-Scotia, and several other provinces to the south, which in process of time became the object of colonisation.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] The Atlantic ocean, which separates America from Europe; Hudsons bay, Baffins bay, James's bay *a*, White bay *b*, Trinity bay *c*, (at Newfoundland;) Fundy bay *d*, Penobscot and Sagadahock bays *e*, St. Lawrence's gulf, Delaware bay *f*, Chesapeake bay *h*, at the entrance of which is Albemarle sound *i*, (in the Atlantic ocean;) Apalaches bay *l*, St. Bernards bay *k*, bay of Campeachy *m*, bay of Honduras *n*, (in the gulf of Mexico;) gulf of California, gulf de las Salinas, Fonseca Amapalla bay, Nootka sound, Bristol bay, in the Pacific ocean.

STRAITS.] Strait of Baffin, strait of James's isle, strait of Cumberland, at the south of Cumberland isle, Hudsons straits south of Good Fortune, Bahama, Hellgate between Long island and Staten isle.

PRINCIPAL CAPES.] Elisabeth cape, east of Good Fortune isle; Chudley 2, north of Labrador; cape Charles, at the south; Farewell, south

South of Greenland; cape Rich 3, north of Newfoundland; cape Race 4, at the south; cape Breton 5, cape Rasiers 6, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; cape Sable 7, at the south of Nova Scotia; cape Cod 8, in New England; cape and island of Hatteras N, cape Look-out 9, cape Fear 10, in Carolina; cape Florida 11, south of North America; North cape 12, in the gulf of Mexico; Concededo p, Catoche q, Honduras r, Comaron s, Gratiota Dios v, Antonia 18, De Cruz 19, Mayzi 20, in Cuba isle; point Mala a, cape Blanco b, point Angelas, c. Corientes, d. cape St. Lucar, e. Blanco, f. at the south of California; cape Conception g, in the Pacific ocean.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] St. Lawrence, Outawais, Seguina, Sorel or Richelieu, in Canada; St. Johns, Minagua, Passamquoddy, St. Croix, Miramuh, Rissgouche, Nipisiguit, in Nova Scotia; Penobscot or Pentagouet, Sagadahook, Connecticut, Ponobscot, Patuxent, Piscataway, Tohohaw (famous for a cataract), Amariscogin, Saco, Casco, in New England; Hudsons, Mohawk, Rariton, in New York; Delaware, Rariton, Passaik, (the last has a cataract 70 feet high), in New Jersey; Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Swatara, (the last is noted for a petrifying cavern) in Delaware and Pennsylvania; Patuxent, Patowmac, Potomac, Cheptonk, Severn, Susquehannah, Wicomico, Sassafras, in Maryland; Rappahannock, Patowmac, York, James's, in Virginia; Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, Fear or Clarendon, Pedee, Catawba, Cangaree, in North Carolina; Savanna, Allatamaha, or George, Oenulgee, in Georgia; Apalachicola, Flint, St. Johns, Mobile, Allatamaha, in Florida; Mississippi, in Louisiana, called the parent of rivers: it runs a course of more than 6000 miles, and is navigable near 3000: it receives more than 100 considerable streams, among which are the rivers St. Croix, Ouiscouing, St. Peter's, Huakiki, Ohio, Missouri, Yassons, Moingona, and the White, Black, Red, and Pearl rivers, towards the mouth. Trinidad, North river, Coalzacualco, Aldarado, Tabasco, Hagua, Zara, (which empties into the gulf of Mexico,) Guadalaxara, or Great River, Jopi, Tecuan-tipéc, Rosario, in Mexico.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lake Superior, P,	360 m. long.	160 broad.
Michigan, R,	200	50
Huron, T,	240	100
Erie, V,	200	40
Ontario, r,	120	60

At the conflux of the two last is the noted cataract of Niagara, which is half a mile wide, and 25 fathoms deep; the noise of it is heard to the distance of 15 miles.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Cumberland Isle.	Belonging to the English.
Good Fortune, A.	Ditto.
North Main, B.	Ditto.
Barren Isle, E.	Ditto.
Walsingham Isle, F.	Ditto.
Newfoundland, G.	Ditto.
Great Fishing Bank, g. b.	

Miquelon

Miquelon and St. Pierre, small barren island at the south of Newfoundland. Belonging to the French.

Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, H, St. John, I, with Madilane isles at the north, Anticosti, K, Sable isles, L, Grand Manan, Passamaquody, all of which belong to the English.

Rhode island, M, Long island, Staten island, Hatteras island N. Belong to the states.

Bahamah isles BA. Bermudas S. Belong to the English.
For the other West India islands, &c. *see page 342.*

NORTH AMERICA is divided into three grand divisions, viz. British America, at the north; Spanish America, at the south; and the American States, in the middle.

British America, contains I. Labrador, or New Britain. II. Canada. III. Nova Scotia. IV. American States.

Spanish America. Contains 1. Mexico. 2. Louisiana. 3. New Mexico. 4. California. W. West Florida. E. East Florida.

I. LABRADOR. Contains the forts of Prince of Wales, a. York fort, b. Albany, c. Severn, d. Flamboro factory, e. Fort Nelson, &c.

The winter in this country continues 9 months, and is generally from 10 to 15 degrees colder than in England. Game is here so very plentiful that 90,000 partridges and 25,000 hares have been taken to port Nelson in one season. The trade consists in skins, furs, &c.

II. CANADA. Was first settled by the French in 1524; it was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace 1763. It is divided into two governments, each of which has a senate nearly on the model of the British parliament.

Length 600 miles.	Lat. between 45° and 52°
Breadth 200	Long. between 61° and 81°

Situate on the north of the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, on the west side of the river St. Lawrence.

1. Quebec. On the river St. Lawrence. Capital and seat of government. 360 m. from the sea. Was taken 1759 by the English under the command of general Wolf,* who was killed in the battle. It is divided into high and low towns, strongly fortified, and has a handsome citadel, where the governor resides. The town contains about 3,000 houses built with stone, and about 150,000 inhabitants. The Americans, under the generals Montgomery and Arnold, attempted Quebec in 1776, but were repulsed. The river here forms a good harbour, and is a mile broad, and widens gradually till it is 90 miles broad at the mouth.

2. Trois Rivières. About 80 miles up, at the conflux of 3 rivers.

3. Montreal. On an island in the river St. Lawrence. 170 m. from Quebec, and nearly as large. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade.

PRINCIPAL FORTS.] Sorel, St. John's, Presentation, Frontenac, Catterac or fall of Niagara, a.

III. NOVA-SCOTIA, or NEW SCOTLAND. Colonized by the French 1604.

Length 400 miles.	Lat. between 43° and 49°
Breadth 300	Long. between 61° and 68°

* A noble monument of this event is erected in Westminster Abbey.

Situate at the south of the river St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts, viz. Nova Scotia Proper and New Brunswick.

1. Hallifax. With a good harbour and dock yard, strongly fortified.

2. Annapolis Royal. Has a very spacious harbour.

3. Par, or St. John's. At the mouth of the river of that name. Contains about 2000 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants.—Lunenburg. Founded 1763.

Shelburn. Founded 1783 by the American refugees. It stands on port Roseway, about 8 m. from the sea. A flourishing town.

Birch-town, Dorchester, St. Andrew, Liverpool, &c.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE OF BRITISH AMERICA.] The air is clear and healthy; intensely cold in winter and very hot in summer. The produce is corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, and tobacco.

Canada and Labrador contain extensive forests of large trees, such as pines, maples, cedars, spruce, firs, white oak, birch, beech, the vinegar tree, the cotton tree, and the celebrated plant ginseng. These forests abound with a great variety of animals, viz. buffaloes, elks, moose deer (which are near 17 hands high, having horns 5 feet long, and sometimes weigh half a ton), caribous (an animal like the moose but smaller), ferrets, flying squirrels, goats, musk rats, the harcajou (an animal of the cat kind with an amazing long tail), wolves (which afford a fine fur and will climb the highest trees), black and silver coloured foxes, pole cats (some of which are all white except the tip of the tail), wood rats (which have a bag under their belly, which they open and shut at pleasure, and in which when pursued they put their young), silver coloured porcupines, lynxes, opossums, ermines, martens, otters, &c. The most noted birds are eagles, falcons, goshawks, fercels, white, grey, red, and black partridges (with long tails, which they can spread out in the same manner as the peacock;) a curious bird whose presence announces the return of spring, besides all birds common in Europe. Among the reptiles, the rattle snake is the most remarkable; some of them are 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's leg; the age of this reptile is known by the number of rattles or rings on its tail, which encrease one every year: the bite of this animal is mortal, unless a remedy be immediately applied, which is a herb called rattle snake herb, which providence has placed in those places where this animal is bred; the root of this herb when pounded is applied like a plaister to the wound, and is a certain antidote. The lakes and rivers abound with fish and amphibious animals, such as sea wolves, (some of which weigh a ton), sea cows (the most valuable of which are those whose teeth are like ivory), seals, white porpoises, and beavers, which are more numerous here than in any other country, the lencornet (a fish of an oval figure, some of which are as large as a hoghead), the goberque, sea plaice, salmons, sea turtles, conger-ells, sturgeon, pike, the chaourafou (a large fish of a silver grey colour,) is covered with scales, which are dagger proof: under the mouth of this creature grows a long ragged bony substance which he raises above the water to decoy birds, these, mistaking it for a withered reed, perch upon it, and are suddenly swallowed up.

The

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Latitude between 30° and 49° N.

Longitude between 70° and 100° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Nova Scotia, river of St. Lawrence, and lakes.
East. Atlantic ocean.
South. Spanish America.
West. The Mississippi river.

Longest day { in the north, 15 h. 40 m.

{ in the south, 13 h. 40 m.

Climates, between the 3d and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

These provinces were formerly under the British government till 1775; when, objecting to the taxes imposed on them by the British senate, they took up arms against their parent country; and by the assistance of France, Spain, and Holland, obtained their independance, which was acknowledged by Great Britain 1783.

GOVERNMENT.] Democratical. Under a congress of the states who have an unlimited legislative power.

These states are divided into 13 provinces, viz.

provinces.	chief towns.
New Hampshire,	Portsmouth.
Massachusetts Bay,	Boston.
Rhode Island and Providence,	Newport.
Connecticut,	New London.
New York,	New York.
New Jersey,	Burlington.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	Newcastle.
Maryland,	Annapolis.
Virginia,	Williamsburg.
North Carolina,	Wilmington.
South Carolina,	Charlestown.
Georgia,	Savannah.

NEW ENGLAND. 550 m. long and 200 broad. Including Massachusetts Bay, Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.

Contains Hampshire, Suffolk, Worcester, Essex, Middlesex, Bristol, Plymouth, Duke's County, Martha's Vineyard, Barnstable, besides the island of Nantucket.

1. Boston. On a peninsula. The chief town in New England.— 2760 m. W from London. A strong and good harbour.

2. Charlestown.—3. Portsmouth.—4. New London.

MORE TOWNS.] Salem, Falmouth, York, Brunswick, Plymouth, Providence, Newport, Newhaven, Rye, Dartmouth, Beverley.

In the river Connecticut is a strait of only 400 yards in length, and

Z

five

five in breadth, formed by two shelving mountains of solid rock: through this chasm passes all the water; in the time of the floods the velocity of this current is so great and irresistible, that lead, iron, and cork are equally forced along on the surface with astonishing swiftness.

NEW YORK. Was colonized by Henry Hudson, in the service of the Dutch 1609, and was called New Belgæ. The English took it in 1664, and it was given to the Duke of York: hence it took the name of New York. 308 m. long and 150 broad.

Including Long Island. Contains the counties of New York, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Albany, Westchester, Kings and Queens counties, Suffolk, and Richmond.

5. New York. On an island at the mouth of Hudson's river. A well built and strong town: it has an excellent harbour, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants.—6. Albany.—Orange and Saratoga.

ON LONG ISLAND.] Flushing, Huntingdon, Southampton.

NEW JERSEY. Was colonized by the Swedes 1639.

Contains the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Morris, Suffex, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Essex, Monmouth, Somerset, Bergen.

7. Burlington. On the Delaware. Gloucester. On the Delaware. Brunswick, Ambay, Elisabeth-town, Morris-town.

PENNSYLVANIA. 300 m. long and 240 broad. This province was given in 1681 to W. Penn, a quaker, for a debt due to his family from government.

COUNTIES.] Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Northampton, York, Dorchester, Bedford, and Suffex.

8. Philadelphia. Between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. About 100 m. from the sea. The most regular built town in the states. In the centre is a square of 10 acres round, in which are the public buildings. The high street, which is 100 feet wide, runs the whole breadth of the town; 19 other streets run parallel to it and are crossed at right angles by 8 more. The quays are wide, and well furnished: vessels of 500 tons can unload at the doors.

MORE TOWNS.] Chester, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle.

DELAWARE. Lies on the banks of the river Delaware; and contains the counties of Newcastle and Kent on the west, and Cumberland and Mayo on the east side.—9. Newcastle.

MORE TOWNS.] Dover, Greenwich, and Salem.

MARYLAND. On the Chesapeak bay. 140 m. long and 135 broad.

Contains the counties of Arundel, Baltimore, Frederic, Calvert, Prince George, Charles, St. Mary, on the west; Kent, Queen Anns, Cecil, Talbot, Dorset, Somerset, Worcester, on the east.

9. Annapolis. On the Severn. A very pleasant town in Arundel county. Is the capital of the province.

MORE TOWNS.] St. Mary, Baltimore, Bolingbroke, Chester (with a college founded 1782.)

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA. Colonized by the English 1606.

Length 1000 miles | Lat. between 36° and 40°
Breadth 240 | Long. between 75° and 92° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North-east. Maryland.
East. Chesapeake and Atlantic ocean.
South. North Carolina.
West. Mississippi.

This province contains the counties of Princess Ann, Norfolk, Nanfamund, Southampton, Surrey, isles of White, Prince George, Northampton, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Amelia, Cumberland, at the south of James river; Elisabeth, Charles, Henrico, James, New Kent, Hanover, Goochland, Albemarle, Augusta, Louisa, Orange, Spotsylvania, Carolina, Essex, Middlesex, King William, King and Queens County, Gloucester, on the north of James river. Northumberland, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Richmond, Stafford, lie beyond the Allagny, and some districts have been lately named, viz. Washington, Franklin, Fayette, Green, &c.

10. Williamsburg. Between James and York rivers. A small town, with a college founded by James Blair, a Scotchman, in the reign of William and Mary. James-town, near to this place, was the first English settlement in North America.

Other towns are—Richmond, Port Royal, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hampton, and York-town, the last is famous for the capture of the English army under General Earl Cornwallis by the combined forces of France and America 1782.

The air of Virginia is hot, and in many places unhealthy: but the soil is rich. The produce consists in silk, flax, hemp, corn, and tobacco in great abundance. Here are forests of lofty trees. The snake root and ginseng are found here in great plenty. The native animals are tygers, bears, wolves, foxes, &c. and a curious animal called opossum, of the size of a cat, which, besides the belly common to it with other animals, has another peculiar to itself, which hangs beneath the former. This belly has a large aperture towards the hind legs, which discovers a great number of teats, upon which, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang like fruit upon the stalk until they become of their appointed size, when they drop off and are received into the false belly, from which they go out at pleasure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them.

NORTH CAROLINA. Established in the reign of Charles II. 1683.

Length 700 miles | Lat. between 33° and 37°
Breadth 380 | Long. between 76° and 91°

COUNTIES.] Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon.

TOWNS.] 11. Edenton. Wilmington.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Settled by the English 1663.

COUNTIES.] Berkley, Craven, Colleton, and Granville.

12. Charlestown. One of the best built towns in North America,

with a good harbour. Contains about 2,000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. The church is large, and the most complete in the united states.

MORE TOWNS.] George-town, Orangeburg.

GEORGIA. Established in the reign of George II.

13. Savannah. On its own river. About 10 m. from the sea. The air of the Carolinas and Georgia is mild and agreeable in winter, but very hot in summer. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of silk, honey, rice, corn, hemp, flax, cotton, olives, oranges, indigo, sassafras, pitch, tar, &c. There is a kind of tree from which runs an oil of extraordinary virtue for curing wounds, and another which yields a balm little inferior to that of Arabia.

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

Contains 4 grand divisions, viz. Old Mexico 1, Louisiana 2. New Mexico 3, California 4. and West Florida W, East Florida E.

OLD MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN.

Length 2,000 miles	Lat. between 8° and 30°
Breadth 600	Long. between 80° and 110°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Gulf of Mexico and New Mexico.
South and East. Terra Firma.
South and south west. Great South Sea.

This extensive country was discovered 1518, and in 1522. Hernandez Cortez, with only 900 regular troops, undertook the conquest, and laid siege to the city of Mexico, in which it is said 120,000 Indians were slain. The Mexicans were so struck with terror at the artillery, which was new to them, that they thought Cortez was the god of thunder. In the space of 3 years he subdued the whole empire, but to his disgrace committed many inhuman cruelties, among which he is reported to have caused the emperor and his prime minister to be laid on a red hot gridiron.

Old Mexico contains 3 governments called audiences, viz. Mexico Proper, Guatimala, and Galacia, or Guadalajara.

1. Mexico. On a lake. Archbishop's see. 6950 m. SW. from London. The city is well built; the streets straight, long, wide, and well paved; the shops glitter on all sides with gold, silver, and jewels: here are many superb public buildings. The churches are extravagantly rich, the walks round about are delightful. The trade consists in gold, silver, &c. Inhabitants about 200,000. The lake of Mexico has this peculiarity, that the water in one half is salt and generally agitated, and

and no fish can live in it, and the other is fresh water and well stocked with fish. On this are artificial gardens, constructed by the natives with platted willows, &c. capable of supporting the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom.

2. Vera Cruz. A strong port, to which the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the flota, comes: This flota consists of about 14 merchantmen and a convoy: they take from hence plate, precious stones, cochineal, sugar, &c.

3. Guaxaca. Bp. Famous for horses, wool, and a perfume powder which is highly valued.

4. Acapulco. One of the best ports in the South sea, strongly fortified. The Spanish galleon from the Philippines arrives here about the month of December, and the annual ship from Lima in Peru about the same time comes richly laden with silver, quicksilver, &c — 5. Tobasco

6. Campeche. In the province of Yucatan. Famous for logwood and mahogany. The English have the privilege of cutting this wood.

7. Merida. Bp.—8. Caban.—9. Guatemala. Bp. and univ. A large and strong city: has a great trade in cacao.

10. Comayagua, or Valadolid.—11. Leon.

12. Carthago. Bp.—13. St. Jago.

b. Porto Bello, and P. Panama, (*see South America.*)

LOUISIANA 2, WEST FLORIDA, W, and EAST FLORIDA, E,
on the north of the gulf.

1. St. Augustin. On the eastern coast.—2. St. Marks.

3. Pensacola. On the gulf of Mexico.

The two Floridas were first colonized by the Spaniards, but ceded to the English 1763. In 1783 they were restored to Spain.

The produce is rice, corn, indigo, ambergris, oranges, the cabbage tree, cotton, sugar, wine, and silk.

NEW MEXICO, 3.

1. Santa Fé. Bp.—2. St. Jerome.—3. St. George.

4. St. Paul. Ft. St. John's Fort.

CALIFORNIA and NEW NAVARRE, 4.

1. Loreto. The most considerable place in California.

2. Port Pax. 3. St. Felipe.—4. St. Pedro.—5. Cinaloa.

6. Culiacan.—7. Mazatlan.

The seasons here, as in all countries within the tropics, are divided into wet and dry; the former continues from May to September; the latter, which is their proper summer, is from September to May. The air is excessively hot, but few countries enjoy more of the benefits of nature than Mexico. The general produce is pine apples, pomegranates, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cocoa-nuts, sugar, cochineal, cacao, indigo, jalap, and above all, its rich mines of silver, which are said to yield 24 millions sterling annually. Cochineal is a species of gall-insects; it feeds on a tree called opuntia, the fruit of which is of a crimson colour: hence it acquires that quality for which cochineal is so valuable in medicine and manufactures. This insect was a

long time taken for a seed; as soon as gathered they are plunged into boiling hot water to kill them.

Cacao is the fruit of a tree, the leaves of which resemble those of the orange, and its blossoms are like the daffodile: the fruit is of an oblong shape like a cucumber, about 7 inches long and 10 round, and contains from 20 to 30 kernels like almonds, of which, and a little spice, sugar, &c. chocolate is made. This tree yields fruit twice in the year.

Indigo is the produce of a shrub which grows about 2 feet high: the blossoms, which are in bunches of 12 or 15 each, contain a pod which yield a small seed resembling gunpowder: it is of great use in painting, dying, &c. The province of Yucatan is famous for tobacco, which was discovered here by the Spaniards; mahogany, and logwood, which is a tree about 6 feet in circumference, of a white shining bark: the sap is white, but the inner wood is red, which, after it is cut, becomes black: the use of it is well known in dying black and violet, and in making ink. Jalap is the root of a shrub somewhat like ivy: it is in the form of a turnip, weighs from 12 to 18 lb. and contains a milky juice; the root cut in thin slices, dried, and powdered: the virtues and effects of it in medicine are well known: it is called Jalap from Xalapá, a town near which it is found in great abundance. The animals are opossums, guanoes, armadilloes, tortoises, but the most remarkable are the peccarie (a little black quadruped, resembling a pig, with its navel on its back), and the sloth (which is somewhat like a monkey); it lives on leaves, fruits, &c. and never leaves a tree while any verdure remains: it is so many days in going from one tree to another, that it often becomes lean on the journey; it takes several minutes in moving a leg, and every motion is accompanied with a disagreeable howl. There are in this country several birds whose plumage is exceedingly beautiful, among which is the sensouli and the chupamirto; the former is remarkable for its melody, the latter for its exquisite beauty, for its smallness, and for its sleeping from October to April.

The Mexicans were formerly gross idolaters: they often sacrificed men in their temples. The Roman Catholic is now the established religion, under the archbishop of Mexico, who is primate of all the Spanish dominions in America. The inhabitants who are natives of Spanish America, are called Creoles

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

S. Bermudas, or Summer Islands. Lat. 34° N. long. 65° W. About 900 m. from America. They have been possessed by the English since 1609. The chief of them is St. George, with a capital of the same name, defended by 70 pieces of cannon.

Bahama, or Lucayo Islands. Belong to England. About 500 in number, the principal of which are

1. Providence. The chief possession of the English, having the best coasts and harbours. Chief town—Nassau. 2. Andros.

3. Bahama. This island is noted for a spider which is about two inches long and has six eyes.

4. Lucayo.



WEST INDIES.

Bahama I^s

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 Providence | 9 Long Isle |
| 2 Andros | 10 Crooked I. |
| 3 Bahama | 11 Hogsties |
| 4 Lucayo | 12 Acklins |
| 5 Alabaster | 13 Mogane |
| 6 Eleuthera | 14 Great Key |
| 7 Cat | 15 Inagua |
| 8 Watlin | 16 Green Isle |

Great Antilles

- Cuba
Jamaica
D Domingo
P Portorico

Virgin Isles

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a S ^t Thomas | e S ^t Croix |
| b Cammaroes | f Virginia Gordo |
| c Tortola | g Anguilla |
| d S ^t John | |

Leeward Isles.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a Anguilla | g Antigua |
| b S ^t Eustatia | h Montserrat |
| c Bartholomew | i Gaudaloupe |
| d S ^t Kitts | j Descade |
| e Barbuda | k Mari Galante |
| | l Dominica |

Windward Isles

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| n Martinico | s Barbadoes |
| p S ^t Lucia | t Tobago |
| q S ^t Vincent | v Trinidad |
| r Granada | |

Little Antilles

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| i Margaritta | y Araxoa |
| k Blanco | z Oruba |
| m Tortuga | h S ^t Catherine |
| n Orchilla | y Catalona |
| p Rocca | w S ^t Andrews |
| q Buena Ayra | x Abburquerque |

4. Lucayo.—5. Alebaster.—6. Eleuthera.—7. Cat, or Guanahani. Famous for being the first place in America where Columbus landed in 1492.—8. Watlin.—9. Long Isle.—10. Crooked Isle.
11. Hogsties.—12. Acklins.—13. Mayaguana, or Mogane.
14. Great Key.—15. Inagua.—16. Green Isle.

GREAT ANTILLES.

Cuba. Length 700 m. breadth 70. Belongs to the Spaniards. Produces long pepper, cassia, mastic, aloes, some tobacco, and sugar.

Towns—1. Havanah. Strongly fortified. Contains about 2,000 houses, with a great number of churches and convents. This port was taken by the English 1762.—2. Carlos.

3. Trinidad.—4. Spiritus Santo.—5. El-Cayo.—6. St. Jago.

D. Hispaniola, or St. Domingo. 450 m. long and 150 broad. Divided into French at the west, and Spanish at the east. The produce consists in coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, maize, and cassava.

Towns in the Spanish part—1. St. Domingo. The first town built by the Europeans in the New World, it was founded 1504: it has a spacious harbour. It is the chief town in the eastern part.

2. St. Jago.—3. St. Thome.

4. Le Cap. The chief town and port of the French part of the island.—5. La Ville du Molle.—6. Port-au-Prince.

7. Les Cayes.—8. St. Louis. The French part of this rich island has severely felt the horrors of the revolution of the parent country. The whole country is laid waste, the towns burnt, and 100,000 human beings of all colours have fallen victims to the rage of parties.

J. Jamaica. 140 m. long and 60 broad. 4500 m. SW from London. The produce is sugar, pimento, or Jamaica pepper, ginger, cocoa, wild cinnamon tree, whose bark is noted in medicine, mahogany, the best in the world, the cabbage-tree (remarkable for the hardness of its wood), the soap-tree (the berries of which answer all purposes of washing), the mangrove, olive bark, and logwood. The fruits are pomegranates, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, custard-apples, prickly-pears, papas, melons, pumpions, tamarinds, cassia, &c. The birds are parroquets, pelicans, snipes, humming birds, &c. Among the animals are the alligator and the land and sea turtle. Here are insects which are very noxious: one called the ciror or chegoe, which gets into any part of the body, but chiefly into the legs and feet, where they breed and shut themselves up in a bag and must be pulled out with a needle, &c. This island was taken from the Spaniards in 1656 by admirals Penn and Venables.

1. Kingstown. The capital. Consists of about 1000 houses, chiefly of one story.—2. Parish-town.—3. Trelawny.—4. Savanna-le-mer.

This island exports annually to Great Britain near 70,000 tons of sugar and 4,200,000 gallons of rum.

P. Porto Rico. 100 m. long and 40 broad. Very fertile. Belongs to the Spaniards.

Towns—1. St. Jean de Porto Rico. Situate on a small island, which forms a spacious harbour.—2. St. Germain.

The Caribbee Islands are divided into Leeward Isles and Windward Isles.

(denoted in the Map by small Roman letters from a to t.)

The LEEWARD ISLES.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Produce.</i>	<i>Chief ports.</i>	<i>Belongs to</i>
a Anguila	30	10	Fruits.		England.
b St. Eustatia,	6	5	Sugar and tobacco.	The Bay.	Holland.
c Bartholomew,	very small				France.
d St. Christophier*,	20	7	Sugar, cotton, and ginger.	Basseterre.	England.
e Barbuda,	20	12	Pastures and cattle.		The family of Carrington.
g Antigua,	20	20	{ Sugar and fruits. Here are the best dock yards in the English islands.	St. Johns.	England.
i Montserrat and Nevis,	7	3	Sugar and fruits.	Charlestown and Plymouth.	D ^o
k Guadaloupe,	45	38	Sugar and fruits.	Basseterre.	France.
l Defeade,	{ inconsiderable }				D ^o
o Mari-Galante,				Prince Rupert's Bay.	England.
m Dominica,	28	13	Coffee and Sugar.		

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

n Martinico,	60	30	Sugar, cotton, ginger, fruits, and coffee.	St. Peters.	France.
p St. Lucia,	23	12	Timber and Sugar.	Carenage.	D ^o
q St. Vincent,	28	13	Sugar and indigo.	Kingstown.	England.
r Granada,	30	15	Sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo.	St. Georges.	D ^o
s Barbadoes,	21	14	Sugar, indigo, ginger, and cotton.	Bridgtown.	D ^o
v Tobago,	32	19	Cotton, sugar, and fruits.		D ^o
t Trinidad,	90	60	Sugar, tobacco, indigo, ginger, and fruits.	St. Joseph.	Spain.

* Called St. Kitts.

SOUTH AMERICA

W. from London.



VIRGIN ISLANDS. Are a group of small islands, the chief of which are

- a. St. Thomas. d. St. John. c. Tortola. b. Cammanoes.
g. Anégada. f. Virginia Gorda, or Spanish-town isle. e. St. Croix.
These islands are scarcely inhabited.

LITTLE ANTILLES. Lying near the coast of South America. (*expressed in the Map by Italic letters, from i to y*).

- i. Margaritta. 40 m. long, 24 broad. Maize fruits.
k. Blanco. m. Tortuga. n. Orchilla. p. Rocca
q. Bueno Ayres. r. Curazao or Curassou. 30 m. long and 10 broad.
Barren, but has a great trade. This island belongs to the Dutch.
s. Oruba. b. St. Catherine, or Providence isle.
x. Albuquerque. w. St. Andres. y. Catalona.

The West India islands, lying within the torrid zone, are subjected to excessive heat, which would be intolerable if the air were not refreshed by the trade winds and sea breezes; towards the evening the wind begins to blow from the land towards the sea. The rains here pour from the clouds with prodigious impetuosity, and all the low country is presently laid under water. These rains make the only distinction of the seasons: the trees are always green. Sometimes there are tremendous tempests or hurricanes, the violence of which is irresistible; the strongest trees are torn up by the roots, and frequently the whole country is laid waste.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latitude between 13° N. and 55° S.

Longitude between 34° and 82° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Atlantic ocean.
East. Southern ocean, which separates it from Africa.
South and West. Great Pacific ocean, and isthmus of Darien.
Longest day { in the north, 12 hours 30 m.
in the south, about 17 hours.

This country was formerly governed by its own kings, called Incas, till 1533, when the north and west part came under the dominion of Spain. The conquest was begun with 250 foot and 60 horse, under Pizarro, Almagro, and Lucques, who effected the enterprize with a degree of barbarity and treachery which will ever be a disgrace to the Spanish nation.

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean and Caribee sea, on the north and east; great Pacific ocean, at the south and west.

BAYS.]

BAYS.] Panama, on the south side of the isthmus of Darien or Panama.

STRAITS.] Magellan, at the south, between Terra de Fuego and Patagonia.

CAVES.] Galera, a, Aguva, b, Vela, c, Blanio, d, Nassau, e, Orange, f, North Cape, g, Baxas, h, St. Roque, i, *at the north*; St. Augustin, k, St. Thomas, m, St. Mary, n, St. Anthony, p, St. Andrew, q, Matas, r, Lookout, s, *at the east*; Horn, t, *at the south*; Victory, u, Corzo, v, Curaonia, w, Aguja, x, Lorenzo, y, Francisco, z, *at the west*.

ISLANDS.] Little Antilles, at the north. (*See page 345.*)

a. Fernandez. b. Ascension. c. Little Trinidad Isles. d. Falkland Isles. e. Fogoland. f. Trinity Isle. h. Chiloe. i. Fernandes Isles, noted for the history of Robinson Crusoe. k. Gallipagos Isles, discovered by the English. n. Pearl Isles, in the gulf of Panama.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Oroonoko, Amazon, Madeira, Aragua, on the north; St. Francis, Parana, Paraguay, Rio de la Plata.

MOUNTAINS.] Cordeleiras des Andes, a chain of mountains extending about 4300 miles: the chief of them are Chimborazo and Carazon; the former is the highest in the world, being 20,633 feet above the level of the sea, the latter 15,800. The summits are continually covered with snow, and many attempts have been made to pass them, but it is found to be impracticable on account of the intense cold.

DIVISIONS.

I. Terra Firma.

II. New Granada.

III. Amazonia.

IV. Peru.

V. Charcas.

VI. Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay.

VII. Tucuman.

VIII. Pampas.

IX. Chilli.

X. Patagonia.

XI. Brasil.

F. French Guiana,

D. Dutch Guiana,

I. TERRA FIRMA. Length 1400 m. breadth 700. Castille del Oro contains 9 governments, viz. Carthagena, Panama, Veragua, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, New Andalusia, New Granada, and Papayan.

1. Carthagena. Bp. and univ. A good and strong port. Has a great trade, especially in pearls. The English, under admiral Drake, took this city in 1585, and carried away immense treasures in gold and silver. It was besieged in vain by admiral Vernon 1742.

2. Portobello. On the gulf of Mexico. All the gold and silver of Peru is deposited at Panama, from whence it is carried to Portobello, and from thence to Spain. When the galleons arrive at this port from Europe, a fair is held here for a whole month. The English have the privilege of sending a vessel to trade at this fair.

3. Panama. Bp. A port on its gulf in the South sea. In this gulf are the Pearl Islands, so called from the pearl fishery in the bay.

4. St. Martha. Bp. The houses are built with reeds.

5. Rio

5. Rio de la Hacha.—6. St. Jago de Leon, or Caracas. Famous for cacao.—7. Comana, or New Cordova.—8. St. Thomas.

9. Tolu. Famous for its balsam.

The soil of Terra Firma is wonderfully rich and fruitful. Here are several very extraordinary trees: viz. the casbo, the cedar, the maria, and balsam trees, which are of prodigious bulk. The manchineel tree is very remarkable: it bears a fruit resembling an apple, but contains the most subtle poison, against which common oil is the best antidote. If a person sleep under this tree, his body swells and is very painful. The Habella de Carthagena is the fruit of a willow, and contains a kernel resembling an almond, which is extremely bitter; it is found to be a never failing remedy for the bite of the most venomous vipers and serpents with which this country abounds. Here are mines of gold and silver. The famous balsam of Tolu is drawn from a tree, and forms a considerable branch of commerce: it is an approved remedy for coughs, colds, &c. The best method of using it, is by fumigation. Tapioca, a species of sage, is a vegetable of this country, and is produced from a tree in like manner. Here is a wild race of inhabitants called moon-eyed Indians, because they can see better by moon light than in the day. The sloth is common here, and a variety of monkeys.

II. NEW GRANADA.

1. Santa-Fé de Bogota. Archbp. and university. A considerable city, near mount Bogota. 2. Pamona.

III. AMAZONIA.

1. St. Pedro. Near here live the Zebaros, a peculiar race of Indians.

IV. PERU. Length 1800 m. breadth 500. Contains 3 provinces, viz. Lima, Quito, and Las Charcos.

1. Lima. About 5 m. from the sea. Archbp. and univ. 5520 m. SW from London. A populous and rich city, founded by Pizarro. The residence of the Vice Roy. The houses are only one story high, but regular and well built: the streets are wide and clean. Inhabitants about 60,000: 10,000 of whom are Europeans. In 1747 a dreadful earthquake destroyed a great part of this city: Callao on the coast was entirely destroyed, and out of 3000 inhabitants one man only escaped by the most extraordinary providence. This man, as he was standing on the fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived the sea to retire to a considerable distance, and then, swelling mountains high, return with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houses in the utmost confusion, filling the air with their shrieks: in a few minutes all were silent, being overwhelmed by one tremendous wave. This wave drove a boat by the place where the man stood, and he, throwing himself into it, was saved.

2. Cuzma.—3. Bisco.—4. Guamanga. Bp.

5. Cusco. Bp. The residence of the ancient kings of Peru. The Spaniards found immense treasures in this city: the walls of the public buildings were covered with gold, and set with emeralds and other precious

precious stones; the temple of the sun in particular had 7 fountains, the basins and pipes of which were of massive gold.

6. Yauaca.—7. Lamas.—8. Chacapoyas.

9. Quito. Bp. On a mountain. A large city, containing about 40,000 inhabitants.

PRODUCE OF PERU.] The northern part of Peru yields wine in great plenty, and fine wool, produced by the llamas, the most useful animals in South America as beasts of burden; the llama is about the size of a stag; its head resembles that of a horse and a sheep; its flesh is nourishing and agreeable.

The great riches of Peru consist in its gold, silver, and quicksilver mines, which yield more than all in the world besides. The quicksilver, in its natural state, is of a whitish colour: it is volatilised by fire, and received in steam by a combination of glass vessels, in which it condenses into a pure heavy liquid by means of a little water at the bottom. Quito is famous for the celebrated bark called Peruvian or Jesuits bark: the tree which bears it (called Quinquina), is about the size of a cherry-tree, and produces a fruit like an almond. The virtue of this bark was first discovered by a Jesuit, who, being afflicted with the ague, went every morning to drink at a rivulet, on the bank of which grew several of these trees: he recovered speedily, and hence its name, and its fame as a medicine.

V. CHARCAS.

1. Potosi. Near the Plata. A well built, rich, and populous town. Famous for its gold mines, which are very rich.

2. La Paz. Bp.—3. Xuli.

VI. PARAGUA. Length 1500 m. breadth 1000.

1. Buenos Ayres. Bp. On the Plata. The residence of the governor. By the treaty of Asiento the English carry a certain number of slaves to this port, from whence they are conducted by land to the mines at Potosi.—2. St. Fé.—3. Parana.—4. Assomption. Bp. On the Paraguay. A large city.

This country is extremely fertile, and yields cotton in great quantities, tobacco, a variety of fruits, and rich pastures, in which it is said such herds of cattle are bred, that a good horse may be bought for one dollar. Here is found the famous herb called Paraguay: it is the leaf of a tree of the size of an orange-tree: these leaves are gathered at three different times: the first gathering is called caacuys, the second caamini, the third caaguazu: it is reckoned an universal preservative, and is used by the inhabitants as tea. The trade in this herb amounts to more than 20,000l. sterling annually.

VII. TUCUMAN.

1. Rioja.—2. Solo.—3. Cordova. Bp.

4. St. Jago-de-Estero. The residence of the governor.

VIII. PAMPAS.

1. Conception de los Pampas. At the mouth of the Plata.

IX. CHILLI.

IX. CHILLI.

1. St. Jago. Bp. About 30 m. from the sea. The residence of the Vice Roi. Canals pass through the streets.—2. Guasco.
3. Baldivia. About 5 m. from the sea. Noted for its gold mines.
4. St. Cyprian.

X. PATAGONIA.

The inhabitants are a savage race of a gigantic size.

XI. BRASIL. Belongs to the Portuguese.

1. St. Salvador. Archbp. and capital of Bresil. On an eminence on the bay All-saints. A large, rich, and fine city, the residence of the Vice Roi. The inhabitants have the character of *idle bigots*.
2. Furnambuco.—3. Paraiba.—4. Rio Grande.
5. Siara. A port defended by a strong castle.
6. Le Recif. The strongest place in Brasil.
7. Para. Bp. A large city. Has a great trade in coffee, sugar, especially in cacao, which is the current money of the inhabitants.
8. Spiritu Santo. A strong place.—9. St. Sebastian. Bp. Strongly fortified.—10. Monte-Video.

FRENCH GUIANA. F.

- CHIEF TOWNS.] 1. Cayenne. Defended by two strong forts.
2. St. Louis.

DUTCH GUIANA. D.

- CHIEF TOWNS.] 1. Surinam and Paramariba.

This colony was first settled by the English, but given to the Dutch in exchange for New York: they have also the two small settlements of Demerary and Isequibo on the coast. The produce consists in sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, skins, drugs for dying, a strong pepper called Cayenne, beautiful birds, and a variety of snakes, some of which are above 30 feet long and 3 round.

MODERN DISCOVERIES. (*See Map of the World.*)

NEW HOLLAND, in the great Pacific ocean. Length 2000 miles. Lat. between 11° and 38° S. long. between 111° and 153° E. The east coast of this immense island is called New South Wales. The native inhabitants are of a chocolate colour, middle sized, and active; they go perfectly naked, lead a savage life, and feed principally on fish, wild birds, fruits, and the flesh of a singular quadruped called the kangaroo, an animal of the opossum kind, the female is furnished with a bag in which the young is contained: in running, this animal uses only the hinder legs, the fore legs being disproportionably short. The natives of New South Wales burn their dead, and many of the men want the right front-tooth of the upper jaw, some have a long bone or stick run through the nose, others are scarified and marked on various parts of the body, and most of the women have lost two joints from the little finger of the left hand. The soil seems congenial to most of the European vegetables and trees that have been sown or planted

planted there, and among many useful and curious trees are two very remarkable, one a tall tree of considerable size with leaves not unlike a willow, which yields a red medicinal gum like dragon's blood, very serviceable in dysenteries: the other is a low plant, with long grassy leaves, from the centre of which a straight single stem, like a bull-rush, shoots up to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and is by the natives used to make spears. Besides two kinds of the kangaroo, the most remarkable animals are kangaroo-rats, various sorts of opossums (one of which flies), a variety of lizards (some having a small horn near the extremity of the tail), spotted squirrels, martens, and fox dogs. The birds consist of hooded gulls, great variety of beautiful parrots, paroquets, cockatoos and kingfishers, warblers, herons, bee-eaters, horn-bills, goat-suckers, black swans, &c. and among the reptiles are a species of frogs of a blue colour. The seas contain several species of sharks, whales, old wives, snappers, sting-rays, &c. Botany Bay, on the west side of this island, at the mouth of a river between capes Banks and Solander, situated in that part called New South Wales by captain Cook, nearly in the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope, is the place where the British government, in the year 1786, determined upon forming a settlement, and accordingly 750 convicts, men and women, were transported thither, with two years provisions and necessary implements requisite for cultivating the earth, hunting, and fishing, together with a detachment from the army and navy, sufficient both to keep them in order and protect them from the natives. The colony is called Cumberland county, and Port Jackson is the chief port.

NEW ZEALAND, two islands at the east of New Holland, Lat. 41° S. long. 173° E. Discovered by the Dutch 1642. The inhabitants mark or tallow the skin with a small instrument: they eat the flesh of their enemies, either murdered or taken in battle.

NEW GUINEA, at the north of which is New Britain and New Ireland. The natives are black.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, about 20 in number, the chief of which is Amsterdam, 21 m. in length and 3 in breadth. Discovered by the Dutch 1643.

OTAHEITE. Discovered 1767. Produces fine fruits, sugar, canes, herbs, shrubs. No venomous creatures can live here.

SOCIETY ISLANDS. Discovered 1769 by Captain Cook.

OHETEROA. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ long. 150° E. The inhabitants are brown.

NEW HEBRIDES. Lat. 17° S. long. 168° E. Discovered 1606. The inhabitants wear a rope tied so tight about their waists as would be death to any person not accustomed to it by degrees.

NEW CALEDONIA. Discovered by captain Cook 1774. The inhabitants are of a chestnut colour.

EASTERN ISLANDS.

MARQUESAS. Lat. 9° long. 138°

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Lat. 21° . The last discovery of captain Cook. They are 12 in number, the chief of which is Owhyhee, where that celebrated navigator was killed in an affray with the natives on the 14th of February 1779.

In the Northern Archipelago, between Kamtschatka and the west coast of North America, are a number of small islands, inhabited by a robust, hardy race of men.

GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE,

Shewing the LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of some of the principal places in the world.

<i>chief towns.</i>	<i>kingdoms.</i>	<i>latitude.</i>	<i>longitude.</i>
Adrianople in	Turkey	42° 0' N.	26° 30' E.
Amsterdam	Holland	52° 22' N.	4° 49' E.
Botany Bay	New Holland	35° 30' S.	150° 0' E.
Berlin	Germany	52° 32' N.	13° 31' E.
Bourdeaux	France	44° 50' N.	0° 29' W.
Boston	North America	42° 25' N.	70° 32' W.
Bombay	East Indies	18° 56' N.	72° 43' E.
Cadiz	Spain	36° 31' N.	6° 6' W.
Charlestown	North America	32° 45' N.	79° 12' W.
Constantinople	Turkey	41° 1' N.	28° 58' E.
Dantzic	Prussia	54° 22' N.	18° 38' E.
Dublin	Ireland	53° 21' N.	6° 1' W.
Edinburgh	Scotland	55° 57' N.	3° 7' W.
Funchal	Madeira isles	32° 37' N.	17° 1' W.
St. George Ft.	East Indies	13° 4' N.	80° 33' E.
Halifax	North America	44° 40' N.	63° 15' W.
St. Helena isle	Southern ocean	15° 55' S.	5° 44' W.
Ispahan	Persia	32° 25' N.	52° 55' E.
Kingston	Jamaica isle	18° 15' N.	76° 38' W.
London	England	51° 30' N.	0° 0'
Madrid	Spain	40° 25' N.	3° 20' W.
New York	America	40° 40' N.	74° 0' W.
Owhyhee isle	Pacific ocean	21° 30' N.	154° 30' W.
Palermo	Sicily isle	38° 30' N.	13° 43' E.
Petersburg	Russia	59° 56' N.	30° 24' E.
Philadelphia	America	39° 56' N.	75° 9' W.
Quebec	America	46° 55' N.	69° 48' W.
Rome	Italy	41° 53' N.	12° 34' E.
Sandwich isles	Pacific ocean	17° 41' S.	168° 38' E.
Siam	Asia	14° 18' N.	100° 55' E.
Stockholm	Sweden	59° 20' N.	18° 8' E.
Smyrna	Asia	38° 28' N.	27° 24' E.
Tobolski	Siberia	58° 12' N.	68° 17' E.
Vienna	Germany	48° 12' N.	16° 22' E.



ERRATA.

Page 38, line 7 from the bottom, *read*, figure 13 instead of 10.—
P. 39, l. 6 from the bottom, *read*, see figure 9, instead of 4.—
P. 48, *read*, the English mile consists of 1760 yards, instead of 1760 feet.—P. 77, l. 4, *read*, 2 St. Helens, 3 Cowes.—Newton at the SW. &c.—At p. 194, XLI. Ile and Vilaine, *read*, chief city *Rennes*, instead of *Rheims*.

